

# OFFICERS REPORTS

*and*

## *Proceedings*

*of the*

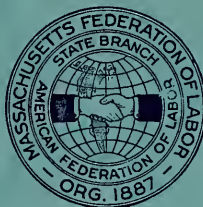
SIXTY-SECOND

## *Annual Convention*

*of the*

MASSACHUSETTS

FEDERATION OF LABOR



NANTASKET, MASSACHUSETTS

August 2-6, 1948



# OFFICERS REPORTS

*and*

## *Proceedings*

*of the*

SIXTY-SECOND

## *Annual Convention*

*of the*

MASSACHUSETTS  
FEDERATION OF LABOR



NANTASKET, MASSACHUSETTS

August 2-6, 1948

# OFFICERS



JOHN J. DELMONTE  
PRESIDENT

KENNETH J. KELLEY  
SECRETARY-TREASURER-LEGISLATIVE AGENT

## VICE-PRESIDENTS

### *District 1*

JOSEPH P. FAHEY  
BOSTON

JAMES J. DUNNE  
BOSTON

### *District 2*

HENRY J. BRIDES  
BROCKTON

JOSEPH A. SULLIVAN  
QUINCY

### *District 3*

JOHN A. CALLAHAN  
LAWRENCE

JOSEPH F. GRACE  
GLOUCESTER

### *District 4*

THOMAS P. AHEARN  
LOWELL

JOSEPH D. McLAUGHLIN  
CAMBRIDGE

### *District 5*

SAMUEL J. DONNELLY  
WORCESTER

ROBERT P. GAGNE  
FITCHBURG

### *District 6*

BENJAMIN G. HULL  
WESTFIELD

JAMES E. WALSH  
SPRINGFIELD

### *District 7*

S. P. JASON  
NEW BEDFORD

DANIEL J. MCCARTHY  
FALL RIVER

### *At Large*

MARY C. CADIGAN  
BOSTON

GEORGE W. HURLEY  
BOSTON



# PROCEEDINGS

*of the*

## SIXTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION

---

MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1948

### MORNING SESSION

The Sixty-second Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor was called to order Monday morning at ten o'clock in the Chateau Ballroom, Nantasket Beach, Nantasket; Henry J. Brides, President of the Brockton Central Labor Union presiding.

President Brides (Brockton Central Labor Union): The convention is about to open. I will kindly request the Credentials Committee to cease taking credentials at the present time.

Delegates to the 62nd Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor: On behalf of affiliated locals of the State Federation of Labor in the II District, it is my privilege to preside over the opening ceremonies of this 62nd Annual Convention. Will the delegates please rise while the orchestra plays the "Star Spangled Banner." Members of Local 138 of the Musicians' Union.

I shall now call upon Reverend Father William B. Shea, pastor of St. Mary's Church in Hull, to deliver the invocation. Father Shea.

### INVOCATION

(Reverend William B. Shea)

Let us pray. O Almighty and Eternal God, Author and Prince of Peace, who in creation gave to the human race its essential unity, and bound all men together in a brotherhood as comprehensive as humanity itself, grant Thy light and Thy peace to these Thy servants who have come together for the sacred purpose of perfecting and ennobling the relationship of man with man. Under the gentle persuasion of Thy grace, may they carry out well their serious aims. Faced with a responsibility that is great, show them that the opportunity and the challenge are equally as great, for now comes the chance to base their social reconstruction on Thy right and truth. Make them deeply grateful for the progress which has already been made and conscious of the victories which have already been won, for today labor is triumphant. The labor movement in America is reaching maturity and feels within its veins the surging fire of full manhood. But keep their eyes open to the truth, that with power goes responsibility and for this reason, labor today faces its hour of decision, yes, even of destiny. It has many choices to make, and upon its wisdom and insight will depend the future of a great nation. By this convention's conscientious and courageous solutions here of labor's problems in the city of man, will there be helped be laid the foundation for the city of God. Amen.

President Brides: Thank you, Father Shea.

When your Executive Board of the State Federation of Labor sought a location for the 62nd Annual Convention, consideration was

given to the intolerable humid conditions of the city at this time of the year and we sought a seaside resort capable of housing this splendid convention. When we came to the town of Hull, we were greeted and met by the Chamber of Commerce, which has done an untiring job, assisting your committee in carrying out the wishes of each and every delegate here. The Selectmen of the Town of Hull, I want to say to the delegates gathered here this morning, worked night and day in order that each and every delegate would be housed—not only be housed, but would also be comfortable while they are in the town of Hull. And for that reason, we have here this morning with us, the man whom I think has done more than anyone in the town of Hull to bring this convention here and to make each and every one here as happy as possible. This time I'm going to call upon the Chairman of the Board of Selectmen—Dr. William M. Bergan, as the next speaker.

### DR. WILLIAM M. BERGAN

(Chairman, Board of Selectmen)

Mr. Chairman, Reverend Father, delegates to the 62nd Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. When your Executive Board accepted our invitation to bring your Annual Convention here to Hull, and to its amusement area at Nantasket Beach, we were all made very happy. As your presiding officer has pointed out, our Chamber of Commerce, businessmen's associations, and all organizations of the town, have helped to prepare the way to have you here, and in leaving us, hope you carry away fond memories of your visit here. We owe a great deal to Owen Brides, brother of your presiding officer and proprietor of this ballroom, for his kind co-operation. Milton Rosendorf of the Chamber of Commerce, William G. Pappagerorge, President of the Chamber of Commerce, Felix Lahage, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Max Simmons, of the Chamber of Commerce, and to that very gracious secretary, Mrs. Mary Connors, of the Chamber of Commerce. Your presiding officer has very courteously permitted me to present to you the Chairman of our Public Celebration for Nantasket for the town of Hull, Captain Herbert A. Gordon.

### CAPTAIN HERBERT A. GORDON

Chairman, Public Celebration  
Town of Hull

Captain Gordon: Well, ladies and gentlemen, there isn't much that I can add to what was

said by Dr. Bergan. All that I can say is that I sincerely hope that you have first-class weather and that every one enjoys himself.

President Brides: Thank you, Dr. Bergan and Captain Gordon for being with us here this morning, and we hope that you will be here for the remainder of the convention. It is now my duty to call upon a young man whom you all know, and whom we of the Executive Board have had the pleasure for the past couple of years to sit with and to watch work and carry out the wishes of the delegates that he has been representing. I want to say to the delegates gathered here this morning, that while he has had a very hard task, in my opinion, I think he's done a splendid job. While at times, we probably differed on a great many measures, when we left the meeting hall of the Executive Council, your President and Executive Council were in harmony until the next meeting. So at this time it gives me great pleasure to turn the Chair and the gavel back to President John J. DelMonte, who is now going to open the convention. John J. DelMonte will you kindly come forward and accept the gavel?

### JOHN J. DELMONTE (President)

Vice-President Brides, who is also President of the Brockton Central Labor Union, and distinguished guests: I want at this time to take the opportunity to thank Mickey Petty and his trio for the wonderful rendition of the National Anthem; I also wish to express the good wishes and the felicitations of this convention to Rev. William B. Shea, Pastor of St. Mary's Church in Hull. I want to trespass on the time of the convention a few moments and say that I have a great feeling for St. Mary's Parish in Hull, because twenty-four years ago I took a young lady out of this town and she was given to me in wedlock in that particular church. To Dr. William Bergan, Chairman of the Board of Selectmen, also goes the gracious thanks of this convention, and to Captain Harry Gordon, Chairman of Public Celebrations of the Chamber of Commerce in the town of Hull, who has done a magnificent job. I also want to take the opportunity to thank Mr. Owen Brides, who really did a magnificent job in getting us housed here in this Chateau Ballroom. I want to extend the good wishes of the Executive Council and the delegates assembled, to the Quincy and Brockton Central Labor Union, on whom fell the responsibility of housing and bringing the delegates to Nantasket. Now I'm going to agree with some of you that the housing facilities are not all we expected them to be. But we are not on a good time—we are on serious business—and it makes no difference to us. I don't think that Nantasket Beach is the worse place that we could have met. I want to continue to thank all those officers of Local 653 in Brockton, and I'm not doing it selfishly because they worked here until midnight last night, and perhaps later.

Distinguished guests, officers, delegates, visitors to the 62nd Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, an organization conceived by those who have honestly and sincerely toiled with their brains and brawn for the purpose of improving the conditions of workers in this great commonwealth.

As we sit here assembled in the sea-swept town of Hull with the waves rolling in and rolling out in a rhythm that ceaselessly ticks off our stay here on earth, our ebb and flow, our high tide and our low tide, it is indeed a

fitting back-drop for us to measure our advancement since our meeting last year in Springfield and assess the value of our gains. With this accomplished we can re-examine the economic and political scene to see if our activity therein is effective and if not what is necessary to bring about such effectiveness.

As you who were here a year ago know, as well as you who may have read the records although not then in attendance at the convention last year, your President presented an analysis of the economic and political scene together with a program to materialize such action as was necessary.

Now, with the storm gathering to break, we will soon have a test of our preparedness, and whether in this case historians will record another case of too little and too late in the coming battle of the ballot-box.

Although the considered action of the assembled delegates did not result in the requested per capita tax necessary to effectuate the program outlined last year, which financing will always be a necessary prerequisite to implementing such a program, your officers have tried to carry out the program within the necessary restrictions of a limited budget.

As individuals and as members of the executive family your officers have Paul Revere'd it throughout Massachusetts village and farm to educate and warn the people of the disaster impending on the commonwealth level and on the national level through "booby-trap" legislation.

Small acorn that alone has sprung from the complete program suggested last year is our Massachusetts Federation of Labor *REPORTER*, our little four page monthly newspaper fostered by the Committee on Education and ably edited by Abe Kalish of the Library Local No. 731, American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees. Here again funds limit us from making the widespread distribution to Massachusetts Trade Unions that the effort of composition and the excellence of message should guarantee to the *REPORTER*. Some day, and soon, it is sincerely hoped, this will be a mighty oak, a daily for Massachusetts carrying the truth and information to our fellow working men and women.

And while I am on the subject of seedlings the radio station still remains just a gleam, but some day soon, we hope for just a "little acorn," however small.

Newcomer to the scene since last we met is the Massachusetts Citizens' League for Political Education, the avowed purpose of which is to carry out a program for us along the general lines laid down by your President last year. This organization must do this, moreover, on a voluntary contribution basis. Word must be carried to the membership of the serious work being done by this organization. Securing voluntary contributions is a job in itself, and the \$1.00 per year per member must embrace our whole membership to make sufficient funds available to our Massachusetts Citizens' League for Political Education. Inasmuch as the Massachusetts Citizens' League has neither the far-flung organization, or what is more important, the funds to create such an organization, I call upon each and every officer, delegate and member to consider himself to be forthwith a member of flying committees at the call of the Massachusetts Citizens' League for carrying on the fight being made by this committee in our behalf.

Now, since the work of this committee has demonstrated a sense of direction and of purpose most commendable and since the committee is now faced with Herculean labors because we did not have such an organization



to keep us informed and aroused by its continuing scrutiny of the political scene, I recommend that the necessary action be taken to make this organization a permanent and organic part of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

I make this recommendation because I feel that the integration of this committee into the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, and the support necessary to make the committee work will underscore the need for and bring into existence substantially the plan that I detailed to you at the last convention. Of vital necessity to our State Federation of Labor has always been our educational committee which for the past two years has operated on a revitalized basis. The report last year was met with the unanimous approval of the delegates and I am sure when you have read and analyzed the current report that you will vote concurrence.

Some of the work set out below and carried on by the educational committee was a mandate from the 61st Annual Convention. Progress has been made in the establishment of Robert J. Watt Memorial Scholarship. The Labor Institute at Holy Cross was very successful. The establishment of their organ, the *REPORTER*, has brought a medium for sending information to the membership of our various unions. The public relations function is taking on a broader scope. All the foregoing became possible through the adoption of an additional  $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per capita tax at last year's convention. The necessary work of this committee must be carried on.

Since we last were in convention we have had the action of the Eightieth Congress pass in review and into the permanent record of history. Never in the history of our nation has a legislative body been tested in the crucible of crisis and been found wanting as this group has. With the country calling upon it to seize masterfully the challenge to its destiny, the Eightieth Congress has seen fit to place narrow politics and personal satisfaction above national welfare and the community interest.

We have but to examine the matters that came before it during its infamous session and the fate such matters suffered at the hands of these legislative straw men of the vested interests to know that these Solons preferred a prominent place on the roll of dishonor to service in behalf of their fellow Americans.

Now the Eightieth Congress has been called into special session to act adequately on those measures so outrageously disregarded. It is hoped that this session will be a make-good session, salvation for the sinners.

While inflation stalked the land and shriveled pay checks like a piece of bacon too long in the skillet, these men, our allegedly chosen representatives, did nothing.

While the men who defended our homes pleaded for shelter so that they might normally fit into civilian life and the community as family men, our Congress did nothing.

While workers, crushed by rampant inflation, watched for enactment of a bare forty cent minimum legislation as a start on the road towards decent pay levels, our legislators did nothing.

While the aged and worker both waited for extension and improvement of old age and unemployment benefits, these men, our legislative leaders did nothing.

Since a positive program to help our fellow working men and women was not the choice of this Eightieth Congress, we could very well call this the "do-nothing" Congress.

But what bustling there was when these same legislators had a chance to administer a whipping to the ordinary folk.

With the people hoping for relief by the

promise of a reduction in taxation these men of little principle busied themselves, and like the mountain that groaned and gave forth a mouse, served up the most severely regressive tax revision, with the average man getting a crumb and the privileged getting the large wedge of the tax reduction pie.

And the crown of thorns that this Congress crushed down on the head of the toiler is the Taft-Hartley Law, a discredit to this body of law-makers that will ever live in the annals of America as the signpost on the road back to serfdom. This act is a forerunner of the type of instrument that will bring a rule of repression and terror in industry, replacing harmonious understanding between Labor and Management with suspicion and distrust.

We must elect men to Congress who will truly represent the working men and women—the many and not just the few greedy individuals as this past Congress has done.

We know that a lie cannot endure forever and everything we can do now to show the work of the Congress for the lie it is, will cause it to crumble before our eyes, disintegrating in the service of the selfish ones which it has so richly served.

It is with these facts in mind that I recommend to the 62nd Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor that it endorse the 11 point program of President Truman as a minimum program to maintain in our national welfare. Such an over-all program and all-out attack on inflation is necessary if we are to prevent scientifically an economic explosion.

With black reaction pressing us from the right and Russian hatchetmen and agents pressing us from the left, Labor, bastion of the democratic way of life will, as in the past, repel the insidious advance from both sides and bring the cause of democracy safely through.

Your President calls upon you as individuals and officers to bring your membership back home to your union. The surest constructive force that we can set in operation to offset the destructive force of the men who have been manipulating legislators in this punch and judy show is to bring back home the union member.

To us who had the privilege of starving together for our goals of worker betterment, of losing health and even life together our union was our all. We knew the reason for cooperative action by reason of that empty feeling in our stomach.

The force that we must exert today is one that will produce solidification between the union and the member. We must bring him back home by substituting for our experience and intuition the activities and information that will teach him his union ABC's as well as political and economic analysis.

Now much of this can be instituted forthwith by an active participation in the Massachusetts Citizens' League for Political Education, securing from that office literature on information and suggested activities as well as speakers who will come and discuss with you the program of solidarity and answer questions you and your membership may desire answered.

I further appeal to you as the leaders and chosen delegates of the various units within the Massachusetts Federation of Labor to ready yourselves on the local level to get the vote out. The more detailed your program on the local level, the more effective will be our campaign to restore our stolen liberties. Organize your campaign well, pick out your block captains, start that finger pressing the neighbor's front-door-bell. Your Massachusetts Citizens' League for Political Education will help you in every way. Remember! The larger



the vote we get out, the more beneficial to the cause of liberty!

Labor's traditional pledge to elect its friends and defeat its enemies will be closely scrutinized in the vote this November.

We, in Massachusetts, have a great opportunity to demonstrate that labor is always on the firing-line in the battle of the ballot box when thieves are attempting to steal our liberties.

On the ballots this fall is Question No. 5 Question No. 6, and Question No. 7, all substantial evidence that the vested interests are smugly certain that this great commonwealth of ours is to become the playground of privilege.

In their reverse numerical order Question No. 7 would return the open shop and strike directly at the union keystone of brotherly cooperation and unity by outlawing union security. Question No. 6 would further wither the unity of working men by an apparently innocent requirement for voting on strike authorization which is booby-trapped by splintering the vote into the smallest work units thus effectively striking at craft unity. Question No. 5 would strike down effective leadership by rigging the time intervals between elections so that worthy men would not aspire to office when they realized that during their term of office they would have to spend all their time campaigning like a politician to be elected and, as the vested interests desire it, prevented from effective functioning as capable leaders of their organization.

I say to you men and women here that this is to be our real baptism by fire—this is it. I charge you to pick up the challenge and let the ballots blizzard into the box so that when the storm is over on election day, toilers at home and abroad will see that Massachusetts working men and women, alerted to the danger like the minute men of colonial days, came through with our priceless liberties undiminished in lustre. Remember on five, six, and seven, VOTE NO.

It has been a great privilege to serve you in the past year and I trust my work finds as much approval in your eyes as I found satisfaction in my heart in serving you. Thank you, ladies and gentlemen.

I now declare the 62nd Annual Convention convening in Nantasket Beach in the town of Hull officially open for the purpose of transacting business that may legally come before it. Will you give your attention to Secretary-Treasurer Kelley while he reads the Convention Call. Pardon me—before Mr. Kelley comes on Dr. Bergan has a little ceremony to perform. Dr. Bergan.

Dr. Bergan: Thank you very much. I want to present to you, Mr. President, this key to the hearts of the people of Hull, with the fervent hope that your splendid organization will be here with us again in the not too far distant future.

President DeMonte: Thank you Dr. Bergan. I'm sure that we'll find a place for this key in the office of the State Federation of Labor. I surely want to express our thanks to you, the Chairman of the Board of Selectmen, and the entire population of the town of Hull and I hope that our stay will be as pleasant for the rest of the week as it has been for the past week-end. Give your attention now to Secretary-Treasurer Kelley.

Secretary Kelley read the Convention Call as follows:

### CONVENTION CALL

Boston, May 15, 1948.

#### GREETINGS:

The Sixty-second Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor will convene on Monday, August 2, 1948, at 10 a.m., in the

Chateau Ballroom in Paragon Park, Nantasket, and will remain in session until the business before the convention is completed.

Never in the history of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor have there been such momentous matters confronting a convention. 1948 will be the *year of decision* for the trade union movement of this state and nation. The outcome of pending legislation will, in a large measure, determine the extent to which labor unions will continue to exist as free segments of our industrial economy. This convention will be required to determine policies and procedures to guide the Federation during the crucial days that lie ahead. The Executive Council sincerely hopes that each affiliated union will make plans to send its *full quota* of delegates to this convention in order that the deliberations and program of the Federation may truly represent the wishes of American Federation of Labor members in this state.

The Executive Council, therefore, sincerely hopes that each affiliated union will help make the Sixty-second Convention the biggest and most successful in the history of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

### REPRESENTATION

Each union of 200 members or less attached to a national or international union, when one is in existence, shall be entitled to *one delegate and an additional delegate for each 200 or a majority fraction thereof*, and each Central Labor Union composed of miscellaneous bodies shall be entitled to *two delegates*.

Delegates must be selected at least three weeks previous to the convention and their names and addresses forwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor on or before July 9, 1948.

UNIONS sending delegates must have paid their per capita tax to the Massachusetts Federation of Labor through June, 1948, inclusive.

Delegates representing Central Labor Unions **MUST BE MEMBERS OF LOCAL UNIONS AFFILIATED WITH THE MASSACHUSETTS FEDERATION OF LABOR.**

YOUR LOCAL UNION is entitled to DELEGATES.

### CREDENTIALS

Credentials in duplicate are forwarded to all affiliated unions. The *duplicate credential must be given to the delegate-elect and the original forwarded to KENNETH J. KELLEY, Secretary-Treasurer, 11 Beacon Street, Boston 8, as early as possible, but not later than July 9, 1948.*

The Committee on Credentials will meet at Convention Headquarters at the Nantasket Hotel, Sunday, August 1, 1948, at 5 p.m. All delegates will appear before this Committee, and must have at least five union labels on their wearing apparel to be seated in the convention.

### RESOLUTIONS

Section IV of Article III of the Constitution provides that: "All resolutions, amendments to the Constitution, or grievances, to be considered by the annual convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, must be received by the Secretary-Treasurer at headquarters, *30 days immediately preceding the opening of the convention.* All resolutions, amendments to the Constitution, or grievances, received or submitted after the time hereinbefore stipulated must obtain a majority vote of the body for admission." Resolutions should be sent to Kenneth J. Kelley, Room 801, 11 Beacon Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts, before July 2, 1948.



JOHN J. DeLMONTE

President

KENNETH J. KELLEY

Secretary-Treasurer

## VICE PRESIDENTS

## District I

JOHN J. GREELEY  
JOSEPH P. FAHEY

## District II

HENRY J. BRIDES  
JOSEPH A. SULLIVAN

## District III

JOHN A. CALLAHAN  
GEORGE F. MAGUIRE

## District IV

LAWRENCE J. DUFFY  
THOMAS P. AHEARN

## District V

SAMUEL J. DONNELLY  
ROBERT P. GAGNE

## District VI

BENJAMIN G. HULL  
JAMES E. WALSH

## District VII

S. P. JASON  
DANIEL J. MCCARTHY

## At Large

GEORGE W. HURLEY  
MARY C. CADIGAN

President DeMonte: You have heard Secretary-Treasurer Kenneth J. Kelley read the Convention Call. If there is no objection, it will be entered into the minutes. Hearing none, it is so ordered. Will the delegates please rise. Raise your right hand and repeat after me using your name where I use mine, the oath that we take at each convention.

I, \_\_\_\_\_, promise to use all possible effort to ask cooperation of fellow members and others to purchase and promote the use of goods, commodities and services bearing union label cards, buttons, or other insignia, showing that they are produced under conditions satisfactory to members of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Give your attention to the Chairman of the Credentials Committee Timothy Grady, who will now read the roll call of delegates.

## ROLL CALL OF DELEGATES

## AMESBURY

UNITED HATTERS, Local 87,  
Frank N. Cynewski  
John J. O'Brien

## ATTLEBORO

FIRE FIGHTERS, Local 848,  
Leo A. Greve

## BEVERLY

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE,  
COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EM-  
PLOYEES, Local 798,  
James P. Fullerton

## BOSTON

## CENTRAL LABOR UNION

James L. Donovan  
Harry P. GragesAMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE,  
COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EM-  
PLOYEES, Local 86-1,  
Francis F. MorseAMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE,  
COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EM-  
PLOYEES, Local 164,  
John J. HartiganAMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE,  
COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EM-  
PLOYEES, Local 208,  
Dermot H. FetherstonAMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE,  
COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EM-  
PLOYEES, Local 230,  
Josephine RocheAMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE,  
COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EM-  
PLOYEES, Local 296,  
Walter ShaughnessyAMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE,  
COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EM-  
PLOYEES, Local 348,  
Joseph B. NealonAMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE,  
COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EM-  
PLOYEES, Local 370,  
Joseph L. McLeanAMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE,  
COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EM-  
PLOYEES, Local 435,  
James J. KileyAMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE,  
COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EM-  
PLOYEES, Local 445,  
Joseph DonoghueAMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE,  
COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EM-  
PLOYEES, Local 465,  
Patrick J. GatelyAMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE,  
COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EM-  
PLOYEES, Local 477,  
William H. BegganAMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE,  
COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EM-  
PLOYEES, Local 648,  
William V. WardAMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE,  
COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EM-  
PLOYEES, Local 656,  
Joseph L. ReganAMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE,  
COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EM-  
PLOYEES, Local 709,  
Thomas J. CarneyAMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE,  
COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EM-  
PLOYEES, Local 731,  
Abraham H. KalishAMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE,  
COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EM-  
PLOYEES, Local 780,  
John S. HartAMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE,  
COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EM-  
PLOYEES, Local 804,  
William Kane

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE,  
COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EM-  
PLOYEES, Local 823,  
Thomas G. Kirwin  
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE,  
COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EM-  
PLOYEES, Local 869,  
Timothy J. O'Leary  
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE,  
COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EM-  
PLOYEES, Local 900  
Frank McCarthy  
Jeffrey Murphy  
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE,  
COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EM-  
PLOYEES, Local 1043,  
John H. Lynch  
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE,  
COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EM-  
PLOYEES, Local 1122,  
James H. Kelly  
AMERICAN GUILD OF VARIETY AR-  
TISTS,  
Emil Lowe  
Clayton I. Hart  
Bruce Carter  
Max Margolis  
ASBESTOS WORKERS, Local 6,  
Ernest A. Johnson  
ASSOCIATION OF ENGINEERS, ARCHI-  
TECTS, AND DRAFTSMEN, Local 105,  
John F. Glynn  
Maurice J. Scott  
BAKERS, Local 20,  
William Akins  
Walter Aitchison  
BAKERY WORKERS, Local 45,  
Julius Brigsalsky  
BARBERS, Local 182,  
Charles Caliri  
BOILERMAKERS, Local 29,  
James L. Grafton  
John P. Manning  
BOOKBINDERS, Local 16,  
Jeremiah Connolly  
BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS, Local 138,  
Danniel J. Goggin  
Thomas A. Lyons  
John F. Mealey  
BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS, Local 703,  
Leonard Ford  
BRICKLAYERS AT LARGE,  
James Leonard  
Walter Carter  
John Tracy  
Joseph T. Dyer  
Neil MacKenzie  
John Ried  
BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES, Local  
254,  
Joseph L. McCarthy  
Frederick W. Kelley  
James Murphy  
CARPENTERS, Local 40,  
Victor King  
Peter A. Reilly  
CEMENT FINISHERS, Local 534,  
John Carroll  
COMPRESSED AIR WORKERS, Local 88,  
Richard D. Buck  
COOPERS, Local 89,  
Jeremiah Farady  
DISTILLERY, RECTIFYING, AND WINE  
WORKERS, Local 8,  
Louis J. Blender  
Edward P. Reardon  
ELECTRICAL WORKERS, Local 103,  
John F. Queeney  
John A. Slattery  
Andre Josse  
John A. Gilmour  
William C. Horneman  
William F. Sheehan

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, Local 104,  
Bart Saunders  
ELECTROTYPERS, Local 11,  
Martin J. Casey  
ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS, Local 4,  
Edward I. Kelley  
ENGINEERS, Local 4,  
James R. J. MacDonald  
John F. Cummings  
Patrick L. Carr  
ENGINEERS, Local 849,  
Patrick J. McEntee  
Harry A. Russell  
FEDERAL LABOR UNION 22179,  
William F. Flanagan  
FEDERAL LABOR UNION 22555,  
Joseph R. Rossetti  
FIRE FIGHTERS, Local 718,  
John E. Burwell  
Francis J. Dooley  
William G. Lovett  
William D. Kelly  
FIREMEN AND OILERS, Local 3,  
Joseph P. McNamara  
John J. McNamara  
IRON WORKERS, Local 7,  
Henry Hughes  
Phil Kelley  
Michael Dugan  
JEWELRY WORKERS, Local 22,  
Mrs. Rose Norwood  
LABORERS, Local 22,  
Vincent DiNunno  
Cesare Pietrangelo  
L. Scolletta  
LABORERS, Local 223,  
James J. Dunne  
Patrick Desmond  
John J. Falvey  
LADIES GARMENT WORKERS, Local 24,  
Albert Fraioli  
LADIES GARMENT WORKERS, Local 46,  
Elmore C. Foster  
LADIES GARMENT WORKERS, Local 56,  
Philip Kramer  
LADIES GARMENT WORKERS, Local 229,  
Edward Waldorf  
LADIES GARMENT WORKERS, Local 291,  
Mary Levin  
LADIES GARMENT WORKERS, Local 242,  
David Goldstein  
LADIES GARMENT WORKERS, Local 256,  
Lillie R. Netto  
LADIES GARMENT WORKERS, Local 281,  
Samuel McDowell  
Thomas P. Ahearn  
Lydia Zemetres  
LATHERS, Local 72  
Joseph L. Coullahan  
LAUNDRY WORKERS, Local 66,  
John F. Donovan  
Edward T. Sullivan  
MASTER, MATES AND PILOTS, Local 11,  
Walter M. Costello  
MEAT CUTTERS, Local 75,  
John R. Broderick  
MEAT CUTTERS, Local 592,  
William J. Kelly  
Benjamin Guarangio  
James S. Wilson  
Harold S. Abbott  
John McNamara  
MEAT CUTTERS, Local 618,  
Max Egbord  
MOVING PICTURE OPERATORS, Local 182,  
Walter F. Diehl  
MUSICIANS, Local 9,  
Ralph C. Scott  
Pa LaSelva  
William Dolan  
OFFICE EMPLOYEES, Local 6,  
Aaron Velleman

- PAINTERS, Local 11,  
Oscar Omdahl  
Ray Christensen  
Abe Goldberg
- PAINTERS, Local 391,  
Jerry Leonard
- PAPER HANDLERS, Local 21,  
Anthony J. DeAndrade
- PATTERN MAKERS ASSOCIATION  
Myer Ginsberg
- PHOTO ENGRAVERS, Local 3,  
Wifrid T. Connell
- PIPEFITTERS ASSOCIATION, Local 537,  
John F. Brophy  
John E. Goodwin
- PLASTERERS, Local 10,  
A. Francis O'Toole  
Louis Klehm
- PLUMBERS, Local 12,  
Charles I. Clougherty
- POST OFFICE CLERKS, Local 100,  
James M. Murphy  
Martin D. Kelley  
Andrew J. Mahoney
- PRESS FEEDERS AND HELPERS, Local 18,  
Louis Mizzoni
- PRINTING PRESSMEN, Local 3,  
Neal J. Farrell  
John J. Keenan  
Walter Wallace
- PRINTING PRESSMEN, Local 67,  
John E. Trayers  
Joseph Maloney  
Bertram W. Kohl
- AMERICAN FEDERATION OF RADIO  
ARTISTS,  
Vincent W. Maloney
- RAILWAY CARMEN, Local 315,  
George D. Doyle
- RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP CLERKS  
AT LARGE,  
G. W. Hurley  
T. F. McManus  
A. Arruda  
P. J. Day  
R. R. Bachard  
P. Mahar  
T. F. Timmins, Jr.  
J. F. Hurley  
H. Wolf  
P. J. Roberts  
A. T. Flynn  
J. F. McAuliffe  
J. F. Buckley  
Daniel Mahoney  
T. F. Neal  
R. P. Blinn  
J. D. Blue  
E. A. Riordan  
E. F. Holzhauer  
H. D. Ulrich  
James D. Lee  
F. L. Maxwell  
J. J. Delmore  
G. E. Tate  
G. E. Doliber  
Vernon B. Thompson  
Harry J. Smith
- RETAIL STORE EMPLOYEES, Local 711,  
Patrick Coleman  
Helen T. O'Donnell  
Charles Warren  
George H. Sterritt  
Walter Walsh  
Martin McNulty  
Mae Burns  
Roland Martineau  
Mark Gaffey  
David Maltz  
George Robertson  
Walter Gardner  
Samuel Costa  
Roy DeCoste  
Jack Friend
- RETAIL CLERKS, Local 189,  
F. Belle Nickerson
- RETAIL CLERKS, Local 1291,  
Frank R. Anderson, Jr.  
George E. Stack  
Alice M. Durst
- RETAIL CLERKS, Local 1445,  
John J. Cunningham  
Bernard S. Kenney  
William J. Walsh
- SEAFOOD WORKERS, Local 1572-2,  
John Donegan  
Milton H. Elvey
- SHEET METAL WORKERS, Local 17,  
James T. Moriarty  
Alfred Ellis  
James E. Brooks
- SHEET METAL WORKERS, Local 395,  
James E. Patts
- STAGE EMPLOYEES, Local 11,  
Jeremiah F. Galvin
- STREET CARMEN, Local 589,  
John C. Carey  
John M. Connolly  
Thomas P. Dillon  
Joseph P. Fahey  
William J. Flynn  
Leo P. Lally  
John A. McLaughlin  
William A. Roche  
Thomas J. Rush  
Frank L. Shaughnessy  
Michael J. Flanagan  
Lawrence J. Flynn  
Patrick J. White  
Cornelius J. Murphy  
Thomas A. Sullivan  
Michael F. Enwright  
Thomas P. Freeley  
John F. Quinn  
Henry J. Ferris  
Edward S. Russell  
John W. Reilly  
William M. Finneran  
Bennet J. Hannigan
- TEACHERS, Local 66,  
Mary C. Cadigan
- TEAMSTERS, Local 25,  
James V. Hurst  
Michael J. O'Donnell  
John Buckley  
Michael J. Norton  
William J. McCarthy  
Nicholas P. Morrissey  
John J. Quinn  
Nathan Higgins  
Thomas F. Tighe  
Thomas Carroll  
Charles LaPlaca  
Edward F. Jenkins  
P. Frank Coughlin  
George Jennings  
George Sordello
- TEAMSTERS, Local 68,  
Martin J. Moran  
John J. Duffy
- TEAMSTERS, Local 82,  
Charles A. Armstrong  
Vincent Zagami
- TEAMSTERS, Local 168,  
James H. Anderson  
Joseph P. Lane
- TEAMSTERS, Local 259,  
Israel Learner  
Isadore Fox  
Thomas C. Healey
- TEAMSTERS, Local 379,  
Charles Burns  
John J. DelMonte  
Charles J. Murphy  
Frank J. McMorro  
Nicholas Gargano



TEAMSTERS, Local 380,  
 John Kelly  
 Mathew Maloney  
 John F. Donovan  
 John S. Kelley  
 William Brandon  
 Fred Larson  
 Joseph L. Murray  
 John Santamaria  
 Luke Kramer  
 William McGuire  
 TEAMSTERS, LOCAL 494,  
 Thomas F. Carroll  
 Edward Trainor  
 Barnet Chartor  
 John Gillis  
 Paul Eustace  
 TEAMSTERS, Local 496,  
 John V. Jenkins  
 Dominic J. Zenga  
 Nelson Briggs  
 TEAMSTERS, Local 504,  
 Frank Holland  
 TEAMSTERS, Local 646,  
 Joseph L. Hope  
 TEAMSTERS, Local 829,  
 Arthur J. Kilty  
 Jerome McCarthy  
 James J. McCarthy  
 John J. Greeley  
 John E. Hamilton  
 John C. Harrington  
 Francis Harrington  
 Francis J. Greeley, Jr.  
 Henry O'Connor  
 George Sheltry  
 TEAMSTERS, Local 995,  
 Robert McQuarrie  
 Coleman E. Donahue  
 TELEPHONE OPERATORS, Local B-1120,  
 Anna T. O'Brien  
 Louise Gray  
 TYPOGRAPHICAL, Local 13,  
 J. Arthur Moriarty  
 John D. Craig  
 Allen H. Goodman  
 Henry G. Taff  
 William L. Dailey  
 Lloyd K. Mitchell  
 John Dahill  
 UNITED GARMENT WORKERS, Local 163,  
 Nathan Sidd  
 WINDOW CLEANERS, Local 143,  
 John J. Devlin

### BRAINTREE

FEDERAL LABOR UNION 23711,  
 Damon G. Perkins  
 CARPENTERS, Local 1550,  
 John W. Knox

### BRIDGEWATER

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE,  
 COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EM-  
 PLOYEES, Local 503,  
 James L. O'Shea  
**BROCKTON**  
 CENTRAL LABOR UNION  
 Henry J. Brides  
 Herbert S. Ferris  
 AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE,  
 COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EM-  
 PLOYEES, Local 512,  
 Elmore Kelley  
 BARTENDERS, Local 696,  
 Frederick A. Brides  
 CARPENTERS, Local 624,  
 Oscar R. Pratt  
 Everett L. Pratt

FIREMEN AND OILERS, Local 47,  
 Patrick J. Moynihan  
 LABORERS, Local 721,  
 Victor Parziale  
 PRINTING PRESSMEN, Local 102,  
 Albert Lepine  
 STREET CARMEN, Local 235,  
 Leo A. Kneeland  
 Francis L. Sheehan  
 TEAMSTERS, Local 653,  
 George P. Petrulis  
 William Moncevicz  
 Francis E. Lavigne  
 James F. Clark  
 Henry G. Gross

### CAMBRIDGE

CENTRAL LABOR UNION  
 Harry W. Joel  
 Joseph D. McLaughlin  
 AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE,  
 COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EM-  
 PLOYEES, Local 602,  
 James P. Rielly  
 BAKERY WORKERS, Local 348,  
 Marino Mattarazzo  
 Thomas F. Burns  
 BOOKBINDERS, Local 204,  
 John J. Barry  
 CASKET MAKERS AND FURNITURE  
 WORKERS, Local 560,  
 Howard H. Litchfield  
 CHEMICAL WORKERS, Local 86,  
 Michael J. Breen  
 Charles I. Cann, Jr.  
 CHEMICAL WORKERS, Local 116,  
 Joseph A. DeVincentis  
 Daniel F. Daly  
 Joseph T. Healey  
 T. Joseph Cahill  
 FIRE FIGHTERS, Local 30,  
 Joseph C. Lehan  
 LABORERS, Local 151,  
 Joseph L. Bonfiglio  
 Joseph M. Bonfiglio

### CANTON

FEDERAL LABOR UNION 22812,  
 James A. Fitzpatrick  
 Clementina Bertoni  
 Donald Estabrook

### CHARLESTOWN

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE,  
 COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EM-  
 PLOYEES, Local 451,  
 John A. Blaney

### CHICOPEE

CARPENTERS, Local 685,  
 William Austin  
 FEDERAL LABOR UNION 18518,  
 John Morin  
 John C. Brown  
 Reginald J. McNamara  
 FEDERAL LABOR UNION 20332,  
 John W. Valego

### CHICOPEE FALLS

FEDERAL LABOR UNION 19469,  
 Eugene H. Lazarz  
 Patrick J. Hassett  
 Oscar T. Mortenson



**CONCORD**

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE,  
COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EM-  
PLOYEES, Local 429,  
Charles Mancini

**DEDHAM**

ENVELOPE WORKERS, Local 524,  
Wallace W. Carnivale

**EVERETT**

CHEMICAL WORKERS, Local 57,  
Joseph M. McGann  
James McShane

**FALL RIVER**

CENTRAL LABOR UNION  
Daniel J. McCarthy  
James Reardon  
CARPENTERS, Local 1305,  
Horace Caron  
LADIES GARMENT WORKERS, Local 178,  
Jane Sicard  
Catherine Thomas  
Frederick Siems  
LAUNDRY WORKERS, Local 250,  
Stella Hobday  
STREET CARMEN, Local 174,  
Mark A. Sullivan  
TEAMSTERS, Local 526,  
Bennie Costa  
George Lima  
Dennis E. Cummings

**FITCHBURG**

CENTRAL LABOR UNION  
Albert La Frennie  
BARBERS, Local 284,  
Ludger J. Demers  
CARPENTERS, Local 778,  
Ellis Blomquist  
ENGINEERS, Local 468,  
Cornelius J. Ryan  
PAPER MAKERS, Local 12,  
Otto Rossmar  
Ralph W. LeMay  
PAPER MAKERS, Local 372,  
Robert P. Gagne

**GARDNER**

CARPENTERS, Local 570,  
John Trembley

**GLOUCESTER**

CENTRAL LABOR UNION  
Francis J. Perry  
CARPENTERS, Local 910,  
Joseph F. Grace  
FEDERAL LABOR UNION 23832,  
Lulu I. Anderson  
PAINTERS, Local 176,  
Roland Grigg  
SEAFOOD WORKERS, Local 1572-1  
Joseph A. White  
Manuel Pimentel, Jr.  
Irving Boudreau  
Albert Hemmer

**GREENFIELD**

CENTRAL LABOR UNION  
Walter E. Kenefick

ELECTRICAL WORKERS 761,  
Walter E. Kenefick

**HOLYOKE**

CENTRAL LABOR UNION  
Francis M. Curran  
James A. Croke  
BOOKBINDERS, Local 48,  
Charles Dinn  
Philip Beaudry  
ELECTRICAL WORKERS, Local 707,  
Timothy F. Grady  
FIREMEN AND OILERS, Local 4  
Herman Koster

**LAWRENCE**

CENTRAL LABOR UNION  
John A. Callahan  
Franklin J. Murphy  
BUILDING LABORERS, Local 175,  
John A. Fusco  
CARPENTERS, Local 111,  
John J. Mulcahy  
James Doiron  
ELECTRICAL WORKERS, Local B-1006,  
John J. Havey  
FEDERAL LABOR UNION 22451,  
William V. Kalinauskas  
PAINTERS, Local 44,  
James P. Meehan  
STAGE EMPLOYEES, Local 111,  
Matthew P. Maney  
STREET CARMEN, Local 261,  
Martin L. Earley  
TEACHERS, Local 1019,  
Charles Stahle  
TEAMSTERS, Local 477,  
Timothy H. O'Neill  
Joseph Lawton  
Raymond V. Hill  
TYPOGRAPHICAL, Local 51,  
Robert J. Boyd  
WOOLEN AND WORSTED WORKERS,  
Local 38,  
George F. Driscoll  
Harold L. Williams  
Robert Campbell  
Alex Jones  
WOOLEN AND WORSTED WORKERS,  
Local 784,  
Leo W. LaRoque  
Daniel J. Sullivan  
Jean Poirier  
Stephen Pirozok  
Owen R. Kallery  
WOOLEN AND WORSTED WORKERS,  
Local 2674  
Handel Dawson  
David F. McKew  
WOOLEN AND WORSTED WORKERS,  
Local 1113,  
John F. Ward  
Joseph E. Ryan  
Andrew Flanagan  
Frank Kane  
Dorothy Stevenson  
Harry Leslie  
John J. O'Neil  
Joseph W. Sharp  
Daniel F. Downey  
Anne Murray  
Norah McDonald

**LEOMINSTER**

CARPENTERS, Local 794,  
Lester E. Carter

**LOWELL**

CENTRAL LABOR UNION  
 John J. Mullen  
 Sidney E. LeBow  
 AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE,  
 COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EM-  
 PLOYEES, Local 702,  
 Warren Rogers  
 CARPENTERS, Local 49,  
 James H. Golden  
 ENGINEERS, Local 352,  
 Albra W. Hersome  
 PLUMBERS, Local 400,  
 William P. Carroll  
 STREET CARMEN, Local 280,  
 Timothy Hogan  
 TEACHERS, Local 495,  
 Catherine L. Maguire  
 TEAMSTERS, Local 49,  
 George Nickles  
 John Seery  
 Robert Margeson  
 WOOLEN AND WORSTED WORKERS,  
 Local 51,  
 Ralph Frangenti  
 WOOLEN AND WORSTED WORKERS,  
 Local 734,  
 John C. Baron

**LYNN**

CENTRAL LABOR UNION,  
 Leo Barber  
 George H. Stone  
 BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES, Local  
 130,  
 John G. Flynn  
 ELECTRICAL WORKERS, Local 377,  
 Harold B. Oliver  
 LABORERS, Local 290,  
 Jeremiah Calnan  
 MEAT CUTTERS, Local 71,  
 Peter Albacento  
 Stephen Mulkern  
 MOVING PICTURE OPERATORS, Local 245,  
 Jack Kanosky  
 PATTERN MAKERS LEAGUE ASSOCIA-  
 TION,  
 John J. Brennan  
 STREET CARMEN, Local 238,  
 John H. Carter  
 Robert B. Jeffrey  
 TEAMSTERS, Local 42,  
 William A. Nealey  
 Charles E. L'Aventure  
 Stephen Hawkes  
 James Foley  
 John McArthur  
 TYPOGRAPHICAL, Local 120,  
 Ernest D. Cann

**MALDEN**

CENTRAL LABOR UNION,  
 Betty Sklovitz  
 James W. White  
 FEDERAL LABOR UNION 20567,  
 Bella Black

**MAYNARD**

MOTOR COACH OPERATORS, Local 1135,  
 Lee Rogers

**MEDFORD**

PAPER BOX WORKERS, Local 496,  
 Gerard Bowes  
 Edward Barry

**MELROSE**

STREET CARMEN, Local 240,  
 Jesse A. Levin

**MIDDLEBORO**

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE,  
 COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EM-  
 PLOYEES, Local 601,  
 Edward Cicchese

**MILFORD**

LADIES GARMENT WORKERS, Local 257,  
 Louise Laronga  
 George Fitzpatrick  
 MOVING PICTURES OPERATORS, Local  
 723,  
 Andrew W. Grigun

**NATICK**

PAINTERS, Local 916,  
 S. J. Angleton

**NEW BEDFORD**

CENTRAL LABOR UNION,  
 Julia E. Daley  
 Dorothy B. DeLoid  
 BAKERY WORKERS, Local 410,  
 Ernest L. Barber  
 CARPENTERS, Local 1416,  
 Joseph A. Guilbeault  
 ELECTRICAL WORKERS, Local B-224  
 James F. Loftus  
 PAINTERS, Local 691,  
 Raymond Seguin  
 RETAIL CLERKS, Local 1325,  
 Gilbert Howarth  
 STEAMFITTERS, Local 644,  
 Clarence L. Damon  
 TEAMSTERS, Local 59,  
 Ernest Tripanier  
 S. P. Jason  
 Antonio Medeiros  
 Manuel Souza  
 Gilbert DeMello

**NEWBURYPORT**

MUSICIANS, Local 378,  
 Moses E. Wright, Jr.

**NEWTON**

CARPENTERS, Local 275,  
 Angus MacLean  
 WOOLEN AND WORSTED WORKERS,  
 Local 2574,  
 William F. Bowen

**NORFOLK**

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE,  
 COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EM-  
 PLOYEES, Local 464,  
 Charles M. McCarthy

**NORTHAMPTON**

CENTRAL LABOR UNION,  
 Byron O. Tilton  
 BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES, Local  
 211  
 Mrs. Grace Cote

BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES, Local  
263,  
Richard B. Butler

### NORTON

UNITED TEXTILE WORKERS OF  
AMERICA, Local 2114,  
Ralph F. Clapp  
Leon F. Sylvia

### NORWOOD

CENTRAL LABOR UNION,  
Dan Collins  
John Connolly  
BOOKBINDERS, Local 176,  
Adam Musiner

### QUINCY

CENTRAL LABOR UNION,  
Kenneth J. Kelley  
BARBERS, Local 390,  
Albert Mokaba  
GRANITE CUTTERS,  
Costanzo Pagnano  
LABORERS, No. 133,  
John V. Weber  
Herbert Riley  
MEAT CUTTERS, No. 294,  
Joseph A. Sullivan  
Leo J. Cribben  
Frank Caruso  
PAINTERS, Local 773,  
John M. Southwick  
PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, Local  
275  
Perry T. Richards

### ROCKLAND

FEDERAL LABOR UNION 22694,  
Joseph A. Picone

### SALEM

CARPENTERS, Local 1210,  
Amable L. St. Pierre  
LAUNDRY WORKERS, Local 246,  
Murray J. Greenlaw  
PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, Local  
138  
Frank McGrath

### SOMERVILLE

CENTRAL LABOR UNION,  
Charles J. Murphy,  
Frank Mangan  
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE,  
COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EM-  
PLOYEES, Local 274,  
Frank V. Fitzgerald  
PULP SULPHITE AND AND PAPER MILL  
WORKERS, Local 230,  
Daniel R. Grogan

### SPRINGFIELD

CENTRAL LABOR UNION,  
William E. Goldrick  
John J. Bannon  
BAKERY WORKERS, Local 32,  
Eugene Pasini  
BARBERS, Local 30,  
Arthur Caron  
CARPENTERS, Local 177,  
Harry P. Hogan  
Leon Manser

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, Local 7,  
Matthew Sullivan  
ENGINEERS, Local 98,  
James J. Bird  
ENGINEERS, Local 602,  
William E. Taylor  
FEDERAL LABOR UNION 18385,  
Samuel Greenburg  
Herman O. Shirley  
William S. Fielding  
FEDERAL LABOR UNION 20681,  
Robert E. Morrison  
Ralph Wallenius  
FEDERAL LABOR UNION 22804,  
Joseph Sledzieski  
Warren Barber  
FIRE FIGHTERS, Local 648,  
Daniel J. Lawler  
IRON WORKERS, Local 357,  
Timothy J. Crean  
LABORERS, Local 69,  
Renzo Sondrini  
LABORERS, Local 999,  
Carlo Traghese  
MOVING PICTURE OPERATORS, Local 186,  
Arthur J. Payette  
PAINTERS, Local 257,  
Roy Suprenant  
PATTERN MAKERS ASSOCIATION,  
Finton J. Kelly  
PLUMBERS, Local 89,  
Thomas F. Egan  
POST OFFICE CLERKS, Local 497,  
James E. Walsh  
PRINTING PRESSMEN, Local 85,  
Frank Gifford  
PRINTING PRESSMEN, Local 488,  
Ettore Della Mattered  
STEAMFITTERS, Local 603,  
William Morris  
TEAMSTERS, Local 404,  
Edward F. Abare  
Alec Baldiga  
Corneius J. Horrigan  
Leon Kennedy  
Steven Tamkovich

### TAUNTON

CARPENTERS, Local 1035,  
Arthur Ancil  
ELECTRICAL WORKERS, Local 235,  
Walter Shumway  
FOUNDRY EMPLOYEES, Local 103,  
David E. Chace

### WALTHAM

CARPENTERS, Local 540,  
Edward A. Cunniffe  
ELECTRICAL WORKERS, Local B-1505,  
Walter J. Brown  
John O'Grady, Jr.  
LATHERS, Local 142,  
Frank C. Burke  
LABORERS, Local 560,  
Cletus L. Mayer  
Salvatore Pavonne  
Michele Albanese  
STREET CARMEN, Local 600,  
Thomas W. Bowe

### WATERTOWN

RUBBER WORKERS, Local 21914,  
S. A. Percoco  
Joseph A. Hughes  
Joseph T. Talarico  
William Fulginit  
Antonio Ferreira  
Thomas Nolan



Vincent Paolillo  
James Miceli  
David Money  
Samuel DeLuca  
Paul Muscatel  
William Hay  
O. E. Tisdale  
Harry O'Connor  
Frank J. Cusick

### WESTFIELD

CENTRAL LABOR UNION,  
Benjamin G. Hull  
FEDERAL LABOR UNION 20291,  
Edward Wall  
James Crean  
Melvin Tripp  
FEDERAL LABOR UNION 24295,  
Mrs. Jeanette M. Burke

### WORCESTER

CENTRAL LABOR UNION  
Samuel J. Donnelly  
Cecelia Nicholson  
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE,  
COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EM-  
PLOYEES, Local 298,  
Timothy Shea  
CARPENTERS, Local 107,  
Francis Berthiaume  
Oliver Jonah  
ELECTRICAL WORKERS, Local 96,  
John J. Regan  
FEDERAL LABOR UNION 24031,  
Clifton A. Newell  
LABORERS, Local 243,  
Frank Lapriore  
MEAT CUTTERS, Local 137,  
Fred Fleming  
RETAIL STORE EMPLOYEES, Local 826,  
Mrs. Alice V. Whalen  
Francis Dolan  
STREET CARMEN, Local 22,  
James B. McNamara  
Lawrence J. Hannan  
TEAMSTERS, Local 170,  
C. G. Fitzpatrick  
David Smith  
William Parker  
Frank Monahan  
WEB PRESSMEN, Local 29  
Cyriel Rogiers

Chairman Grady (Central Labor Union, Holyoke): I move the report of the Committee be adopted and that the delegates be seated with voice and vote.

President DelMonte: You have heard the recommendation of the Chairman of the Credentials Committee that the delegates named be seated with voice and vote. Do I hear the motion seconded? I want to say at this time, with the permission of the assembled delegates here, that before indicating that motion we were a little premature, and I will have Secretary-Treasurer Kelley read the names of the committee appointed so that we can officially have a Chairman of the Credentials Committee and then we'll take action on the report from that committee. Give your attention to Secretary-Treasurer Kelley. Those of you around the hall, listen very attentively—your name may be called serving on a committee. You will then go to the chairman, whose name will be read, and find out when they will meet. It is very necessary that you who have been appointed on committees, work and bring

the report back to this roster as soon as possible. Secretary Kelley.

### COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

TIMOTHY F. GRADY, Electrical Workers, Local 707, Holyoke (Chairman)  
FRANK J. McMORROW, Teamsters, Local 379, Boston  
FRANCIS J. MORSE, State, County and Municipal Employees, Local 86-1, Boston  
WILLIAM A. ROACHE, Street Carmen, Local 589, Boston  
HERMAN KOSTA, Barber's Union, Quincy  
JOHN J. MULCAHY, Carpenter's Union, Local 111, Lawrence

### COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS

WILLIAM A. NEALEY, Teamsters, Local 42, Lynn (Chairman)  
HERBERT S. FERRIS, Central Labor Union, Brockton  
HARRY P. HOGAN, Carpenters, Local 177, Springfield  
JOSEPH C. LEHAN, Fire Fighters, Local 30, Cambridge  
HARRY W. JOEL, Central Labor Union, Cambridge  
JOHN H. CARTER, Street Carmen, Local 538, Lynn  
JOHN DONEGAN, Seafood Workers, Local 1572-2, Boston  
ROY SURPRENANT, Painters, Local 257, Springfield  
NICHOLAS P. GARGANO, Teamsters, Local 379, Boston  
NEIL MCKENZIE, Stonemason, Local 9, Boston  
MARTIN D. KELLEY, Post Office Clerks, Local 100, Boston  
JOHN J. DELMORE, Railway & Steamship Clerks, Boston  
NEAL J. FARRELL, Printing Pressmen, Local 3, Boston  
MICHAEL J. MAHON, Meat Cutters, Local 343, Framingham  
ROY DeCOSTE, Retail Store Employees, Local 711, Boston

### COMMITTEE ON SECRETARY-TREASURER-LEGISLATIVE AGENT'S REPORT

J. ARTHUR MORIARTY, Typographical Union, Local 13, Boston (Chairman)  
FRANK L. SHAUGHNESSY, Street Carmen, Local 589, Boston  
RAYMOND V. HILL, Teamsters, Local 477, Lawrence  
EDWARD F. JENKINS, Teamsters, Local 25, Boston  
SYDNEY E. LeBOW, Central Labor Union, Lowell  
FRANK MANGAN, Central Labor Union, Somerville  
JEROME F. MCCARTHY, Teamsters, Local 829, Boston  
CONSTANZO PAGNANO, Granite Cutters, Quincy  
EDWARD I. KELLEY, Elevator Constructors, Local 4, Boston  
PATRICK COLEMAN, Retail Clerks, Local 711, Boston  
FRANCIS M. CURRAN, Central Labor Union, Holyoke  
FRANCIS C. BURKE, Lathers, Local 142, Waltham  
RALPH SCOTT, Musicians, Local 9, Boston



JOSEPH A. HUGHES, Federal Labor Union,  
21914, Watertown  
ABRAHAM KALISH, American Federation of  
State, County, and Municipal Employees,  
Local 731, Boston

### COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

ALFRED ELLIS, JR., Sheet Metal Workers,  
Local 17, Boston (Chairman)  
LEO F. BARBER, Central Labor Union, Lynn  
JOHN J. CONNOLLY, Bookbinders, Local  
176, Norwood  
DANIEL J. GOGGIN, Boot and Shoe Workers,  
Local 138, Boston  
MICHAEL J. O'DONNELL, Teamsters, Local  
25, Boston  
FRANCIS O'TOOLE, Plasterers, Local 10,  
Boston  
ARTHUR J. PAYETTE, Moving Picture  
Operators, Local 186, Springfield.  
WILLIAM V. WARD, State, County and Mu-  
nicipal Employees, Local 648, Boston  
R. R. BACHARD, Railroad and Steamship  
Clerks at Large  
LOUIS BLENDER, Distillery Workers, Local  
8, Boston  
RALPH F. CLAPP, Textile Workers, Local  
2114, Norton  
MAX MARGOLIS, American Guild of Variety  
Artists, Boston  
VINCENT DINUNNO, Laborers, Local 22,  
Boston  
JULIA A. DALEY, Central Labor Union, New  
Bedford  
JOHN McLAUGHLIN, Street Carmen, Local  
589, Boston  
AARON VELLEMAN, Office Emps., Local 6,  
Boston  
GEORGE H. STERRITT, Retail Clerks,  
Local 711, Boston  
PHILIP KRAMER, I.L.G.W.U., Local 73,  
Boston

### COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION

JOHN CARROLL, Cement Finishers, Local  
534, Boston (Chairman)  
ANTHONY J. DeANDRADE, Paper Handlers  
21, Boston  
WILLIAM J. KELLEY, Meat Cutters, Local  
592, Boston  
THOMAS P. DILLON, Street Carmen, Local  
589, Boston  
BELLA BLACK, Federal Labor Union 20567,  
Malden  
JOHN W. KNOX, Carpenters, Local 1550,  
Braintree  
FRANCIS E. LAVIGNE, Teamsters, Local  
653, Brockton  
PETER A. REILLY, Carpenters, Local 40,  
Boston  
ALLEN H. GOODMAN, Typographical, Local  
13, Boston  
JAMES L. DONOVAN, Central Labor Union,  
Boston  
JOHN BLANEY, AFSC & ME, Local 451,  
Boston  
HELEN O'DONNELL, Retail Clerks, Local  
No. 711, Boston  
JEREMIAH F. GALVIN, Stage Emps., Local  
No. 550, Boston  
JOSEPH T. HEALEY, Chemical Wkrs., Local  
No. 116, Cambridge  
WILLIAM E. GOLDRICK, Central Labor  
Union, Springfield  
JOHN G. FLYNN, Bldg., Service Emps.,  
Local No. 130, Lynn  
JOHN D. CRAIG, Typographical, Local 13,  
Boston

### COMMITTEE ON GRIEVANCES

JAMES R. J. MacDONALD, Hoisting and  
Portable Engineers, Local 4, Boston (Chair-  
man)  
FINTON J. KELLY, Pattern Makers Associa-  
tion, Springfield  
JOSEPH L. REGAN, State, County and Mu-  
nicipal Employees, Local 656, Boston  
WILLIAM BEGGAN, State, County and Mu-  
nicipal Employees, Local 477, Boston  
EDWARD J. TRAINOR, Teamsters, Local  
494, Boston  
RICHARD J. LEARY, Sheet Metal Workers,  
Local 64, Springfield  
JOHN E. HAMILTON, Teamsters, Local 829,  
Boston  
DOROTHY STEVENS, Woolen and Worsted  
Workers, Local 1113, Lawrence  
JOHN F. DONOVAN, Teamsters, Local 380,  
Boston  
HARRY GRAGES, Central Labor Union,  
Boston  
SOL CHAIKIN, International Lady Garment  
Workers, Local 226, Springfield  
ALBERT LaFRENNIE, Central Labor Union,  
Fitchburg

### COMMITTEE ON RULES

CHARLES A. ARMSTRONG, Teamsters,  
Local 82, Boston (Chairman)  
HORACE A. CARON, Carpenters, Local 1305,  
Fall River  
JOSEPH HUGHES, Federal Labor Union,  
21914, Watertown  
BART P. SAUNDERS, Electrical Workers,  
Local 104, Boston  
MANUEL SOUZA, Teamsters, Local 59, New  
Bedford  
MARK A. SULLIVAN, Street Carmen, Local  
174, Fall River  
ANNA T. O'BRIEN, Telephone Operators,  
Local B-1120, Boston  
FRANK CUSICK, Federal Labor Union 21914,  
Watertown  
THOMAS NOLAN, Federal Labor Union  
21914, Watertown  
JOHN BRENNAN, Pattern Makers League,  
Lynn  
JAMES T. MORIARTY, Sheet Metal Work-  
ers Union, Local 17, Boston  
SAMUEL GREENBURG, Federal Labor Union  
18385, Springfield

### COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION

OSCAR R. PRATT, Carpenters, Local 624,  
Brockton (Chairman)  
DOROTHY B. DeLOID, Central Labor Union,  
New Bedford  
F. L. MAXWELL, Railway and Steamship  
Clerks at Large  
FRANK E. CONNORS, Typographical, Local  
13, Boston  
ARTHUR F. CARON, Barbers, Local 30,  
Springfield  
THOMAS F. CARROLL, Teamsters, Local  
494, Boston  
BETTY SLOVICK, Central Labor Union,  
Malden  
JOHN J. O'NEILL, Woolen and Worsted  
Workers Union, Local 1113, Lawrence  
RAY CHRISTENSON, Painters, Local 11,  
Boston  
JOHN J. MULLEN, Central Labor Union,  
Lowell

## COMMITTEE ON UNION LABELS, BUTTONS AND SHOP CARDS

MARTIN J. CASEY, Electrotypers, Local 11,  
Boston (Chairman)  
JOHN F. DONOVAN, Laundry Workers,  
Local 66, Boston  
JOHN F. MEALEY, Boot and Shoe Work-  
ers, Local 138, Boston  
NATHAN SIDD, United Garment Workers,  
Local 163, Boston  
CHARLES CALIRI, Barbers, Local 182, Boston  
S. A. PERCOCO, Federal Labor Union 21914,  
Watertown  
JAMES F. MCAULIFFE, Brotherhood of Rail-  
way & Steamship Clerks at Large  
ISRAEL LEARNER, Teamsters, Local 259,  
Boston  
LUKE KRAMER, Teamsters, Local 380,  
Boston  
JOSEPH P. LANE, Teamsters, Local 168,  
Boston  
JOHN DEVLIN, Window Cleaners, Local 143,  
Boston  
FRANKLIN J. MURPHY, Central Labor  
Union, Lawrence  
GEORGE F. DRISCOLL, Woolen and Worsted  
Workers, Local 38, Lawrence  
JOSEPH A. WHITE, Seafood Workers, Local  
1572-1, Gloucester

## COMMITTEE ON GUESTS

CHARLES A. BURNS, Teamsters, Local 379,  
Boston (Chairman)  
THOMAS W. BOWE, Street Carmen, Local  
600, Waltham  
CHARLES A. MURPHY, Central Labor Union,  
Somerville  
MATTHEW P. MANEY, State Employees,  
Local 11, Lawrence

## SERGEANT-AT-ARMS

JOSEPH A. PICONE, Federal Labor Union,  
Local 22694, Rockland  
MICHAEL J. NORTON, Teamsters, Local 25,  
Boston  
FRANK HOLLAND, Teamsters, Local 504,  
Boston

President DelMonte: You have heard the reading of the members of the various committees and their chairmen. What is the pleasure of the delegation? It has been regularly moved and seconded that the report on the appointed committees be accepted. Are you ready for the question? Those in favor say "aye," those opposed, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Now action comes on the adoption of the report of the Credentials Committee. The motion is that the delegates be seated with voice and vote. Are you ready for the question? Those in favor say "aye," those opposed, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered. Now I wish that the chairmen, as announced, of the various committees will come to the desk and receive from Mrs. Hennessy, a folder, and in it will be a copy of the list of members who are to work with them on their committee.

It is necessary that the Committee on Rules report the first thing in tomorrow morning's session. The Committee on Resolutions—we have a tremendous amount of resolutions and they might just as well get going today. Those committees are very important.

I wish to make a few announcements before proceeding. I have a letter here from the

Hull-Nantasket Beach Chamber of Commerce: "To the delegates in the convention: Please patronize only those establishments which display the American Federation of Labor cards—cafes, restaurants, games, etc." Signed by William G. Pappageorge, President. The reason for this is simply because most of these concessions and booths and restaurants display pennants; they're decorated, but they did not cooperate with the Chamber of Commerce and the State Federation of Labor unless they display a sign that says Welcome Delegates to the 62nd Annual Convention, and bearing the seal of the American Federation of Labor. We ask your patronage to those establishments only.

The Chairman of the Credentials Committee has a very important report.

Delegate Grady (Central Labor Union, Holyoke): Mr. Chairman and delegates, the Credentials Committee met at the Nantasket Hotel and the first order of the committee's business was on the eligibility of the credentials of the American Guild of Variety Artists, of the Associated Actors and Artists of America. The committee had two sets of credentials before them. One was a group discredited by the American Federation of Labor, and the other was credited delegates of the above-stated union, with the endorsement of William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor. After a discussion the committee moved that we recommend with voice and vote the seating of Emil Lowe, Clayton I. Hart, Bruce Carter, and Max Margolis. Signed by the Credentials Committee, Timothy F. Grady, Chairman, Herman Koster, Francis F. Morse, William A. Roache, John J. Mulcahy, and Frank McMorow. I move, Mr. Chairman, the report be accepted.

President DelMonte: You heard the report of the Chairman of the Credentials Committee, reporting to you of a dispute in one of our international unions, and of the duly accredited delegates whose names were read. The recommendation of the chairman is that you accept the report. Do I hear it seconded? It's been regularly moved and seconded that the report be accepted. Is there anything to be said on the report? Those in favor of the report respond in the usual manner by saying "aye," those contrary-minded, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered and the delegates are seated with voice and vote.

Will the milk bar cooperate for the next ten or fifteen minutes and cease serving any milk. I want to announce while they're clearing away from the bar that those of you that feel thirsty and those of you who like a drink that is good and substantial, milk from union dealers, may do so by going over to the bar and having a drink on Local 380, in co-operation and conjunction with the union label of our State Federation of Labor. Also, if you like the milk as you drink it, they have provided various postcards on which you may place an order, so that you will then in the future have delivered to your home, union milk. Those of you that feel like it, do it. Will the delegates please assemble into the hall.

We are going to put on a speaker who has a very important message to all of us, and we would like you to sit down at this time and nourish well the thought that he is going to bring to you. May I have the attention of the delegates.

As I started to say, at the American Federation of Labor Convention held at San Francisco last year, for the first time in the history of that great movement, we went into the business of politics. We went into the business of politics in a big way, and I hope that we forever will find ourselves in that business in a big way. To us it means much. At that time, by virtue



of adoption of a resolution, the Labor's League for Political Education was formed. You have, of course, one in your state now. Like us here in the state it was necessary to get a director, and it was necessary as well in the national scope, as well as it was to us on the state level, to get a man whom we knew would serve and serve well. So President Green, when he appointed the man who's going to address you, made no mistake. I'm sure that the Labor's League for Political Education is going to prosper and prosper well. He chose at that time Joseph D. Keenan, a member of the Electrical Workers Union, whose wide range of experience I would like to tell you about, but it might take me the rest of the morning. He served on the War Production Board, and he served as a special messenger for President William Green in European countries and the Far East. He has taken many assignments. He's been Secretary-Treasurer of the Chicago Federation of Labor at more than one time. He is now serving the American Federation of Labor as the director to Labor's League for Political Education. I take pleasure in presenting to the 62nd Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, Mr. Joseph D. Keenan.

### MR. JOSEPH KEENAN

#### Director, Labor's League for Political Education

Mr. Chairman, delegates, ladies and friends attending this 62nd Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. First I want to bring you the greetings of the officers of the League, namely: President Greene, Secretary Meany, and the thirty Presidents of international unions that make up the Executive Board. It's a pleasure for me to come here today to address this great convention at one of the most critical periods in the history of the American Federation of Labor. I had the opportunity of coming into your state the first time early in 1940, as a representative of the American Federation of Labor for the office of National Defense. We had witnessed the catastrophe in Europe and we in America, because of pressure groups, had allowed our country military-wise to become so weak that it was impossible for us to defend ourselves. Yes, we didn't even have the equipment necessary to carry on maneuvers of the National Guard of this country. Now that group forced upon us the condition where we were helpless at that time.

It was my job to try to first re-establish those men who were members of organizations of the skilled craftsmen in the building trade—to try to bring them back to meet the program that we were planning at that time, because we knew at some future date we would have war and we would be a part of it. My mission at that time was to come into your state, bringing an adopted agreement, and in most cases it was for the purpose of asking your local users to set aside your by-laws and your working rules, give up conditions that you enjoyed for fifty and sixty years because we felt it was necessary in order to get a united effort in breaking the material, building the cantonment camps, building the airplane plants, building the shipyards, in order that we would equip not only our own services but the services of all our allies. And in every case when I came into your state, I received one hundred per cent cooperation. And as the graveness of the situation was explained to you, in every case you set aside those by-laws and those working rules that you enjoyed all those years. Little did I expect a few years later that I would

come back on a mission such as the one that I'm on today. We all know that we had an unfavorable press all during the war, that here and there we had a few stoppages of work, and we all know that in every case it was blown up beyond all degree. No credit was ever given to the man that took his family to the far-away places in this country, living like hermits, in order to build those important plants so we could make that important material that eventually brought about the end of the war. I thought that naturally some credit would be given, that somewhere along the line when bouquets were being passed out, that labor would get its share, that the faithful would receive their credit, and those that fell away, help them along, but that wasn't the case. We knew during the war, time after time when a little disturbance would occur they'd try to put on conscription of our labor, they tried to set aside the Wagner Act, and they tried to do a number of things, but at that time we had a man in the White House who knew that in order for us to win this war we had to have the undivided support of the worker in this country; that it was no time to cause dissension because our armies could not have won if we didn't have that umbrella of airplanes, if we didn't have ten pounds for every one of our enemies, five as far as artillery was concerned, and because we had to have more of everything, and better, in order that we do the job because our supply lines were so long and so far away it had to be done under the greatest of handicaps.

I happened to be in Europe last year when the Taft-Hartley Act was passed. I was sent over there again for the purpose of trying to reorganize the trade unions of Germany for the purpose of setting up a base for the re-establishing of a democracy in Germany. I spent a great deal of time traveling through many countries, meeting with the labor leaders. Our greatest job over there at that time was combating the efforts of the Communists and the Russians in their efforts to take over the trade unions in order that they could overrun the country and use the same plan and the same pattern that was used in Czechoslovakia a few months ago. I wish that the people of America had the chance to visit Europe and listen to a 500,000-Watt radio station of the Russians beamed over Western Europe, damning American labor, damning American business, and damning America and the United States in general. It makes your blood boil and here we were, we of the American Federation of Labor, trying to influence these people, trying to get their help in the work we were trying to do, and lo and behold the Taft-Hartley Act was passed right under our nose. If the Russians had sent agents to this country, with millions of dollars, to find an issue in order to further their efforts and their interests in Europe, nothing could have bought the package that was delivered to them with the passing of the Taft-Hartley Act. Immediately upon the passing of that act, they used this to discredit the American labor movement, discredit America in general, and tried to encourage them to the thought that the American labor movement had died a natural death, that the purge would start shortly and that all of the leaders would be destroyed just as they were in Germany and just as they were in Italy and in Russia.

Now I suppose people wonder why we are concerned about Europe, but I want to say this, the longer you spend time in Europe, the quicker and the sooner you realize that a pattern that ties them to the position they're in today, is almost like the pattern that they're trying to force on labor in this country, and may eventually bring about the same results



that caused the catastrophe in Europe. In 1926, in Germany, when the German trade union movement was at its peak, a fellow came along with a new party. The trade unions of Germany were closely aligned with the Social Democratic Party, and this fellow, with his new party, was just considered someone come along, but he'd die a natural death. The trade unions of the Social Democratic Party took no heed. In 1928, in the general election, he received a million votes, and still there was no concern by the labor movement or the Social Democratic Party. In 1930, the Nazi Party received seven million votes and for the first time labor in Germany became concerned, but it was too late—he was on the move. In 1932, he got twenty million, about forty-three per cent of the popular vote. It took him a little time to set up a government, and he set that government up early in 1933. The first official act, and I might say that one of these days the reporting on the Nuremberg trials will be available to the American people and in the trials it will be brought out the policy of the Nazi Party, but I can well remember the first law—the destruction of the trade unions. Secondly, the persecution of the Jews, third the curtailing of the influence of religion, and fourth, destruction of the free press and free assembling.

Now how did this Nazi party get started? Well the first million marks to finance the Nazi party was given by Fritz Thyssen, the steel magnate of Germany, and after some time got others to support it. And with the money that was set up to finance Hitler, he, in turn, had something to deliver, and as I said before, it was the destruction of the trade unions and the free press. The first official act of the Nazi Party was swooping down on trade unions, May 1, 1933, confiscating their property, confiscating their treasury, throwing their officers in jail, most of the influential ones never coming out, and completely destroying and making inactive the great democratic German trade unions. After they had that influence out of the way, then it was easy. He moved on, took over, and you all know the rest of it. And I say, the pattern is the same right here. 1946, here in America, we had about the same identical set of circumstances. 1930, in this country, we elected a liberal Congress. I think in that particular Congress there were 370 people, 370 members of Congress who voted for the Norris-LaGuardia Act. We had that same proportion vote with us up until 1938. With the passing of the Wagner Act, it gave us the momentum that we needed in order to develop this great organization that we know today. Prior to 1933, we had in the American Federation of Labor, or I might say in all the United States, a membership of little over a million, and today we have about fifteen million. But during the period of '37 up until '44, we got fat, we got careless, we got lazy, and year after year your own state, as well as many others, witnessed the falling by the wayside of champions of yours that were in Congress, defeated because we neglected to do our job on Election Day.

I know Massachusetts may be like Illinois, and I spent quite a little time in the legislature and I know how it operates in Illinois. We know that in every legislature there's the fellow, after you draft a bill, that you give it to. He presents the bill, and he's the fellow that you depend upon to go out and get the votes in order to pass your legislation. Now in Illinois we had to have seventy-seven votes in the House and we needed twenty-six votes in the Senate. We had a difficult time getting seventy-seven votes and getting twenty-six votes, but when we can get seventy-seven, we

always could get one hundred, or we could get thirty-five in the Senate. Unfortunately, when it came time to help our friends, we'd hold a meeting and we'd endorse them. But the fellow who took your bill, went into the Senate and dragged out the votes, pulled them out of the cloak room, called the hotel so they'd be there at roll call, he got just the same credit as the fellow that jumped down after you had the majority. So I say to you—we had a philosophy, and a policy in the American Federation of Labor, of helping our friends and defeating our enemies, but we did a poor job of helping our friends. Consequently, because of that kind of a way of doing things, we sat idly by and we allowed our friends to be defeated and at the last session of Congress we were fat, we were out of shape and we were in no condition to fight and they gave us a good beating—whether you like it or not. I came home from Germany late in September, and I couldn't help, after visiting Washington, Chicago, New York, and going out to the American Federation of Labor Convention, recognizing the same set of conditions existed in our country during '41.

I happened to be in Washington. We on the War Production Board were trying to carry out the program that the Chief of Staff and the other people who were brought to Washington developed, but all over the country there was sniping against the draft, there was sniping against lend-lease. You heard the isolationists out in the middle-west saying, "it's all a mistake" and consequently from that kind of a condition we had disunity all over the United States. But luckily, God forbid, Pearl Harbor came along, and overnight all of that disunity was wiped out and for the first time we had united action and everybody in America only had one objective then—defeating the enemy, getting the war over, and bringing your boys home. I say there was a comparison. Every place that I went in late September, if you talked with labor people, all they were talking about was the Taft-Hartley Act, and what they were going to do. They were going to develop organizations, they were going to every house, they were going to arouse their membership and they were going to defeat every Congressman and every Senator that voted for the Taft-Hartley Act. I only hope we could have kept that kind of an enthusiasm, but I'm sorry to say that time has allowed us to let the thing go. I'm sorry to say that today in many places you hear people who say you must weep and live under the Taft-Hartley Act. Well I'm sorry but these men must have not taken time to read the records of Congress and just see the venom that's in this law. If you could just read the records and get the story of those thirty-seven corporation lawyers who make up your present Congress, who sat night after night developing this law, with the sole purpose of destroying you bit by bit. It's just a time bomb and the fuse has not been removed, and when it really is put on, then your American labor movement, as we know it, is a thing of the past. Now, as your chairman has stated, last year at the American Federation of Labor Convention there was a resolution unanimously adopted. Unanimously, every International President and every delegate representing international unions concurred in that resolution, and we left there intending to develop a political arm in order to carry on this fight against those people, who without ever taking time to understand or go into the history of labor in this country, voted for this law that, as I said before, has for its intent destroying the labor movement of America as we know it.

Unfortunately there was some delay between



the time of the convention and when the first meeting was called, and the first meeting was called of the International Presidents in December, in Washington. There, a draft of an organization was set up and it officially went into effect in March of this year. Now, this organization is a going organization. But this Congress, this great bunch of brave men who hit you, they knew we'd come back, they knew we could fight, and they witnessed it many other times in the past, but they, in order to make sure that they would retard us as much as possible, put a section in the law which prohibits the use of your treasury in political campaigns in financial offers, and makes it necessary for us to go out and finance this organization by voluntary contribution. Now in order to do that it made us spend about \$65,000 in printing in order to carry on that job. There are fifty-four international unions taking part today, with nineteen brotherhoods, and eleven federal unions who are prohibited from taking part due to the Hatch Act. We are hoping that in every state in this union we can get committees started, first at the State Federation of Labor level, then down to the city central bodies, then into the local unions, for the purpose of first registering our people so they will be eligible to vote next November. Now the political parties of this country think that we are going to use the old method of buying a little radio time, buying a few ads in the newspaper and showing that as our contribution for this election. We have weapons that they would give millions of dollars for—that is our weekly trade union meetings, and we have in this Federation of Labor eight million men.

Now, in this particular campaign we are going into the precincts, we're going in and talk to our people and talk to our friends, see that they register, set up committees for registration and also set up committees to get out the vote. I'd just like to point out what can be done when we get into this job the right way. Last year in New Orleans the legislature down there passed a law far worse than the Taft-Hartley Act. The State Federation of Labor immediately started to do something about it. One of their first official acts was the calling of a meeting of all of the financial secretaries of all of the local unions in Louisiana. Every secretary was pledged on leaving that meeting, that he would take his membership list, go to the election commissioner, check and see who was registered and those that were not registered, set up a committee to visit with them personally and continue meeting with them until they were registered. Last Spring the election was held and out of one hundred members of the legislature, labor in Louisiana was responsible for eighty-five and in the senate out of thirty-five they elected twenty-eight. Now that was done because they went out and did this job by going out and meeting the people personally. This job can only be done by personal contact. And here in Massachusetts, where you have a fine organization, where Ernie Johnson is working with us one hundred per cent, in order for him to do the job he must have the support of every officer in this State Federation of Labor. Now you have your state organization, you have your local central body organization and we recommend that a committee be set up in each Congressional District and this committee first call a meeting of the officers who reside in that Congressional district. After that meeting then it is the duty of the officers to then call a meeting of the membership residing in their union who reside in those Congressional districts. Then your committee of the state that is responsible

for the selecting of men that you are going to endorse for office, select their men, and whatever party they happen to be in, then we should supplement that organization with our people whose duty it will be to get out and get the labor people registered and voted. Now if we do that, they will realize for the first time that we know what we're doing and how to do it.

As I said before, it is necessary for us to finance this organization by voluntary contributions and most of you men have received the receipt books sent out by your international. We'd like to have you get those distributed, get the money into Washington, because we hope to send about seventy cents out of every dollar back here to the state to use in your campaign next fall.

Already, and, this has been going on for the last four or five months, the newspapers and the commentators, radio commentators of this country, have been carrying articles that there's one great organization in this country that's doomed for failure this year—and that's Labor's League for Political Education. Well, as I said before, these people don't understand the American labor movement, they certainly never read the history of it, because if they had, I don't know of any organization in the world that had a more uphill fight to overcome more obstacles and who had to combat with more influences than the American Federation of Labor and the men that made the organization up in those early days. I can well remember as an apprentice, at lunch hour, when we sat around the tool box, and heard some of those men who were responsible, charter members of my own organization telling of the hardships that they had to go through in order to develop the organization we now know. Many of them had to go around with their cards in their pockets, keep it hidden, because they knew that once they were found out it meant the loss of their job, it meant that they couldn't get work in their trade in their home city, and it meant they had to pick up their families and belongings and move about the country, trying to find a place where they could hide out, hoping that no one would discover, because if they did, they knew it meant loss of work and unemployment.

We also had the police, we had the state militia, we had the state government, we had the law enforcement, we had the judiciary. Organizers were tarred and feathered all over the country, but in spite of it all the men that were the pioneers knew our cause was right and carried on. They must have had the courage of a lion because they had to have it in order to carry on with those obstacles against them. Now this is just another case of another obstacle that we've got to overcome and we've got to revive that spirit and that courage and that will to do things that we had in those early days when these pioneers overcame those obstacles. Now we in America and we in the American Federation of Labor, were satisfied to take our politics so-so. We didn't care about this political business, and I get sick when I hear these people hollering about the free enterprise system. We in the American labor movement stand for the free enterprise system, and these people know that no matter whether they like it or not, they are driving us to a course that can eventually send them up the road that they don't want to go.

It's the identical pattern as happened in England. It was laws like that that forced the Labor Party, and with the Labor Party comes socialization and everything else, but they just didn't have time to study and find out how this organization was developed. Many of them—many of these Congressmen



after adjournment took a jump to Europe. They certainly saw the destruction, they certainly saw the conditions and I wonder if they took time to find out what brought it about. If they did, they would find out that the country quickly deteriorated when the influence of the trade union was taken away. Now here in America, we are Americans, we want to live under the American system, and we're going to do this job in the American way. They passed this law, it's on the books, and we as an organization are going to develop our forces. We're going to set up a political organization. We're going to develop by trial and error, but we are going to keep our eye on the target, and if you people here today, after you leave this meeting later on in the week, go out and do your job, the officers of this organization can't pass this job on to anyone else—you by virtue of your office are the most influential one in your organization—when you take the lead the others will follow—if you pass it on to somebody else, they feel that you think it is unimportant and consequently they lie back. There's nothing more important in the next three months, so all I urge of you is to go back to your local unit, work with your state organization, develop your local organization, get out the people and see that they register. Get them out to vote, and we will repeal this law, and save American for Americans and for the rest of the world. Thank you.

President DelMonte: I think it needless for me to extend any further to Mr. Joseph B. Keenan, the attitude and the feelings of this convention. I am sure with that outburst of enthusiasm coming from your heart it is as good as any ever handed to anybody who addressed our conventions.

You sure must be commended for your attention. I hope that during the rest of the convention, as people stand up here and address you, and as chairmen make reports, and as you deliberate your problems, the same attention will be given to whoever is using the microphone that was extended to Mr. Keenan.

I know that you are going to digest his remarks and I know that you're going to leave here and do whatever you think or whatever was said to you in a way that will make our own Citizens' League for Political Education as strong as that outlined and mapped by the American Federation of Labor and we will overcome the obstacles as outlined by Mr. Keenan.

Now we have a very heavy program at this convention. I want to call on the chairmen of the various committees again to come here and take their folders, and particularly the chairman of the Committee on Rules, so that tomorrow morning he may make his report and we'll be operating under a set of rules. The speaking program is a good one and a very heavy one. We're going to be addressed by His Excellency Archbishop Cushing, Governor Robert Bradford will be here, Congressman John Kennedy, and each and all of the speakers that will come before you have a very important message. I want to announce that there will be a meeting of the Executive Council at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon in this hall. There are some urgent matters that need the attention of the Executive Council so that they may be acted upon by the convention. While I'm speaking on announcements, I wish to announce that tomorrow night, Tuesday night, at 6 o'clock, there will be a sail, a cruise around Boston Harbor. The admission to this cruise is just the wearing of your badge. You may bring with you whomever you please. There is no charge. The cruise is being made possible through the efforts of the Massachusetts Fed-

eration of Labor, the Brockton and Quincy Central Labor Union, and the Boston Port Authority of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. There will be a box lunch served on this cruise. There will be historians to point out the various parts of Boston Harbor and its new development. The lunch will cost each delegate or each person one dollar. You may get tickets for this box lunch from Mrs. Balough, who has a desk over near the Credentials Committee. So those of you who wish to buy tickets for the box lunch, do so. There'll be an orchestra on the boat and the young ladies and the young fellows may dance, and there'll also be a refreshment bar and at that bar it won't be free milk I can assure you.

May I acquaint you at this time with the speaking system as provided for by the officers of the Federation of Labor. In the center of the hall you will note that there are three microphones. These microphones are connected with a recording machine. It is very necessary that the delegates who wish to speak approach either of the three microphones, and make sure that they give the number of the microphone they're speaking from, their name and the local union that they represent. Now this is going to be recorded and there is no erasure on the wax disc. Whatever you say will be recorded and if your name does not get into the record, like some of the names didn't last year, it was only because the recorder then didn't get the name of the delegate or the union that he represented. So we've provided these three microphones, and all you do, as I said, and I'll repeat, approach them, give the number of the microphone you're speaking from, they're numbered one, two, and three, and then proceed by giving your name and the organization that you represent. For those of you who have cars, parking facilities are provided free of charge in the public parking area adjacent to Nantasket Hotel. If, by, and for any reason that you carelessly leave your cars in the highways of the town of Hull or those controlled by the Metropolitan District Commission, get in touch with us immediately and we'll see that the matter is taken care of.

Are there any committees that wish to make announcements or reports? I have an announcement to make—there will also be on Thursday night, in this ballroom, a buffet supper. Tickets for the buffet supper will be on sale at the credentials desk. The price is three dollars, and I'm sure that you're going to get your three dollars' worth. Now each year we have participated in a clam bake, and we were going to have a clam bake this year, but we haven't got a place to hold it in. So Mr. Brides, the owner of this place, is going to provide a buffet supper, where there will be seafood delicacies to tempt the appetites of those people that go for the crustacean taste. Are there any further committees that wish to make any announcements or reports? Martin Casey, of the Union Label Committee.

Delegate Casey (Electrotypes, Local 11, Boston): Mr. Chairman and delegates, in behalf of the Union Label Committee, Milk Wagon Drivers and Creamery Workers, Local 380, have a milk bar at the left here and invite all delegates to have a drink on them. The bar will be open all week. Delegates and visitors are asked to patronize only those stores around here displaying cards of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. You'll find them tacked up over the door, over the shop windows or in the shop windows. Your union label display is on the left here. If you are manufacturing a product and same is not on display, there is still time enough to get same in before the drawing. The drawing will be held Friday noon, prior to adjournment. When



you register, every delegate receives a ticket in his envelope and there will be a box as you go out there to put one-half of the ticket in and keep the other half. Now the Union Label Committee will meet at the display immediately upon adjournment.

President DelMonte: And that's: Martin J. Casey, Electrotypers, Local 11, Boston (Chairman); John F. Donovan, Laundry Workers, Local 66, Boston; John F. Mealey, Boot and Shoe Workers, Local 138, Boston; Nathan Sidd, United Garment Workers, Local 163, Boston; Charles Caliri, Barbers Local 182, Boston; S. A. Percoco, Federal Labor Union 21914, Watertown; James F. McAuliffe, Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks at Large; Israel Learner, Teamsters, Local 259, Boston; Luke Kramer, Teamsters, Local 380, Boston; Joseph P. Lane, Teamsters, Local 168, Boston; John Devlin, Window Cleaners, Local 143, Boston; Franklin J. Murphy, Central Labor Union, Lawrence; George F. Driscoll, Woolen and Worsted Workers, Local 38, Lawrence; Joseph A. White, Seafood Workers Local 1572-1, Gloucester.

You'll meet immediately upon adjournment on the left here. Are there any further committees to make a report? Any further committees?

Brother Carroll—do you wish to make a report? The number of your microphone and your name.

Delegate Carroll (Cement Fininishers, Local 534, Boston). I think it is appropriate at this time for us to get the meetings in order so that we can get these committees going. I want to announce that the Committee on Constitution will meet on the right-hand side of the hall immediately after adjournment. And the committee is as follows:

John Carroll, Cement Finishers, Local 534, Boston (Chairman); Anthony J. DeAndrade, Paper Handlers 21, Boston; William J. Kelley, Meat Cutters, Local 592, Boston; Thomas P. Dillon, Street Carmen, Local 589, Boston; Bella Black, Federal Labor Union 20567, Malden; John W. Knox, Carpenters, Local 1550, Braintree; Francis E. Lavigne, Teamsters, Local 653, Brockton; Peter A. Reilly, Carpenters, Local 40, Boston; Allen H. Goodman, Typographical, Local 13, Boston; James L. Donovan, Central Labor Union, Boston; John Blaney, AFSC &

ME, Local 451, Boston; Helen O'Donnell, Retail Clerks, Local No. 711, Boston; Jeremiah F. Galvin, Stage Emps., Local No. 550, Boston; Joseph T. Healey, Chemical Wkrs., Local No. 116, Cambridge; William E. Goldrick, Central Labor Union, Springfield; John G. Flynn, Bldg. Service Emps., Local No. 130, Lynn.

President DelMonte: Will the delegates extend their courtesy to the man using the microphone. The session is not adjourned.

Delegate Carroll: I want to say, Mr. Chairman, that the Constitution Committee has a large number of recommendations for changes in the constitution, and we would appreciate the full attendance of all of the members of the Constitution Committee. Will you all please attend the meeting in the rear of the hall immediately after the close of this session. Thank you.

President DelMonte: You heard the recommendation of Chairman Carroll. Are there any more committees to make any announcements?

Delegate Reilly [Carpenters, Local Union No. 40, Boston]: I am not reporting on a committee but I would like to get permission to submit a resolution before the convention inasmuch as the time has elapsed for submitting it to the secretary in the regular order.

President DelMonte: The delegate requests unanimous permission by the body of delegates to submit a resolution. Action comes on the request of the delegate. It's been regularly moved and seconded. Anything to be said on the recommendation or the request? Those in favor say "aye," those opposed, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is the unanimous consent of this body and so ordered. Thank you, delegates.

Delegate Reilly: May I read the resolution Mr. Chairman?

President DelMonte: It is not necessary, where you have just received unanimous approval it will be submitted to the Resolution Committee and they'll read it to the body when it's submitted. Is there any further announcement or report? Hearing none, the morning session of the 62nd Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor stands adjourned until 9:30 tomorrow morning.

## TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1948

## MORNING SESSION

President DelMonte: Will the delegates please find seats in the middle of the hall—the convention is about to be in order. Will the delegates please be seated. The convention will come to order. It's now my pleasure to present, for the purpose of administering the Invocation on the Tuesday morning session, Reverend Ralph L. Ruhlen, pastor of the Hull Methodist Church.

Reverend Ruhlen: "Delegates, let us bow our heads in prayer. Eternal God, our Heavenly Father, Thou to whom the Psalmist cried, O God Thou art my God, early will I seek Thee, my soul longeth for Thee in a dry and thirsty land where no water is, hear us as we come seeking Thee early in this day, that we might have Thee with us in our meeting throughout the day. We thank Thee that we know Thee as a Creator God, out of chaos and night Thou didst create our universe. We thank Thee for our physical will which displays Thy handiwork, of a divine intelligence breathing into its very structure immutable law and order. We thank Thee that likewise we're discovering in our social, mental, and spiritual world the same sort of law and order which we either obey to our credit or disobey to our sorrow. Keep before us the great moral dictums of religious heritage as we proceed with the business of this convention. Thou hast declared through the experience of mankind, He who will not work, neither let him eat. We find ourselves clothed in physical bodies with their manifold needs of food, clothing and shelter. We do not curse Thee for this discipline of work, but rather thank Thee for in our day's work we share a part of the same joy Thou dost experience in Thy work of creation. Jesus said, "My father worketh unto now and I work." Remember it is only in the day's work that all wealth and economic goods are created. Teach us, therefore, O Father, to enthuse our skill, to govern justly our organizations of labor and capital, and to be untiring in our struggle for the good. Teach us a sense of vocation that we may not have merely jobs with which we support ourselves, but rather vocations to which we can render a profitable service to our society. Thou alone shall demand the final accountability of our talents. Make us mindful of the suffering and social disorder which prevails in many parts of our world. Keep our own government and economy strong and virile that we may produce more than enough for our own needs and pour out upon the trade channels of the world the abundance of our fields and factories. Above all, O Father, teach us to have a religion worthy of a man. We must be humble for Thou alone art God. We must be tolerant for Thou hast created us all as sons. We must be of service, giving more than we receive, or else we will lose our own self-respect and human dignity, as free men living in a healthy society. All these things we pray in the name of the Carpenter of Galilee. Amen."

President DelMonte: I want to thank Reverend Ruhlen, and at the same time, Reverend, I want to make you an honorary member of this convention.

Are there any of the chairmen of the committees that would like to make announcements for the purposes of getting their com-

mittees together? Is John J. Brennan here? John Brennan?

Delegate Brennan (Pattern Makers League, Lynn): Committee on Rules—Charles A. Armstrong, Teamsters, Local 82, Boston (Chairman); Horace A. Caron, Carpenters, Local 1305, Fall River; Joseph Hughes, Federal Labor Union, 21914, Watertown; Bart P. Saunders, Electrical Workers, Local 104, Boston; Manuel Souza, Teamsters, Local 59, New Bedford; Mark A. Sullivan, Street Carmen, Local 174, Fall River; Anna T. O'Brien, Telephone Operators, Local B-1120, Boston; Frank Cusick, Federal Labor Union 21914, Watertown; Thomas Nolan, Federal Labor Union 21914, Watertown; James T. Moriarty, Sheet Metal Workers Union, Local 17, Boston; Samuel Greenburg, Federal Labor Union 18385, Springfield. Please meet in this corner now.

President DelMonte: Will those delegates whose names were called, please answer to the request of the chairman, as the Committee on Rules is an important committee and we must have a report before this session adjourns, so that we can function as a convention.

May I have your attention now to bring to you a young man who has been with us a long time, and recently in the capacity of the office he now holds. Some time ago President Green saw fit to promote the Regional Director of Organization in the New England States. Because of his promotion he needed somebody to succeed Brother John Murphy. He looked around his field of members and from that field he chose, in my opinion, and I'm sure that you'll agree with me, a young fellow who, I am positive, will be able to fill the shoes that were worn by John Murphy, and that is quite a task. However, you'll agree that Michael J. Walsh, the newly appointed Director of Organization for the New England States, will do that job and do it well. I take pleasure in presenting to the convention, Michael J. Walsh, New England Regional Director of Organization of the American Federation of Labor.

## MICHAEL J. WALSH

(New England Regional Director of Organization of the American Federation of Labor)

Mr. Chairman, guests, and delegates to the convention. I want to thank your officers for giving me this opportunity to come here and give you the fraternal greetings of the American Federation of Labor's organizing staff in New England. I want to thank your officers for the cooperation and help they have given me since I received this appointment, and I want to tell you your President and Secretary, despite the fact that they were faced with a very strenuous year of activity in the field of legislation and public relations, have done whatever they could do to help me in my work. For that I'm deeply appreciative. From all over the states we get reports from our organizers that the Vice-Presidents within their special jurisdiction have given unsparingly of their time and help in promoting the cause of organization. This aid had been very essential and necessary because our staff is small



and is spread over the six New England States. There is a lot of routine work to do now because of the passage of the Taft-Hartley Act which we weren't faced with in years gone by. We have to appear before the National Labor Relations Board, to participate in arbitrations, file affidavits, and help out in the settling of grievance lists. Because of this, it's necessary to get whatever help we can from the officers of the state branch of the American Federation of Labor. On looking over our program for this convention I find that the particular subjects of interest that are coming before us are going to be touched on by other speakers and for that reason I don't intend to take up any more of your time. I just want to express my gratitude for the cooperation that has been given me, not only by the officers of the State Federation of Labor but by the national and international officers of our affiliated unions. I hope that this will continue. I'm sure it will and if it does, I think we can safely say that for the year to come you will all help in the promotion of the organization of the American Federation of Labor. I thank you.

President DelMonte: Thank you, Brother Walsh, and I'm sure that the delegates, members of the American Federation of Labor, and their officers, will extend to you the same cooperation that has always existed between your office and the office of the State Federation of Labor. Sitting here with us today is another young man who I'm sure has had opportunity after opportunity to be in other fields of endeavor, but who saw fit to remain in the field of organized labor, because the subject that he deals in is very closely associated with our daily lives. He took time out from a busy curriculum to come down here and talk to you on a subject that should be very dear and near to your local union. He has been for some time the representative of the Union Labor Life Insurance, and he has called on many unions and sold the idea of the officer becoming insured. Incidentally, while your officers do everything that they possibly can in the direction of workmen's compensation and insurance for the worker, it was very peculiar to find that the officer of the local union was never insured; so that if he got into any trouble, his family couldn't collect from the union because they didn't come under the scope of workmen's compensation, and in that particular direction Mr. Diehl has been of tremendous help. He has brought to us all types of insurance. Today he's going to talk to you on something that should be combined with the efforts of every trade union. We strive for economic gains, now we're in the political field, and we must protect ourselves. So I take pleasure in presenting to you the representative in the New England States for this region of the Union Labor Life Insurance, Mr. Ralph Diehl.

### **RALPH DIEHL**

#### **(Representative, Union Labor Life Insurance Company)**

Thank you, John. That was quite an introduction. First, I want to extend the fraternal greetings of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company and their entire personnel to the delegates assembled here at the Massachusetts Federation of Labor Convention.

It is always a pleasure to receive an invitation to attend the convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, not only to renew old friendships and make new ones, but also to observe labor in action. Such action as demonstrated here today, effecting the gain

that labor has made over the past decade, has resulted in the increased welfare and financial status of the people whom you represent.

You will recall that in years gone by, representatives of our company addressed your conventions, extending the greetings and felicitations, advising you generally about the progress of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company and soliciting your cooperation, not only as individuals, but in your capacity as trade-union leaders to the end that the company would continue to grow and prosper. And were we to follow that pattern today, we would be most proud of our record of accomplishment because on this, our twenty-first anniversary date, our company has over \$200,000,000 of group and ordinary insurance in force, thus providing protection to hundreds of thousands of wage earners throughout the entire country. The record we have made is one to which we can point with pride. It is the record that we expect to make. A record, by the way, of accomplishment for your people, which we think is of significant interest and appeal to you in our appearance on your platform today.

Let us pause a moment and take stock of the collective bargaining trends as they affect our social security and union health funds. Today, practically every union considers it a necessity, and a matter of utmost importance, to include in discussions and negotiations with management some proposal that will solve the widespread social problems with which we are confronted on all sides. So great has been that interest and so aggressive has labor been in promoting the health of its people, as well as their security in old age, that today over four and one-half millions of workers are governed under contracts between labor and management which provide life insurance, accidental death and dismemberment, accident and health, hospital and surgical benefits. To give you an idea of how essential these benefits are and how much they can mean to you, may I remind you that during the average day, and this is an average day, seven million persons are kept from their jobs because of temporary illness. The cost to the nation in lost wages, medical bills, and related expenses, is in excess of ten billion dollars a year. A broad average of this cost amounts to \$70 per man, woman and child in the United States, and perhaps over \$200 per family. To put it in equations that we can understand more easily, do you know that one out of seven of your members will be disabled for more than a week this year, and that three out of five will require a doctor's care, and that one out of twelve will go to the hospital, and that one out of sixteen will require an operation. And three out of four of your members who die this year will have little or no individual insurance. If for no other reason than to make sure that your members and their families are provided with benefits to take care of such illnesses, accidents, and related expenses, these facts in themselves should call for action on your part. But more than that, there are other trends and developments taking place that are dangerous in character, and that might undermine our entire trade-union structure.

Previous speakers have referred to the Taft-Hartley Law and the dangers from all sides of decertification, of disgruntled and dissatisfied members, of trouble that might be inspired and new issues that might be created to destroy the trade-union movement in certain cases. One feature of the Taft-Hartley Law evidently designed to curtail or to limit the activities of organized labor, relates to welfare funds. This provision has proven a benefit rather than a



detriment to organized labor. While restrictions are placed as to the forms of social welfare plans, particularly those relating to vacation payments, the provisions dealing with pensions, accident and sickness insurance, hospital benefits, and so forth, have helped in no little measure to strengthen our own trade-union movement. Only recently the National Labor Relations Board ruled, it is an unfair labor practice for an employer to refuse to negotiate for these social welfare benefits to the trade union. Thus organized labor today has been given the opportunity; the doors are opened to negotiate with employers for these social welfare plans.

It is a better union that provides this insurance; it is likewise providing for itself against destruction. Give me the union that has a well planned and well devised insurance program and I will show you a union where interest on the part of the membership, as well as their wives and children, is at an all-time high—a union which has excellent public relations with its members as well as with the municipal and state authorities, charitable institutions and the general public. Yes, in union there is strength but that strength will continue only as long as we keep improving and using every reserve at our command. It is our suggestion to you, that one of the reserves at your command that can prove of powerful assistance in the solution of your problems is your own company—the Union Labor Life Insurance Company. We are confident that we can render your local union a real service, making suggestions in your contract to help their progress, in supplementing the benefits due your members under Social Security through a well-formulated pension plan, in developing a pattern to your people and their families to provide an income against accidents and sickness, hospital confinements, surgical expense, accidental death and dismemberment, and most important of all, a group life insurance program at a low, attractive cost. Your union is the only vehicle through which your people can secure this low-cost protection. Your union is the vehicle that deserves the best of your ability and the highest talents which you possess to make it secure and preserve it for the years to come.

In those years to come a tremendously important task revolves upon you and all other representatives of American labor. Never in the past has labor faltered and we know that we can expect the leaders of working men and women to surge forward in this new economy with its increased happiness, prosperity, and security. Up to this time you and all other wage-earners have done your part, now we, through the medium of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company, your own company, are more than willing to do our part, to the end that we may continue to work together to the advancement of the organized trade unions of Massachusetts and we urge your serious consideration to the problems presented and salute you for the favors of the past. Thank you.

President DelMonte: I wish to express the sincere gratitude of this convention to Mr. Diehl and I'm sure it extends from those people who have already enjoyed benefits through Union Labor Life Insurance.

I want to at this time make this announcement again of the sail tonight around Boston Harbor. All the delegates and their friends are welcome. Tickets for the box lunch are on sale. I know that a lot of you are depending on boarding the ship and then taking the box lunch. We would like it much better if you bought your tickets, so we'd be in a position to know just about how many box lunches should be sent out. So you that wish to get them, may get them from Mrs. Frances Balough,

our bookkeeper, who is sitting over near the Credentials Committee. Remember, you're invited to bring anybody. There will be people on board the ship who will, through the public address system, tell you of all the interesting points in and around Boston Harbor. Make an effort to be on board.

We have a fellow who has come from a neighboring state, the State of New York, to talk to this convention. He deals in a business that is close to our hearts—close to everybody in the community's heart. He deals in Community Chest and Council. A young fellow who took on a job which in some cases is a thankless job, but the result that he gets from his traveling around for people who are underprivileged is a very thankful job. Reginald Kennedy from New York is the Associate Director of the American Federation of Labor, National Community Chest and Council of America, and during the war years he was director of foreign policies of Labor's League for Human Life of the American Federation of Labor. He also is a member of the Office Employees International Union, 153. I ask your indulgence for a very interesting message from a very interesting young fellow. I take pleasure in presenting to you, Mr. Reginald Kennedy, of the National Community Chests and Councils of America. Mr. Kennedy.

### REGINALD KENNEDY

(Associate Director, American Federation of Labor, National Community Chests and Councils of America)

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Officers of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, delegates, and guests. I want to say right at the start that I'm not going to talk about the fund-raising activities of the Community Chests and Councils. During the next few months we're going to hear plenty about that. As a matter of fact, if I had anything disparaging to say, I would say that you know too much about the Community Fund campaigning and too little about the full-year-round activity, too little about the full impact that it has upon our American way of life and too little knowledge of the way that it affects you and your members right here.

It is absolutely important for us in the American Federation of Labor to have as many friends as possible in all fields and all sectors of our American way of life. Perhaps we would not have some of the vicious legislation that we are now laboring under if we had made ourselves better known to the people who want to be our friends in the community. That is number one. The second point is that we of the American Federation of Labor have always been in the forefront of social legislation, of education, and all other progressive measures. And yet, here are these agencies that are supported by these Community Chests and Councils, that although they are private and voluntary agencies, have a direct relation with public agencies that helped form the policies that govern us, that affect our lives and the lives of our families; yet too often we find that the American Federation of Labor is not represented on these committees. When a policy has suddenly been formed, it is too late, and then we have to go in and fight as hard as we can. Had we, in our local community, taken an active part in these voluntary agencies, they would have seen that the types of legislation we are interested in nationally and locally, as well as statewide, were enacted and that our voice would be heard from the start.



On this year-round participation many unions throughout the country have taken a very active and a permanent part. For instance, in the city of Los Angeles there are sixty-five committees, agencies and boards on which the American Federation of Labor is represented, and there they have an active part in all legislation that is formed in that state and in that city. In St. Louis they are an important part in these voluntary agencies and they take part in the year-round activity. The same goes for Detroit. It has not always been an easy struggle, there was resistance because of the background of some of these Community Chests and Councils in which we were not entirely welcome. But that attitude, as represented by some of the Community Chests and Councils is dwindling, so that in community after community, not only in the large cities, but in cities such as Evansville, Indiana, and Quincy, Illinois, organized labor, and especially the American Federation of Labor, has taken an active part. And this isn't just hokum representation, it is not campaign representation, it is actual representation, and because of it—because of this participation—we have won friends in any number of communities. I would like at this time to be able to disclose to you how many strikes were settled because of the friendly relationship that the American Federation of Labor had built up in the community. Relationship with management, relationship with religion, relationship with the professions, and those were friends that stood by us in need, because they knew what our policies were, they knew of our generosity, they knew that we were informed on all of these things that affect our people. I don't think we should overlook the fact that whether we realize it or not, during the course of the year seventy-five per cent of our people are affected either directly or indirectly by the policies and by the programs and by the practices of these agencies. Now what is your responsibility in this matter, if it does affect you? Your responsibility is to follow the leadership of your national officers, that has been established by President Green and Frank Fenton, who is here. Others could see that organized labor is represented on these Community Chests and Councils and on their agencies, not to turn down that offer of cooperation, because we need those friends. As Terry O'Riley, of the Chicago Federation of Labor, stated recently, "I find that my task is made easier, I find that the A.F. of L. is better appreciated in Chicago, because I see that our people take an active part in the Community Chest and Council affairs." I would like to say that the Chicago Federation of Labor has an active group of twenty-four members officially recognized by the Chicago Federation of Labor, to guide and govern the A.F. of L.'s participation in this work. It has won friends throughout. It has stopped legislation that would hurt it, simply because it has one friend.

We can spend millions of dollars in other activities, but not one cent in the community, in the schools, in religion, and in the professional field. We have the opportunity here because the A.F. of L. membership in your community contributes not less than twelve per cent and sometimes as much as twenty-five per cent to these Community Chests and Councils. They are doing that whether you realize it or not.

And so on that basis alone they have a right to say something. But the more important thing is that we are making better services for our people, we are winning friends in this year of decision, friends we will need, friends that will speak for us and who will say that

these people from the A.F. of L. are true citizens. I would just like to point out to you what John Murphy recently said at the largest national meeting of these groups—he was the invited guest. He said that organized labor stands ready to take its proper place in voluntary community organizations, but his wish is that this participation be real and active and not hokum participation. And so in closing I would like to say that when you do go back to your community not to look upon these things as just another bunk agency, but as a vital influence in your community, where you can help out the American Federation of Labor. President Green is interested in this and in a recent communication he said the Community Chest is of utmost significance and it is a highly important fact that representatives of labor, management and profession have been called upon in both city and town to serve on budget and campaign committees, as well as on boards of directors of local Community Chests and have received better service. This is a most convincing and concrete example of democracy in action. And in concluding bear in mind—that when a nationwide survey was recently made as to why there was good labor-management relationship in certain communities, the official report of the American Federation of Labor from the Pacific Coast was that we have the best labor-management relationship that we have enjoyed in years because our members and our officers take an active part in Community Chest and Council affairs. So for the good of our community and for the good of the A.F. of L. let us take a real and active part and not a hokum part in these things. Thank you.

President DelMonte: I wish to express the thanks of this convention to Mr. Reginald Kennedy.

For what purpose does the delegate rise? Will the delegate state his name, the local he represents, and the number of the microphone he is speaking from.

Delegate White (Seafood Workers, Local 1572-1, Gloucester): I'm on Track two here. It was only yesterday that we had Joseph Keenan tell us of various groups that bear watching. I note here that we have seated as a spectator, an individual who in 1944-45 was President of the Gloucester Seafood Workers' Union, who in 1947, in May, was appointed by management as an assistant personnel manager of the Gorton Fisheries Company. A month after he was appointed to this particular position the Seafood Workers in Gloucester were out on the beat. I want to further state that he dropped the picket line. I state, too, that we've got to be very careful of individuals who are trying to serve two masters. We all know that we can serve only one master. There are no personalities in this. I want to state, too, that it was only last Thursday, that for the reason individuals would not work further than their ninth hour, eliminating their wash-up period, that forty-odd people were suspended. This individual was in the management conference in the capacity of assistant personnel manager, and the next thing I know the 40-odd individuals were suspended for three days. It was later on that day that I was called and the suspension was reduced from three days to one. Resulting in what—it necessitates our arbitration for the days' pay for those individuals. The Gorton Sea Fisheries Company, I feel, with the assistance of the assistant personnel manager, has promoted twelve arbitration cases in the period of about four months on petty matters. Now that I feel you are enlightened as to this individual's capacity, bearing in mind he crossed the picket line, bearing in mind a month after he took that particular position as assistant personnel



manager, the boys, for the first time in the history of the Gloucester Seafood Workers Union, were out on the beat for a period of five weeks. I'm going to entertain a motion that he be asked to leave the hall. He's not delegated, he's merely a spectator, and I make a motion to the effect that he be asked to leave this hall and be prohibited from any of these convention meetings.

President DelMonte: Do I understand the delegate made a motion? The Chair has not heard the motion seconded. Only on perhaps the fifth hour of this convention the Chair is faced with a very "ticklish," let me call it, proposal. I must first call to the attention of the delegates assembled here, it is customary that when we have a convention the delegates are, and have been, allowed to bring with them guests. I don't know who the particular person is, because the speaker said he would not enter into personalities. However, the Chair feels, at this time, the motion is out of order, in view of the fact, that if the Chair were to entertain the motion and rule by virtue of a motion that this visitor must leave the hall, then by our practices and customs every visitor would have to be treated likewise. I feel this way, however, in view of the fact the man's name was not mentioned, and if all that was said about him at the microphone is true, he should retire very inconspicuously, as requested by the delegate.

Understand, that is not a decision of the Chair it is only an opinion of the Chair, and the Chair is powerless to make a decision unless it is the wish of this convention—that a particular guest be asked to leave the room. Does that satisfy the delegate from the Seafood Workers of Gloucester?

Delegate White: It definitely does not, Mr. Chairman. I feel that I can mention this individual's name without going into personalities. I say, too, that I'm asking the convention delegates to bear me out on this, to work along with me, and to rid ourselves of individuals who we feel are not friends of labor. If you want, I will mention his name.

President DelMonte: The Chair will entertain any motion that is made and put properly before it.

Delegate White: I ask that the Chair put it to a vote.

President DelMonte: The motion as the Chair understands it, is that a particular person, who is a guest, who at one time was an officer of the union, who since then has become a personnel director, and since then has aided and abetted the company in doing everything it could to undermine a particular local union, be asked to leave the hall because of his non-union activities. That, in the Chair's opinion, could mean one of maybe the 200 visitors we have here. If the Chair were to entertain such a motion and put it into effect, then it would mean that the sergeant-at-arms could walk up to any visitor and ask him—or say to him—you may be the person, you are to leave the hall.

Delegate White: Mr. Chairman, I admire the individual who is here as a friend of labor. I admire the wife who comes with her husband, and who is interested in the labor movement. But I am very much opposed to any individual who is playing both sides of the fence. Let's name our poison. I make this motion, that the individual —

President DelMonte: Will you accept a recommendation before you make the motion? I'm sure that this might help to clear up matters. You don't need to accept this recommendation coming from the Chair unless so

desired. Do you allow me to make a recommendation?

Delegate White: Make it.

President DelMonte: My recommendation is this, that within the structure of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, year after year, you have voted for and endorsed, certain standing committees. These committees have been appointed and are now functioning. We have one that is known as the Grievance Committee. I believe that if the subject matter were referred to the Grievance Committee and you were allowed to testify before this committee, the Chair will abide then by the ruling made by the Grievance Committee.

Delegate White: Now I say that I will make this motion that the individual be asked to leave the hall and prohibited from attending any further meetings of the convention.

President DelMonte: The Chair can't entertain the motion, not having knowledge of the individual. Who is the individual in question?

Delegate White: You know him as well as I do. Henry Lima, of Gloucester.

President DelMonte: The motion, as the Chair understands it, is that Henry Lima, of Gloucester, who is not a delegate to this convention, be asked by the delegates assembled here, to leave the hall. I don't believe that the motion is in order. The Chair is of the opinion that the motion is not in order because the conventions of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor have been, and are always, open to the public. The public does not participate in the convention as delegates. I believe that if the delegates accept the recommendation of the Chair, they will let this subject matter take its right procedure, have it submitted to the Grievance Committee, and do it in the way that it's supposed to be done.

Delegate White: I question the decision of the Chair that the delegates do this.

President DelMonte: I don't believe the decision of the Chair can be appealed from when the appeal is taken on a matter of fact. It is a matter of fact that these conventions allow the public to come in and be observers. The Chair is going to rule that unless the delegate wishes to submit the subject matter to the Grievance Committee, the Chair will make no decision as to asking anybody to leave this hall.

I think it is up to the delegate to refer the subject matter to the Grievance Committee, as that's what it was established for, and I make that a motion.

The motion is to refer the subject matter to the Grievance Committee. All those in favor say, "aye," those opposed, "no." It is a vote and so ordered. Is the chairman of the Grievance Committee, James R. J. MacDonald, in the hall? In the absence of James R. J. MacDonald, Engineers, No. 4, the chair will appoint as a chairman pro tem, Harry Grages. Is he in the hall? Are any of the following delegates in the hall: Finton J. Kelly, Patternmakers Association, Springfield; Joseph L. Regan, State, County and Municipal Employees Local 656, Boston; William Beggan, State, County and Municipal Emp., Local 477, Boston; Edward J. Trainor, Teamsters Local 494, Boston; Richard J. Leary, Sheet Metal Workers, Local 64, Springfield; John E. Hamilton, Teamsters Local 829, Boston; Dorothy Stevenson, Woolen and Worsted Workers, Local 1113, Lawrence; John F. Donovan, Teamsters, Local 380, Boston; Harry Grages, Central Labor Union, Boston; Sol Chaikin, ILGWU, Local 226, Springfield; Albert LaFrennie, Central Labor Union, Fitchburg. Will those delegates whose names have been



called, who make up the Committee on Grievances, come here and appoint among yourselves a chairman pro tem and ask the people who are interested to go wherever you wish them to meet and make the report as soon as you possibly can.

Give your attention to John Brennan, of the Pattern Makers Association, Lynn, who is chairman on the Committee on Rules. He will read to you the rules by which that committee has agreed this convention, after you ratify them, will abide. Chairman Brennan.

Chairman Brennan:

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RULES

### RULES OF ORDER

1. At the opening of the convention, the President shall take the Chair, call the convention to order and the Secretary shall read the Call. The President shall administer the oath to subscribe to the purchase and promotion of goods bearing union labels, cards, buttons or other insignia showing they are produced under conditions satisfactory to members of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

2. A roll call shall be taken upon any question before the convention upon demand of 25 delegates.

3. Sixty-five delegates shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

4. No resolutions or proposed amendments to the Constitution shall be received after 5 p.m. on the second day of the convention except by majority vote.

5. The sessions of the convention shall be held between the hours of 9:30 a.m. and 12 m. and from 2 to 5 p.m., except that on the opening day the session shall convene at 10 a.m.

6. Any member rising to speak shall, after being recognized by the Chair, give his name, the name and number of the local he represents and the location of the same.

7. The limitation of debate on all questions shall be five minutes, subject to the discretion of the Chair. No delegate shall be permitted to speak more than twice on any one question without two-thirds vote of the convention.

8. After a motion is stated by the presiding officer, or read, it may be withdrawn by the mover, at any time previous to the amendment or final decision, by consent of the convention.

9. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn; to lay on the table; for the previous question; to postpone to a certain day; to commit; or to amend—which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged. The first three shall not be amended and shall be decided without debate; a two-thirds vote being necessary to carry a motion for the previous question.

10. Any amendment or resolution properly introduced cannot be laid on the table until the introducer of such amendment or resolution has had an opportunity to speak.

11. When a motion or question has once been put and carried, it shall be in order for any member who voted in the majority to move for a reconsideration thereof; but a motion to reconsider, having been put and lost, shall not be renewed.

12. A motion to suspend the rules must receive the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present, and shall be decided without debate.

13. The rules of one convention shall remain in force until the Committee on Rules shall report at the next convention and the report be accepted.

14. Roberts' Manual shall be the recognized authority on all questions not provided in these laws.

### ORDER OF BUSINESS

1. Roll Call of Delegates.
2. Reading of Minutes.
3. Report of Special Committees.
4. Report of Standing Committees.
5. Unfinished Business.
6. New Business.
7. Good of the Federation.
8. Adjournment.

The Committee by unanimous vote wishes to instruct the delegates to adhere strictly to rule Number 7.

I recommend to the delegates the adoption of these rules.

President DelMonte: It's been regularly moved by the chairman of the Rules Committee that the rules as read here be adopted. Do I hear the recommendation seconded? Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor respond in the usual manner by saying "aye," those contrary minded, "no." It is a vote and so ordered and those shall be the rules to guide us.

Will the delegates now standing around please come in here and take seats as near as you possibly can. I know for the next few minutes, you are going to be very much interested in the gentleman who has come here to speak to you. He's not a stranger to anybody. As a matter of fact, those who don't know him personally have heard his name and have been either dying to meet him or to listen to him. I have heard him on many occasions, and most of you out there have, too, and you'll agree with the Chair that he is a very interesting speaker. I believe next to Mr. Green, he is the most important man within the American Federation of Labor. He is a New Englander, and, as a matter of fact, a former Bostonian. What I like most of all is that he is a former member, and still is a member of a teamsters union. Today he holds one of the highest offices within the American Federation of Labor. I'm sure that his remarks will be timely, to the point and punchy. I take pleasure in presenting to you Frank Fenton, National Representative of the American Federation of Labor, Frank Fenton.

### FRANK FENTON

(National Representative of the American Federation of Labor)

Mr. President, fellow delegates to the 62nd Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. It is a happy occasion, indeed, every year, to have the opportunity to come back to my own State Federation of Labor and meet the people who were responsible for any little success that I have had in life, and the school in which I was trained to fit myself for the position that I have with the American Federation of Labor. Everything I have, everything I expect to have, I owe to the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. You all recall a year ago at this convention how shocked we were to receive the news that one of the most outstanding trade-union leaders in the world, one of our own boys, passed away while returning from Europe. I am pleased beyond words that the President and the Executive Council chose me to follow in his footsteps in the job as International Representative of the American Federation of Labor. You'll appreciate his greatness when you've



had the opportunity, as I've had, to travel in Europe and to find how this boy from Massachusetts was one of the most outstanding leaders of the trade-union movement of the world. He died just as sure as any soldier in expeditionary forces, for the principle not only to help his own people but to help all the people of the world. I was chosen in San Francisco a few weeks ago by the workers of the world as the American delegate on the governing body of the International Labor Organization. The International Labor Organization is one of the most important organizations in the world, but little understood by many of the people in the trade unions. The International Labor Organization is the only organization that has survived from the old League of Nations. It's a tripartite democratic organization made up of employers, government and labor, that sits in various parts of the world to work out dissension so that the living standard of the workers of the world can be raised. It was started by that great dreamer, and I wonder if he today could visit America whether he could believe himself what is happening in this great land of freedom. It was Woodrow Wilson who epitomized the words that we must have a world that is safe for democracy. He appointed, as you recall, to set up the International Labor Office, Samuel Gompers, the President of the American Federation of Labor, and his clarion call was: "Poverty anywhere is a threat to prosperity anywhere in the world." I'm happy to say to you that in the San Francisco convention, we were able to pass a resolution, and if it is approved by two-thirds of the various governments, it has the same effect as a treaty. That resolution was the right of freedom of negotiation for all of the workers of the world, the right to organize in trade unions, which is being threatened right here in our own homeland.

It was recognized years ago that unless we were able to take care of the poverty and the misery that existed in our world, we never could have peace. There isn't anybody that can challenge the fact that in any country where there are strong militant trade unions, they have made that country a better place in which to live.

What is true of the country is true of the community, and I could spend the greater part of my speech today in indicating to you that all of the good things, from free education to the welfare of the men, women, and children in this nation, came not from braintrusts, but came through the trade-union movement. I don't want you to think that I'm exaggerating at all. Joe Keenan touched on it yesterday. We are in a period now when I am afraid the words of Paul, when he said that capitalism has within itself the seed of its own destruction, will become a prophecy. And there are implications in this great land of freedom today of real fascism by a few large powerful employers in this country, who sponsored and who put upon the statute books the Taft-Hartley Bill; who are trying to destroy the freedom that we have enjoyed in America from the very beginning of our constitution.

Why is this condition in front of us today? Well, you know in the Revolutionary days they had a great chap by the name of Tom Paine, and he said: "These are days that try men's souls. It's no time for sunshine patriots of summer's gold." And I regret to say it, but it's the gospel truth, that the trouble in the trade-union movement for the last five years has been that we've had too many summer's gold and sunshine patriots, and even today we have not recognized the implications of what the Taft-Hartley Bill will do, not only to our unions, but what it will do to our free-

dom. It's no oratorical exaggeration to say, this is the worst piece of legislation that was ever passed by a democratic government anywhere in the world. And it is much more vicious than the Trade Dispute Act, that drove the trade unions of Britain into a Labor Party, so that they could only repeal the act a few years ago but they were forced to the Left to abolish this kind of interference with freedom.

Take any part of this act, take the injunction for instance. Any person who is familiar at all with the law of equity and injunction knows that the injunction has been an instrument that acts against the person, in legal parlance, acts in persona. The law books continuously repeat that it's an extraordinary writ, that it shouldn't be used, that it has lost weight in the law if there is a complete and adequate remedy in law. And the only time it ever was tried in Britain was in a Street Carman's case and in another case called the Riley-Spinning Wheel case, and both times the British government, conservative government, threw the injunction out as an interference with genuine freedom. And here this injunction all over America is being used promiscuously and it hasn't got a precedent in law to interfere with the freedom of speech. There is a phase in the law that changes the whole doctrine of trade unionism. In a trade-union movement the principals are the membership, the union is the agent. Here's a case where the agent goes out upon the request of the principals, goes out to negotiate a contract. And this is the only case in law that I know about. After the contract is consummated, this law encourages the principals to avoid the responsibility that they placed in the agent. And if the employers use this law to the full extent, they could prevent us from almost functioning as they plague you in organization. And the bad feature of the law is the question of the right to sue you. We know this, that any shyster lawyer can bring an action in law against you for anything, and then he can withdraw it at any time he wants to. But I don't care what kind of a case of law or litigation that you go into, you never have friends when the law case is over. There are bitter feelings, whether it's your contract, whether you sue one of your neighbors, or any kind of law case does nothing but stir up litigation and bad feelings. Certainly good industrial relationship can't come from that kind of procedure. Still this law will give them the right to tie us up in every possible way. There are many other factors in this law—let's take this one for instance. I happen to know three copies of the law that you've had taken against you in Massachusetts. Let's analyze them.

The Wagner Act—when the Wagner Act was established after 100 years, it was the first act that really dealt with the remedy for the right to organize—we were given the right to organize in 1842. Every student agreed that the right to organize was a sacred right within our constitution. There's no question about that at all. And in spite of the fact that it was accepted, and it's accepted in every university today, there were only three legislatures in the nation, and I think I'm correct, that went out and passed a Baby Wagner Act so that it would help the people within that state. Every state in this union today has papers of the Taft-Hartley Bill before the legislature. So you can see it's obvious that the forces of the act are doing everything they can to destroy our trade-union movement. And why are they doing this? It's exactly the same fear—they fear the power that organized labor some day will do something, not only to cut down



unconscionable profits but to try to give the people of America a greater opportunity of prosperity, which would interfere with the unconscionable profits that are being made. So while we are lulled to sleep they are gangling up on us to try to destroy our savings. Just think of the part of the Taft-Hartley Bill on the question of money. The American Federation of Labor is the only organization in this state that has handled for thirty years the question of communism accurately.

I don't think that this nation ever before congregated together and sent through the legislature such a group of stupid, asinine people as that which makes up the 80th Congress. You'd think that they were the heroes—the heroes to combat communism in the United States. You just can't battle communism as a negative proposition. Communism can't grow anywhere unless there's chaos, unless there's confusion—that's what communism thrives upon. And the sooner we can promote the trade movement to find out what's wrong with our country—and build the country—and as soon as we build good conditions, we'll never have any trouble with communism in America. That's true about the unions and when we're weak in unions that's when communism gets in. One of the greatest illustrations that I could give you is that of the International Lady Garment Workers. I was associated with them back in 1919 in the Workers Education Union, and I can remember how it was loaded at that time with communists. In 1924, they nearly destroyed the International Union and from that time on the International Union not only fought them but they built the finest union in the world, and that's why no communists can play around in that great union.

Now let's see some other parts of this problem and see how it fits into the picture. I have traveled in the short time that I've had Bob's job, I have lived practically from last November until March in Europe. I talked with workers in various parts of Europe. I lived in France during the general strike, and these French workers just can't understand how any trade-union worker can believe in freedom of enterprise. Well, our trade-union movement, in spite of this legislation which is being placed upon it, our trade-union movement has always believed in freedom of enterprise—but it believes in the type of freedom of enterprise that will accept its responsibility to the people of the nation and not only to its own pocket. A kind of freedom of enterprise that is willing to give back to those that produce sufficient money so they can buy the things that are produced and so they can enjoy a better life. But I had a hard time; I had to point out to them that we have in this nation of ours, on the one side, a Constitution and a Bill of Rights—a Bill of Rights that protects us in both the freedom of speech and freedom of press, a Bill of Rights that protects us in conscience to believe what religion we want to.

And I said that all these arguments you're bringing up are true. It's happening in my country; we've got to ignore the changing of representatives by pursuing our rights in the courts. We expect on the basis of our fundamental rights that will be changed.

On the other side, we have a system of capitalism that's called a production system, and we have in the United States a hundred thousand trade-union agreements which are the common law and which give us very, very good conditions. You point that out to them and they seem to understand it a little better, but you won't believe this when I tell you,

that the people in Europe are more familiar with what's wrong with America than many trade-union groups that I go before. They know all about discrimination. They know all about the Taft-Hartley Bill. One of the Frenchmen said, "What kind of system do you want over here in France, the Taft-Hartley System? Do you want a system in France to discriminate against race, creed and color?" We don't want any of these things that we hear about. The communists are depending upon one thing, just hoping for one thing, and they're hoping that the crash will come in America, and if the crash comes in America, then Europe, which is fighting with its back against the wall against communism, will capitulate entirely to the communist forces.

Do the American businessmen understand they can't start a depression in this country and ignore 60,000,000 workers, who participate. If the crash comes, not only will we have trouble in Europe, but the very right—with all these right-to-work bills with which we're contending with the tremendous competition, and the back-to-the-old-days of fighting every inch, we will have lost our cause.

When you talk about the right to work, if people have a right to work, then they'll have to guarantee it by law when there is no work, in unemployment periods. Another thing that the capitalist system has never solved in its entire history. It has never solved the problem of unemployment, and if we skim through the years, we have vicious cases of recurrence of unemployment. The worker has no right to work. He either has to live under the rules, the arbitrary rules drawn by the boss and being discharged at his will and caprice, or work under a trade-union agreement that will protect his right. All this stupid, vicious, hate-the-union legislation is going to finish the Educational League unless we can get some of the employers, representing the 100,000, to stop the manufacturers of this country from carrying on a semi-Fascist movement. Unless we can get these men to stand up and protect this system, it will crash, and I make this prediction, we're not ten years behind the people in Europe. Now the people in Europe are not going to fall for the propaganda of some of the Marshall Plan people, who are trying to convince the workers of Europe that they must give up socialism in order to recover. The people in Europe had fifty, one hundred and two hundred years of political capitalism that passed legislation against them just like the Taft-Hartley Bill. They have discouraged to a great extent in many countries the capitalist system, and they are going to maintain themselves as Socialists. And if any group of businessmen in this country think they can change that, then communism is bound to spread. Because the fight in the world today is not whether you're a Socialist or whether you're a Democrat or a Republican, it is between democratic forces that believe in freedom and totalitarian forces that believe in slavery.

The best method to pursue is to play with free socialism and to play with the people who believe in freedom, and isolate, if we can, the capitalist.

I was talking the other day to a fellow who had a front seat in the whole Czechoslovakia *coup*, and this *coup* could not have been made if the communists didn't go in and convince the labor movement that they should join the Communist Party. The fact that the workers in Czechoslovakia were taken in by the communists made the *coup* very easy. Here we are in America, every one of us dedicated to the American system. I don't think that Henry



Wallace has a chance of getting a vote in this entire Massachusetts Federation of Labor. We're opposed to that type of thinking, because it is obvious that Wallace is nothing else but the stooge for Joe Stalin in America. But we're not getting much satisfaction, we're not getting the kind of interest that we should from some of the employers in this country who started the present trend of restrictive legislation. They are living in a fool's paradise, because if they aggravate labor in America, which represents the greatest amount of voters, we will organize ourselves, even though it might mean changing our system. We will change our system reluctantly; we believe in the principles of the American Federation of Labor. We will fight just as long as we can for the freedom-of-enterprise system, but if they give us no choice, we're not going to live as slaves under this kind of legislature.

Another illustration is the Thomas Committee. Most of them are using it for their personal reasons. They have a subcommittee on fascism in America, and the subcommittee has already reported that the KKK and the Columbians are just native organizations with no implications of fascism. I state that when we fight communism, we must fight fascism because they're twins with the same kind of energy. We can't play one against the other. And until some of these people in Congress recognize it, we will not be helping to preserve this system which we love so much.

Now, I read something in the newspapers when I came up here that affected me very much, and I'm going to ask this convention to draft a suitable resolution to pass by this convention. I read about the way the people from Latvia came across the ocean in a little boat to escape communism. Latvia, the country that had about two million people, was annexed by Russia in 1939; it was overrun by the Nazis in 1941, and the Russians came back again in 1944. A braver, more courageous people you can't find. I want to tell you a story. I was going up the Rhine on my way to Holland, and I met a little Latvian girl who was a one-year medical student. She was in the I. R. Hall, and wore the uniform of the International Relief Organization. I was interested to learn the reaction of the people toward our American occupational forces in Germany. I said, "What do you think about American boys?" and she answered, with a great deal of respect, "I think your American boys are the finest people in the world." She said, "You know I lived under Russia, and I lived under the Nazis, and if anything the Russians are more vicious and more cruel than the Nazis were, and it's hard to make a decision. I returned one night from a moving picture with my mother and I found a crowd around my home and I asked what the trouble was, and they said the Russian soldiers had taken my father away." She has not seen her father since that time. What the Russians are doing is taking all the skilled people out of Latvia and filling it with Russians so that the identity of that little country will be gone. I think you should request the President of the United States and Congress to make some kind of suitable legislation to get around any red tape and let in these great people, who really have proven that they want freedom. We should request that they find some way to keep these people here.

While I was in Germany I wanted to see the Russian section. I was told that I could go to the Russian sector, but I couldn't get out of my car. But I got out and made as good an investigation as I possibly could. It was unbelievable. Women 75 or 80 years of age are forced into labor. They are picking up rubble and bricks all day long and throwing them into

every kind of vehicle from a railroad car to a horse-driven car, and many of them have to push wheelbarrows. It's the most vicious kind of a condition that I have ever seen. A long while before this Berlin crisis, when we were supposed to be on good relations with Russia, there were two tracks running from Frankfurt to Berlin, and the Russians pulled up one track, so that they could stop any train at any time going into Berlin. I knew that time we were on an island and if the Russians ever put the pressure on, we would be in a very bad way. Well, it seems as if, probably diplomatically, we're going to get somewhere with them. But I'm convinced that if the Russians relieve that for the present, take the embargo off, and get into a wrangle about the whole problem, winter will come on and the starvation of these people, who live now on a meal a day, will be something that any person with a human heart would not like to look upon.

The same conditions exist in Vienna. It's practically on an island, and in the British zone, if you please. The biggest radio station that there is in Germany is definitely in the British zone, but the Russians use it every night for propaganda purposes, and they refuse to get out. They insist the British and everybody else get out of Berlin. I think sometimes we used to hesitate about such things, but if there is a vicious system that we must defeat, it's the communist system, because it's taking away all of the liberties that American people and most people cherish most in their hearts. It's a vicious system that only could grow by the stupidity of employers in the world that will not recognize that their job is to carry on and to build a society that will give the people a better living, instead of restrictive legislation which drives them to the left. And I say to you, I sat in the U.N. and listened to the worst kind of impudence. I expect to be a delegate representative in the U.N. a few weeks from now in Paris. I've heard what we are doing—forcing the U.N. in many cases to investigate many countries, and the countries open up for the investigation of the U.N. Then the intelligent economists they have will hunt out any of these countries that happen to have colonies. And I heard a British representative reply. He said that probably some of the conditions in our colonies are not good, but we have opened them for investigation. What's going on behind the iron curtain nobody knows. The American Federation of Labor finally decided that they'd file a resolution with the U.N., and I've done all I can through the I.L.O. to see that that resolution would get consideration. That resolution called for an investigation of all U.N. countries as to the condition of work that exists. It is common knowledge that somewhere between nine and fifteen million people are slaves in Russia, and every night of the week they're taking out of Vienna, any person that is of real value, and they have some of the top Nazis right in Russia today. Nobody wants to talk about war, I haven't seen much of it, but I have had a chance to observe these countries and I was on both sides during the war, but I say to you that we cannot yield to this force, for if we do, they will engulf the whole world. And it seems to me so stupid for manufacturers of our country to think that they can halt the vigorous trade-union movement of America, which is over 100 years old.

The American people have believed in liberty. They believe in these individual rights that we have enjoyed, and there isn't anything to stop us from fighting to defeat the people who have voted for this restrictive legislature. Oh, I heard somebody rationalizing yesterday around here. I suppose we've got some rationalizers right



in this hall who are going to say, "I know he voted for the Taft-Hartley Bill, but this other fellow is no good." I say, if this other man is a skunk—lick the one that helped to foster this legislation upon us. I have talked to many fine Senators in the United States that had to vote the way they did.

You ought to see the way that men who had stated their principles on the floor as opposed to this legislation were whipped into line and forced to take the position that they did. Well, it's our job to wake up, and I say you have no right to call yourself a trade unionist and betray us in this hour. We ought to build women's auxiliaries, and do everything we possibly can. I say that you've got the obligation not only to be a member of organization, but to get out the vote, and be sure that we vote right, because we have been threatened. Never in the history of our country have we been threatened as we are today. And I say that within the hearts of most of us, we believe in the principles expounded by that great Englishman—Gladstone—who spoke about our Constitution. He said, "The Constitution of the United States is the greatest document that ever was struck off by hand and brain of man." Nobody understands or appreciates these principles more than the trade-union movement, and we will fight, no matter the cost, no matter what the suffering, until we wipe from the statute books this vicious kind of legislation that is interfering with the individual rights of all our people. Thank you very much.

President DelMonte: Mr. Fenton, I believe that, as I said yesterday to one of your associates, Mr. Keenan, that there is no need for the Chair or anybody here to express further any more grateful remarks to you than have been exemplified by the outburst of enthusiasm as applauded by the delegates assembled here. On your recommendation, Mr. Fenton, a suitable resolution on the Latvian people will immediately be drawn up and submitted to this convention for consideration. As I told you, a New England representative is one of the highest jobs, if not the most important job, within the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Fenton has brought to you the many problems that we are being faced with on the national, international, and state levels. I do hope that the delegates assembled here will take heed to the challenge hurled at us by the people that don't like us, and leave this convention determined to do something about it in the oncoming elections.

Are there any committees to report?

Mr. Chairman—

President DelMonte: Give your name and the number of the local you represent.

Delegate White (Seafood Workers, Local 1572-1, Gloucester): I wish to withdraw my motion in the interest of the future welfare of the labor movement. I understand it is the policy of the State Federation to accept any and everybody. Although it doesn't change my mind, nor the minds of the individuals in our local, we have a job which we don't like, but must go along with. I feel the same with the policy of the Federation in so far as admitting people unfriendly to labor.

President DelMonte: The Chair understands that Brother Joseph White, of the Seafood Workers, has withdrawn his request that a guest, or any particular guest at this time be expelled from the convention because of activities that he believes were not quite up to our principles. He states that he does it in behalf of the policy laid down by the people that made up the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. The chair accepts with pleasure the attitude of Brother White. It exemplifies the very thing

that we are convened here for today—unity amongst ourselves, regardless of what obstacles there are, we'll overcome them with the machinery that we set up ourselves, and not with the easiest, which sometimes results in the hardest, way out.

Are there further committees to make reports? Are there any announcements to be made? I would like, while some of the chairmen gather on the platform to make reports for committees, to announce that Thursday night, in this hall, after adjournment, there will be a buffet supper, and some entertainment, I believe, that will be brought up from downstairs. Those of you that wish to attend, may see our bookkeeper, Mrs. Balough, and purchase from her tickets, which are on sale for \$3.

Brother Ellis, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee.

Delegate Ellis (Sheet Metal Workers, Local 17, Boston): I would like to announce that the Resolutions Committee will meet in the rear, in the coat room, immediately on the adjournment of the morning session. Leo F. Barber, Central Labor Union, Lynn; John J. Connolly, Bookbinders, Local 176, Norwood; Daniel J. Goggin, Boot and Shoe Workers, Local 138, Boston; Michael J. O'Donnell, Teamsters, Local 25, Boston; Francis O'Toole, Plasterers, Local 10, Boston; Arthur J. Payette; Moving Picture Operators, Local 186, Springfield; William V. Ward, State, County and Municipal Employees, Local 648, Boston; R. R. Bachand, Railroad and Steamship Clerks at Large; Louis Blender, Distillery Workers, Local 8, Boston; Ralph F. Clapp, Textile Workers, Local 2114, Norton; Max Margolis, American Guild of Variety Artists, Boston; Vincent DeNunno, Laborers, Local 22, Boston; Julia A. Daley, Central Labor Union, New Bedford; John McLaughlin, Street Carmen, Local 589, Boston; Aaron Velleman, Office Employees, Local 6, Boston; George H. Sterritt, Retail Clerks, Local 711, Boston; Phillip Kramer, I.L.G.W.U., Local 73, Boston.

Delegate Carroll (Cement Finishers, Local 534, Boston): Mr. President, the Committee on Constitution would like to hold a meeting at Room 13 in the Nantasket Hotel, at 1:30 p.m. All members of the Constitution Committee, please be at Room 13 of the Nantasket Hotel, at 1:30 p.m. We want to complete all of the work of the Constitution Committee this afternoon, so we can clean up our business as early as possible. We have a lot of work to do.

President DelMonte: We will listen now to the report of Martin Casey, of the Label Committee.

Delegate Casey: Mr. Chairman, this is our announcement. The Committee on Union Labels, Buttons and Shop Cards will meet at the Union Label Exhibit immediately upon adjournment. John F. Donovan, Laundry Workers, Local 66, Boston; John F. Mealey, Boot and Shoe Workers, Local 138, Boston; Nathan Sidd, United Garment Workers, Local 163, Boston; Charles Caliri, Barbers, Local 182, Boston; S. A. Percoco, Federal Labor Union 21914, Watertown; J. F. McAuliffe, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks at Large; Israel Learner, Teamsters, Local 259, Boston; Luke Kramer, Teamsters, Local No. 380, Boston; Joseph P. Lane, Teamsters, Local No. 168, Boston; John Devlin, Window Cleaners, Local No. 143, Boston; Franklin J. Murphy, Central Labor Union, Lawrence; George F. Driscoll, Woolen & Worsted Workers, Local 38, Lawrence; Joseph A. White, Seafood Workers, No. 1572-1, Gloucester.

I would like to have the Chairman on Constitutionality read the names of the members of his committee.

Is the chairman of that committee in the hall now? Just one moment—Mr. Carroll?

Delegate Carroll: If you give us your attention, I will read all the names that are on this committee: Anthony DeAndrade, Paper Handlers 21, Boston; William J. Kelly, Meat Cutters, Local 592, Boston; Thomas P. Dillon, Street Carmen, Local 589, Boston; Bella Black, Federal Labor Union 20567, Malden; John W. Knox, Carpenters, Local 1550, Braintree; Francis E. Lavigne, Teamsters, Local 653, Brockton; Peter A. Reilly, Carpenters, Local 40, Boston; Allen H. Goodman, Typographical, Local 13, Boston; James L. Donovan, Central Labor Union, Boston; John Blaney, AFSC & ME, Local 451, Boston; Helen O'Donnell, Retail Clerks, Local 711, Boston; Jeremiah F. Galvin, State Employees, Local 550, Boston; Joseph T. Healey, Chemical Workers, Local 116, Cambridge; William E. Goldrick, Central Labor Union, Springfield; John G. Flynn, Bldg. Service Employees, Local 130, Lynn. That includes all of the members of the committee. Please be in attendance at 1:30 p.m.

President DelMonte: You have heard the request of Chairman Carroll of the Committee on Constitution. I've been requested by the

Milk Wagon Drivers Union, Local 380, that all of you, upon adjournment, before leaving, get yourself an appetizer of free milk.

A delegate requires the microphone. Will the convention be in order, a delegate is requesting the microphone.

Delegate Tighe: Mike No. 1, Thomas F. Tighe, Teamsters Local No. 25. Local 25 would like to submit a resolution for admittance to the convention.

President DelMonte: Under the rules, Brother Tighe, you may submit the resolution up until 5 o'clock tonight, so I don't believe it needs unanimous consent. Those are the rules. You may submit it. Are there any further announcements? Will the delegate state his name, the number of the microphone from which he speaks, and the organization that he represents?

Delegate ———: I'd like to present a resolution to this body.

President DelMonte: You may present, under our rules, the resolution to the Secretary-Treasurer up until 5:00 p.m. this evening. Any further requests, announcements or reports? The hour of adjournment having come, the convention stands adjourned until two o'clock this afternoon.

## AFTERNOON SESSION

President DelMonte: Will the delegates please take seats in the center of the hall. The convention will come to order. I've been requested to make this announcement for William A. Nealey, the Chairman of the Committee of Officers Reports. Will the following delegates, as their names are called, come to the platform: Herbert S. Ferris, Central Labor Union, Brockton; Harry P. Hogan, Carpenters, Local 177, Springfield; Joseph C. Lehan, Fire Fighters, Local 30, Cambridge; Harry W. Joel, Central Labor Union, Cambridge; John H. Carter, Street Carmen, Local 538, Lynn; John Donegan, Seafood Workers, Local 1572-2, Boston; Roy Surprenant, Painters, Local 257, Springfield; Nicholas P. Gargano, Teamsters, Local 379, Boston; Neil McKenzie, Stonemasons, Local 9, Boston; Martin D. Kelley, Post Office Clerks, Local 100, Boston; John J. Delmore, Railway & Steamship Clerks, Boston; Neal J. Farrell, Printing Pressmen, Local 3, Boston; Michael J. Mahon, Meat Cutters, Local 343, Framingham; Roy DeCoste, Retail Store Employees, Local 711, Boston.

Will these delegates meet with Chairman Nealey immediately in the room at my left in the rear of the hall.

The Chair wishes to announce that any resolution submitted by any delegate or delegated body to this convention, in order for them to be incorporated in the printed report on resolutions, must be here before 5 o'clock tonight. Other resolutions will be accepted only by a unanimous adoption from the floor. Will the delegate state his name and the union he represents.

Delegate Ried (Bricklayers at Large): The name is Jack Ried, representing Local 52, Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, of Quincy. I wish to ask information. Is Brother Kelley attending this meeting? Is Brother Kelley representing the Massachusetts Federation of Labor?

President DelMonte: Brother Kelley is the Legislative Agent and officer of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Delegate Ried: Is Brother Kelley going to speak to this body? I would like a point of information.

President DelMonte: Oh, I see your point of information and it is well taken. The program as outlined here is tentative, and subject to changes at any time, depending on the arrival of the other speakers. Brother Kelley will address the convention, possibly this afternoon, or at a time it is convenient.

Delegate Ried: Thank you very much.

President DelMonte: And any other changes in the program that you note will be because we don't have the guests arriving on time. Give your attention now to Chairman Grady of the Credentials Committee who wishes to make another partial report.

Chairman Grady read the delegates' names and recommended that they be seated with voice and vote.

President DelMonte: The recommendation of the Chairman of the Committee on Credentials is that the names of the delegates as read off be seated with voice and vote. Do I hear the recommendation seconded? As many of those as are in favor, say "aye," those opposed, "no." It is a vote and so ordered. Is Vice-President Hull in the room? Will Vice-President Hull come to the rostrum. Give your attention to the Secretary of the Constitution Committee, Anthony DeAndrade, who wishes to make an announcement.

Delegate DeAndrade (Paper Handlers, Local 21, Boston): Mr. Chairman and delegates. The Chairman of the Committee on Constitution requests the presence of all members of the committee in room 13, in the Nantasket Hotel, immediately. There are some amendments being considered which are most important, and he has requested that the members be present.

President DelMonte: You have heard the announcement as made by the Secretary of the Constitution Committee. That is a very urgent message. Your Chairman has been called to



appear before the Constitution Committee, so during my brief absence, I take pleasure in allowing Vice-President Benjamin G. Hull, of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and Assistant Associate Commissioner of Labor, to preside until I return. Vice-President Hull.

Vice-President Hull: We will hear a report from Delegate Alfred Ellis of the Resolutions Committee.

Delegate Ellis (Sheet Metal Workers, Local 17, Boston): Delegates, we are now going to hear some of the resolutions read. I wish to make the announcement that Delegate Nealey wants his committee to meet at the rear of the hall.

Vice-President Hull: Usually on Friday, the last day of the convention, there seems to be considerable dissatisfaction. Some will say when was this resolution passed and that resolution passed. I think now that we're going to hear a partial report from the Resolutions Committee, the delegates should take their seats and give their attention to it. Resolutions are the most important part of our convention, and I would ask the delegates to cooperate so that we can put these things through speedily and give the proper debate at any time on any question. Thank you.

Delegate Ellis: Resolution No. 1. Your committee recommends concurrence in Resolution No. 1, along with Resolution No. 31.

#### RESOLUTION No. 1

#### IN MEMORY OF ERNEST E. LONGLEY

Whereas, God in his infinite wisdom called from our midst our Vice-President-At-Large, Ernest E. Longley during the past year, and

Whereas, Brother Longley served with dignity and distinction as an officer of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, and

Whereas, With his passing the Massachusetts Federation of Labor has lost a sincere and statesmanlike trade unionist, and

Whereas, His colleagues on the Executive Council of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, his associates in the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks and the members of his family have suffered a great loss; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 62nd Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor stand in silent tribute to the memory of Ernest E. Longley, and, be it further

Resolved, That copies of this memorial resolution be presented to his family and to the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks.

[Submitted by the Executive Council of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor; John J. DelMonte, President; Kenneth J. Kelley, Secretary-Treasurer; Joseph P. Fahey, Vice-President; John J. Greeley, Vice-President; Henry J. Brides, Vice-President; Joseph A. Sullivan, Vice-President; John A. Callahan, Vice-President; George F. Maguire, Vice-President; Thomas P. Ahearn, Vice-President; Lawrence J. Duffy, Vice-President; Samuel J. Donnelly, Vice-President; Robert P. Gagne, Vice-President; Benjamin G. Hull, Vice-President; James E. Walsh, Vice-President; S. P. Jason, Vice-President; Daniel J. McCarthy, Vice-President; Mary C. Cadigan, Vice-President-At-Large; George W. Hurley, Vice-President-At-Large.]

#### RESOLUTION No. 31

#### IN MEMORY OF PRESIDENT EMERITUS WILLIAM J. BOWEN

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union of America has lost a great leader in the passing of the late President Emeritus William J. Bowen who was buried in Albany, New York, Saturday, July 31, 1948, therefore be it

Resolved, That this 62nd Annual Convention of the Mass. Federation of Labor stand in silence for a period of one minute in respect to the memory of the President Emeritus, William J. Bowen.

[Submitted by Delegates Walter Carter, John F. Tracy, Bricklayers, Local 3, Boston; Neil McKenzie, Bricklayers, Local 9, Boston.]

Vice-President Hull: You have heard the resolutions, what is your pleasure?

Delegate ———: Mr. Chairman, I move compliance with the resolution.

Delegate ———: I second the motion.

Vice-President Hull: The motion has been made and seconded that we comply with Resolutions 1 and 31. All those in favor say "aye," opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a unanimous vote, and so ordered.

Delegate Ellis:

#### RESOLUTION No. 2

#### IN RE: SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS

Whereas, The reactionary 80th Congress has failed dismally in protecting the interests of working men and women of the nation and

Whereas, The failure to pass such socially necessary legislation as the Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing Bill, Extension of Social Security Benefits, a realistic 75c minimum wage and any effective antidote for inflation, and

Whereas, President Truman has convened a special session of Congress, commencing July 26, to correct these sins of omission and commission, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Delegates to the 62nd Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, held August 2-6, at Nantasket, Massachusetts, do unanimously condemn the failure to date of Congress to alleviate these conditions and, be it further

Resolved, That this convention respectfully request the Massachusetts Congressional Delegation, including the two United States Senators to "cease playing politics with human misery" and adopt the substance of the above mentioned legislation.

[Submitted by the Executive Council of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor; John J. DelMonte, President; Joseph P. Fahey, Vice-President; John J. Greeley, Vice-President; Henry J. Brides, Vice-President; Joseph A. Sullivan, Vice-President; John A. Callahan, Vice-President; George F. Maguire, Vice-President; Thomas P. Ahearn, Vice-President; Lawrence J. Duffy, Vice-President; Samuel J. Donnelly, Vice-President; Robert P. Gagne, Vice-President; Benjamin G. Hull, Vice-President; James E. Walsh, Vice-President; S. P. Jason, Vice-President; Daniel J. McCarthy, Vice-President; Mary C. Cadigan, Vice-President-At-Large; George W. Hurley, Vice-President-At-Large; Kenneth J. Kelley, Secretary-treasurer.]

Vice-President Hull: You have heard the resolution, what is your pleasure?

Delegate ———: Mr. Chairman, I move compliance with the resolution.

Delegate ———: I second the motion.

Vice-President Hull: The motion has been made and seconded that we comply with Resolution 2. All those in favor say "aye," those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote, and so ordered.

Delegate Ellis:

#### RESOLUTION No. 4

### SALARY INCREASES FOR PUBLIC EMPLOYEES

Whereas, The salary of public employees has failed to keep pace with the steady increase in cost-of-living, and

Whereas, This has progressively lowered the morale of the public employee, and

Whereas, This has resulted in a chaotic condition in public employment, be it therefore

Resolved, That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor shall continue to support the efforts of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees to increase the salaries of the public employee to an equitable level.

[Submitted by Delegate Harold W. Stevens, Mass. State Engineers and Associates Local 780.]

Your committee concurs in Resolution 4, and I move that the action of the committee be the action of the convention.

Vice-President Hull: The Resolutions Committee concurs in Resolution 4. Are you ready for question?

All those in favor of the recommendation of the Resolutions Committee will signify by saying "aye," opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Ellis:

#### RESOLUTION No. 6

### TO REPEAL THE SO-CALLED FINANCIAL REPORT LAW

Whereas, The General Court of Massachusetts has shown by its action in the past that it is not in accord with such legislation as the Union Financial Report Law, and

Whereas, The people of Massachusetts voted in favor of these bills because of lack of information due to an anti-labor press, and

Whereas, The education concerning the bills, supported by the press, was propagated upon the citizens of the Commonwealth by a strongly supported reactionary force, to conceal the true motives behind the bills and to bring about the complete collapse of the organized labor movement in Massachusetts, be it

Resolved, That the 62nd Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Branch of the American Federation of Labor instruct the Legislative Agent to prepare an adequate bill for the repeal of the Union Financial Report Law to be presented at the next session of the Massachusetts General Court.

[Submitted by Delegate Dorothy B. DeLoid, Secretary; New Bedford Central Labor Union.]

The committee concurs with the intent of the resolution, but recommends that the matter dealt with in the Legislative Agent's Report be referred to the Executive Council.

Vice-President Hull: That's Resolution No. 6. The Resolutions Committee recommends concurrence in the resolution. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor signify by saying "aye," opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Ellis:

#### RESOLUTION No. 8

### RECORDING OF PROCEEDINGS OF LABOR INSTITUTE

Whereas, One of the most educational instruments of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor is the Labor Institute, and

Whereas, Delegates sent by their respective unions are expected to give full and interesting reports, and

Whereas, The quantity of material offered is impossible to digest in so short a period, be it

Resolved, That the 62nd Annual Convention instruct the Secretary-Treasurer to have all proceedings of the Labor Institute recorded in stenographic notes, and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these notes be sent to all Secretaries of affiliated locals and to all delegates present at the Labor Institute.

[Submitted by Delegate Dorothy B. DeLoid, New Bedford Central Labor Union.]

Your committee recommends concurrence in this resolution. I move that the action of the committee be the action of the convention.

Vice-President Hull: Are you ready for the question? All those in favor will signify by saying "aye," opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Ellis:

#### RESOLUTION No. 9

### 65c STATE MINIMUM WAGE

Whereas, In order that Labor may be instrumental in combating foreign ideologies which breed their doctrine, within our ranks, in countries and States which permit sub-standard wages, and

Whereas, The axiom of organized labor, today, is sadly lacking in regards, "All For One and One For All", and

Whereas, The valiant attempt, in these times of reaction, by the Mass. Federation of Labor concerning the 65c minimum did not bear fruit in the last session of the Legislature, due to the revived philosophy of rugged individualism by those who put abnormal profits above human rights: therefore be it

Resolved, That we the delegates assembled here in Convention at Nantasket Beach, urge the Officers of the Federation to immediately take the necessary steps so that the question of a 65c State Minimum Wage may become inscribed on the statute books of this Commonwealth even though it be necessary that this question be put before the citizens in the form of a referendum on the ballot in the near future; and be it further

Resolved, That each and every Local affiliated with this body pledge their 100% support to them in this attempt.

[Submitted by the delegates of Local 38, United Textile Workers of America, A. F. of L., by Delegate Hazel Brown and others.]

The matter contained in the resolution, presented to the Massachusetts Legislature this past June, was defeated by a small minority, and we recommend that this be referred to the incoming Executive Council. I move that the action of the committee be the action of the convention on Resolution 9.

Vice-President Hull: Resolution No. 9 has been recommended by the Resolutions Committee to be referred to the incoming Executive Council. Anything on the question? All those



in favor of that motion signify by saying "aye," opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Ellis:

#### RESOLUTION No. 23

### SUPPORT OF TAFT-ELLENDER-WAGNER BILL

Whereas, Veterans were promised by the leaders of the 80th session of Congress that an adequate housing bill would be promulgated, and

Whereas, The Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill for low-cost housing and slum clearance was a long step towards fulfilling this promise, and

Whereas, Although passed by the Senate this bill was successfully scuttled in the House through the machinations of a small group of willful Representatives dominated by a rich and powerful real estate lobby, and

Whereas, Many veterans, who can still remember the glowing promises made when they were fighting for their country, are still living in sub-standard housing or are forced to live with relatives because even this sub-standard housing is not available; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this 62nd Annual Convention unanimously condemn the action of the 80th Congress in its failure to pass the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill; therefore, be it further

Resolved, That this 62nd Annual Convention be recorded in favor of a veterans' housing plan and that friends and members of organized labor support veterans in their fight for adequate housing.

[Submitted by Delegate John J. Kelly, Milk Wagon Drivers, Local 380, Boston.]

The committee concurs in this resolution and I move you, Mr. Chairman, that the action of the committee be the action of the convention.

Vice-President Hull: The action of the Resolutions Committee on Resolution 23 is to concur. Anything to be said on the question? All those in favor of that motion signify by saying "aye," opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Ellis:

#### RESOLUTION No. 26

### LEGISLATION REQUIRING MORE ADEQUATE SHORING OF EXCAVATIONS

Whereas, A number of deaths or narrow escapes from death have occurred in the past two years due to the lack of proper shoring in trenches and excavations

Whereas, The present law is woefully inadequate and ineffective

Whereas, The Southern Conference of Cities and Town Locals of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees tried unsuccessfully in the last session of the General Court to correct this appalling condition; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Massachusetts Federation of Labor in Convention assembled, endorse and support the efforts of the above-mentioned locals to secure the passage of legislation to compel the proper shoring of trenches and excavations to insure the life and safety of the persons working therein.

[Submitted by Delegate Julia Daley, New Bedford Central Labor Union.]

Your committee concurs in this resolution and I move that the action of the committee be the action of this convention.

Vice-President Hull: Action of the Committee is in endorsing this resolution. Anything to be said on the question? All those in favor of that motion signify by saying "aye," opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Ellis:

#### RESOLUTION No. 30

### SUPPORT OF EFFORTS OF LOCAL 718, I.A.F.F. TOWARDS SECURING 1950 INTERNATIONAL FIRE FIGHTERS CONVENTION IN BOSTON

Whereas, The Boston Fire Fighters Local 718, being affiliated with the International Association of Fire Fighters, American Federation of Labor, Mass. Federation of Labor, and the Boston Central Labor Union, and

Whereas, Boston being the capital city of Massachusetts, and the city where began that momentous struggle whose outcome was American Independence, the organization of the United States and the creation of a democracy dedicated to the principles of government of the people, by the people and for the people, and the doctrine of equality expressed in civil, political and religious liberty, as well as the city of Historic Landmarks, and

Whereas, The International Fire Fighters Convention which convenes every two years has only been held east of the Mississippi 3 or 4 times, and never in New England, and

Whereas, Such a convention would aid greatly to the promotion of good will, friendly hand of brotherhood, recognition of Historic Boston and other parts of Massachusetts and New England, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Mass. Federation of Labor support in every way possible the efforts of the delegates of Boston Local 718, International Association of Fire Fighters, attending the International Convention at Houston, Texas, during the week of September 13, 1948, at which time they will endeavor to bring the International Convention to the City of Boston in this State of Massachusetts in the year of 1950.

[Submitted by Delegate John E. Burwell, Boston Fire Fighters, Local 718.]

The Committee on Resolutions recommends the endorsement of Resolution No. 30, Mr. Chairman, and I move the adoption of the committee's report as the report of the convention.

Vice-President Hull: The Resolutions Committee recommends that Resolution No. 30 be endorsed, in order to bring the Fire Fighters convention here to Boston in 1950. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor of that motion will signify by saying "aye," opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

I'd like to make an announcement. This morning I attended the convention now being held in the Hotel Kenmore, and I heard the International Secretary-Treasurer of the Fire Fighters' Union make an announcement. He was giving a report of the international union, and he said in his report, that out of 81,000 eligible Fire Fighters in this country, they have already secured over 70,000 members. I think that is a wonderful achievement. Delegate Ellis.

Delegate Ellis:

## RESOLUTION No. 29

**CONDEMNATION OF CERTAIN RADIO COMMENTATORS**

Whereas, The workers of a nation are its real worth in human values; and their ability to live and work under a system of political and economic equality; and without malice or prejudice for, or by any group, as against another; either as implied; enacted or expressed through proposals; laws or instruments, and

Whereas, The radio is a medium of great potential to broadcast fact; fiction or fancy by the employee commentator, or by his employer sponsor; as a means of propaganda to influence the so-called public opinion for or against certain groups, and

Whereas, There seems to be an obvious attempt to maliciously distort the facts by the use of half truths, and by the use of statements that mislead on wages of the workers as being the only cause of the high cost of living through an economy of underproduction by the workers and their unions, and

Whereas, Such misrepresentation of facts and their claim that the basic wage of workers are in some instances, two times the rate that they actually are; and as a result of such inaccuracies on wages, many workers are lured away from their respective localities to other places in search of these mythical wages; and as a result, the labor market is upset for the employers; and the morale of the workers is destroyed in their home and other localities, be it therefore

Resolved, The 62nd Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Branch of the American Federation of Labor, do protest to the broadcasting companies against such tactics of prejudice and malpractice by any and all commentators who are reflecting undue discredit against the workers of our nation and their labor unions; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon the records of the convention; and that a copy be sent to the press for publication.

[Submitted by Delegates Peter A. Reilly and Albert V. King, Carpenters Local 40, Boston.]

Your committee concurs in this resolution and I move you, Mr. Chairman, that the action of the committee be the action of the convention.

Vice-President Hull: The action of the committee is to concur in this Resolution No. 29. Anything to be said on the question? All those in favor of that motion will signify by saying "aye," opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Ellis:

## RESOLUTION No. 28

**NON-UNION MILK DEALERS**

Whereas, Milk Wagon Drivers, Local 380 has for many years made every attempt possible to organize the H. P. Hood & Sons Company, Woodland Farms, the Butterick Milk Company and Rider Farms, and

Whereas, These attempts have been frustrated by these companies regardless of the time and energy put forth to unionize the employees of their companies, and

Whereas, There are many union dealers employing members of Local 380, paying said members union wages and maintaining good working conditions and hours; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in Convention assembled this week of August 2nd at Nantasket, Massachusetts, urge each and every delegate to cooperate by having

the members whom they represent cognizant of the duty to patronize only those dealers delivering milk and dairy products who employ drivers wearing the union button of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen, and Helpers; therefore, be it further

Resolved, That each and every delegate urge their relatives and friends to patronize only union milk companies who are under contractual relations with the Milk Wagon Drivers Union.

[Submitted by Delegates Joseph B. Murray, Wilmer Brandon, Frederick Larsen, John F. Kelley, Luke Kramer, Mathew Maloney, and John Donovan, Milk Wagon Drivers, Local 380, Boston.]

The committee concurs in this resolution and I move you that the action of the committee be the action of the convention, Mr. Chairman.

Vice-President Hull: The action of the committee is to concur in this resolution No. 29. Anything to be said on the question? All those in favor of that motion will signify by saying "aye," opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Ellis:

## RESOLUTION No. 32

**SUPPORT OF LEGISLATION REGULATING THE LICENSING OF OPERATORS OF BOILERS**

Be it Resolved, That the Massachusetts Branch of the American Federation of Labor assembled for its annual convention at Nantasket Beach on August 2 to 6, 1948, does hereby endorse the bill to be filed with the General Court by Local No. 47 of the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers of Brockton, Massachusetts, proposing to amend Chapter 146, Section 49 of the General Laws by adding to its present provisions that a person who desires to have charge of or to operate a particular steam plant on a special license must hold a license not more than one grade below the license he is applying for.

[Submitted by Delegate Patrick J. Moynihan, Firemen & Oilers, Local 47, Brockton.]

The committee concurs in this resolution and I move you that the action of the committee be the action of the convention, Mr. Chairman.

Vice-President Hull: The action of your committee is to concur in Resolution No. 32. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor of that motion signify by saying "aye," opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

That is a partial report of the Resolutions Committee. At this time I have the privilege of introducing Mrs. Rose Parker, Executive Secretary of the Boston Labor Committee to Combat Intolerance. Mrs. Parker has been asked to appear to tell us something about the work of her committee, which has been endorsed both on a local and national scale. Realizing the value and need of the importance of combating a religious discrimination, many of our officers have been working closely, as sponsors, with the Boston Labor Committee to Combat Intolerance, to further the educational work necessary. It is indeed a pleasure at this time to introduce Mrs. Rose Parker. May she have your attention.



**MRS. ROSE PARKER****Executive Secretary, Boston Labor Committee to Combat Intolerance**

Thank you, thank you very much for your time and attention at this convention to talk on this all-important subject of racial and religious discrimination, which affects all of us in so many vital ways. While I was wondering what to say today, I glanced over my literacy table and saw there a very pungent statement by William Green on the subject, and I thought I could do no better today than read that statement to you. "The very life of organized labor depends upon democracy. Freedom is essential to the preservation of that democracy. When we begin to limit it by insisting it be denied to some because of racial or religious differences, the list of exceptions grows, until finally freedom for all is ended. For instance, the right of the worker, his freedom to organize into a union of his own choosing and to bargain collectively for wages and decent conditions of living are the first to be destroyed if we seek to establish limited freedom.

"American workers are men and women of understanding. They fully appreciate and clearly understand that a union which functions democratically and follows a policy free from racial and religious discrimination rests upon a sound and enduring basis. They also know and fully comprehend that an organization whose members are moved by feelings of prejudice, which limits its membership to certain racial or religious groups, is striking at its very vital essential—the establishment of unity and solidarity. When and if organized labor predicates membership in any union upon race, religion, or ancestry, it is helping to create a potential anti-labor army that can be used by labor's haters to fight labor unions, weaken labor's bargaining power and destroy its effectiveness."

Because organized labor is conscious of this fact, it is fully determined that the enemies of labor shall have no such weapon to use and no such power to exercise. Working men and women will maintain the traditional position that they have always followed—to fight in the forefront of a battle that has always been and always will be carried on against bigotry. Workers have always supported and will continue to support the guarantee of the constitution to all classes of people. We know the difficulties to be encountered in carrying out that program. There are those who hope to magnify prejudice and play upon it and to take advantage of all human weaknesses, but the membership of organized labor is dedicated to the task of not only establishing but preserving trade unions as a democratic force. We know that organized labor will continue to maintain and practice equality of opportunity, which is a basic union principle as well as a basic principle of American life. We want no second-class citizens in this country.

At a recent convention of the American Federation of Labor, racial and religious bigotry and discrimination were condemned by unanimous vote. The convention reaffirmed the declaration to carry on and expand the good work it had already done, so that the principle of industrial equality of all men will be established beyond question in every section of the country. The task of carrying out that mandate now rests with every union and with each and every worker who is a member of the union. We must not falter or fail. The faces of all working men and women must be turned everlastingly against racial and religious discrimination and in favor of freedom, liberty, and democracy.

Prejudice and intolerance are crimes against democracy and if they continue in bills, democracy goes under. Mr. Keenan, yesterday, emphasized that point well when he spoke of the growth of Nazism, showing how the fascists, using the Jews as a scapegoat, divided the German people, and destroyed not only the Jews but the labor movement, its number one enemy, and finally Germany itself. Today in America it is a toss-up whether the Jewish people or the colored people will be America's number one scapegoat, and as Mr. Keenan pointed out, the same forces are building up here. We in the labor movement know well reaction against labor is growing, and we cannot for a moment forget that it can happen here. Labor cannot relax its vigilance in its fight against discrimination, and we know that a union card is not automatically a sesame to good behavior and knowledge. We all have our prejudices, I know. I spent about ten or fifteen years, approximately, trying to eradicate my own prejudices and I failed to succeed completely, and I'm sure that there's not one person in this audience who can say that he or she doesn't have prejudices. Therefore, the need is to continue educational processes on ourselves as well as others. Therefore, the need of organizations such as ours, the Boston Labor Committee to Combat Intolerance, and of its constant work in this vital phase of workers' education.

I want to tell you briefly of some of the services that our committee has to offer, and ask you to cooperate with us in getting these to your membership. We have films, film strips and speakers for your local meetings, to build up your local meetings and to bring this subject there with discussion, and as entertainingly as possible. We ask you to see us during the course of the week and make arrangements for such showings at your locals, and, if possible, also at your shops. We know full well that far too few people show up at local meetings, so we are trying now to bring our message to the workers where they are at the plants themselves. So please see us during the week to make arrangements for such showings at your locals.

The Boston Labor Committee to Combat Intolerance also has a radio program called, "This is Labor's Story," it goes on on WBMS, every Thursday at 1:45 P.M. This is your program, yours to hear, and to publicize; yours to use if you have a particular story that you want to reach the public. If you have such a story, let us know, and we'll be glad to help give you access to this radio time. Several weeks ago I appeared before the executive committee, asking them to endorse a conference on civil rights, actually I got this time on that basis. They did so, but they said that they could not send delegates. That would have to be up to you. Therefore, I'm appealing to you to send delegates to this conference, and I'll tell you why I think it so important. This conference is being run by the American Veterans' Committee, a young active organization, and I think it terribly important that we use every facility available in a field of civil rights and in workers' education to bring our message to our people. If we are going to have active people in our locals working in a field of civil rights, we've got to educate them and build them up.

Therefore, we're asking you to send delegates to this conference on the Labor Day week-end September 3 through 6, and make sure that within your locals you have people who can always be counted on to carry on the job of a civil rights fight. There is constant need in the fight for FEET for displaced persons, and for other legislation, to have people to whom we can go when the need is there,



and the more people we can get the better. We're not asking you to send your top people, necessarily, to this conference. I know that Ken Kelley and John DelMonte can use the education, but that is not the point of this conference. We're trying to get the people who are not already the busy, overloaded people to come up to get this experience, which I think will also be a lot of fun, and be the people to whom we can appeal when we need them later. Thank you very much.

Vice-President Hull: Thank you, Mrs. Parker and by the evidence in the attention the delegates have given you, I think that your address was well received. We will listen now to Chairman Ellis, of the Resolutions Committee.

Delegate Ellis:

#### RESOLUTION No. 12

### "THANKS AND APPRECIATION TO MASSACHUSETTS FEDERATION AND BOSTON CENTRAL LABOR UNION"

Whereas, The Massachusetts Federation of Labor at its Convention in Springfield, Massachusetts, 1947, unanimously endorsed resolutions calling for approval of legislation providing:

- (1) Liberalization of the Government Employees Retirement Act.
- (2) Postal employees salary increased, and

Whereas, Local 100, National Federation of Post Office Clerks, Boston, Massachusetts, are happy to announce to this Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor that legislation providing liberalized retirement benefits including widows annuities and also legislation increasing compensation of Postal Employees \$450 per annum has been enacted into law, and

Whereas, The Massachusetts Federation of Labor and the Boston Central Labor Union through their respective capable and efficient Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative-Agents Kenneth J. Kelley and Harry P. Grages have co-operated whole-heartedly in support of the campaign of Local 100, National Federation of Post Office Clerks for such increased benefits to Postal Employees; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the delegates representing the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, Local 100, Boston, Massachusetts, in this Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and whose names are herein inscribed do hereby express their appreciation and the appreciation and thanks of their fellow members to Secretary-Treasurers Kenneth J. Kelley, Harry P. Grages, the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and the Boston Central Labor Union.

[Submitted by Delegates James M. Murphy and Martin D. Kelley, National Federation of Post Office Clerks, Local 100, Boston.]

Your committee concurs in this resolution and I move the action of the committee be the action of the convention, Mr. Chairman.

Vice-President Hull: The action of the Resolutions Committee is to concur in Resolution No. 12. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor of that motion signify by saying "aye," and opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

At this time we are waiting for the Commissioner of Labor and Industry to come. We understand he took the 1:30 boat. Do any chairmen of any committees wish to make any announcements?

Delegate —: As required by the constitution, I would ask the convention to accept Resolutions No. 27 through 42, inclusive.

Vice-President Hull: This requires a vote of the convention and is to be submitted to the Resolutions Committee. What's your pleasure?

It will be in printed form tomorrow. Any objections to these resolutions from No. 27 to 42, inclusive, being submitted to the Resolutions Committee? If not, so declared.

I have been requested by Secretary Kelley if anyone has any resolutions to bring them up to his table before five o'clock. After that hour it will be necessary to get the unanimous consent of all the delegates. Is any chairman of any committee ready to report? May I have the attention of the delegates for a moment while we are awaiting the commissioner's arrival.

Since I have held my office in the State House, we have had this legislation that I'm deeply concerned with, as you all are, sponsored by a group of citizens. I hope the delegates, when they go back to their locals, after this convention will go back to the rank and file and sink the situation in this state into them. I know that you've been enthused by the wonderful speeches you've heard by Joe Keenan and Frank Fenton this morning, which I was sorry to miss.

We in the department know that in order to have peace in the labor movement, it is necessary to have cooperation between management and labor. Any legislation that's going to break up the peaceful relationship would certainly be a hardship to this state, and I believe these referenda going on the ballot in November will do much to break up peaceful relationship between industry and labor. I'm doing all in my power, even though I'm holding office in this state, to go from one local to another, for no political reason whatsoever, but for the purpose of preaching the doctrines of the democracy in which we believe. I don't believe in discrimination legislation against any group, and, in my opinion, a great deal of this is discrimination legislation. I hope we'll be able to go back to our members in the rank and file and show them the serious situation we are facing. If the delegates will be patient, in a few moments we expect the commissioner in and you will hear him. Thank you. Here he is now.

The convention will come to order. Delegates will take their seats. Take your seats so that we might go on with the convention.

Delegates, I've been up in the State House for a year and a half and during that period of time I've had the privilege of working with Commissioner Doyle, who has given me miracles of cooperation. The first few weeks that I went to the State House, some of our workers were out on strike—the cold-storage strike. It had been going on for six weeks. In the seventh week I happened to be consigned to help arbitrate and through the cooperation of a committee representing those workers, it was settled. I reported the latter—that the strike was settled. He immediately picked up the telephone and called the Governor's office to announce that the strike had been settled. The Governor had been pressed for a long time to take over the industry, but at that point he withheld it. And when the commissioner telephoned the Governor to say the strike was settled, he said, "I want the credit to go where it belongs," and he said that was to Commissioner Hull. I'll never forget that instance. Many a time I go into his office to discuss matters that come through my office. It has been a pleasure to work with him and a pleasure to get up on this platform and introduce our Commissioner of Labor and Industry Daniel J. Boyle.



**DANIEL J. BOYLE****(Commissioner of Labor and Industry)**

Mr. Chairman, delegates, and invited guests. It is always a happy privilege for me to be invited as a guest and to speak briefly before this great organization, the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. As I stand here before you, I feel reassured, because I believe that in these critical times it is encouraging to know that your organization, both state and national, has been one of the great forces that has formulated practices and perfected the ideals which make for a free United States of America. Here in Massachusetts, and throughout the country, the American Federation of Labor has constantly fought for liberty and justice for all, and today those principles for which you have fought are serving as guide posts for all the world. The task ahead is difficult, but not insurmountable, and I know it will lead to greater participation by you in solving the grave problems which beset the community in which you work and live. I believe that one of the best ways to solve these problems is for better and more people-labor relations, and that beyond the depth of average collective bargaining there should be developed in industry a more advanced labor-management relationship.

I believe that labor should be consulted and given participation on matters pertaining to safety within the plant, the elimination of waste, matters of production, merchandising, and so forth. This, undoubtedly, would lead to efficiency and improvement in the quality of production, and would give to labor a greater knowledge of the problems of industry when negotiating for a new agreement. There has always been a reluctance on the part of employers to divulge any facts pertaining to the conduct of its business. Employers have been loud in complaining the right of owners to run their business as they see fit. No one disputes this right, but I believe that a labor union has the right to seek information on the condition of any company as to its ability, for instance, to pay wages to which labor feels it is justly entitled. There have been a number of instances, however, where companies have invited the representatives of their employees to confer with them and discuss matters such as I have just mentioned, and this has happened with extremely favorable results. I do not believe that any union, through employees, would strike a plant in an attempt to get conditions which would make it impossible for the company to operate if the union were made acquainted with these conditions. I am con-

fident that the time will come when employers will see the advantages of sharing problems of management with employees. We have come a long way since the days when labor was completely in the dark as to the conditions of management and could only fight for betterment through economic strength. With the growth of the labor movement, the International Unions today employ their own economic and statistical experts, and the result is that labor now negotiates on the basis of factual information.

The sooner that management shares with labor the problems affecting its plants, then will we attain the ideal labor relationship which is our ultimate goal. This, then, in my opinion, is one of the means of solving the social problems which still exist not only in America but throughout the entire world.

So, again, Mr. Chairman, and delegates, let me thank you for giving me the opportunity to bring to you the greetings of the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industry, and my own best wishes for the continued success and growth of your great organization, and to further pledge to you that at any time the facilities of the Department are open to you, and we assure you of our utmost cooperation should you desire it. Thank you.

Vice-President Hull: Thank you, Commissioner. I know that the delegates enjoyed your remarks. Are there any committees who wish to make reports? Are there any announcements? The Chair would like to announce again that the boat, the Steamer Allerton, will leave the Nantasket Boat Pier at 6 o'clock. There will be historians aboard the boat to point out to you the points of interest along Boston Harbor and its new developments. Are there any further committees to make reports? If there's no further business to be discussed, the Chair will entertain a motion to adjourn so that you may have an early start between now and 6 o'clock. It's been regularly moved. For what purpose does the delegate rise? Just a minute, the convention is not adjourned. A delegate is requesting the floor. The delegate moves, a little belated, that we adjourn. The Chair accepts the motion. The motion is to adjourn—all those in favor say, "aye," those opposed? The convention stands adjourned. Just a minute, before you adjourn, you must be here promptly tomorrow morning at 9:30. Tomorrow morning we have a very heavy and interesting schedule. His Excellency Archbishop Cushing will address the convention, as well as John J. Murphy, Regional Director of Organization of the American Federation of Labor. The meeting stands adjourned until 9:30 tomorrow morning.

## WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1948

## MORNING SESSION

President DelMonte: May I have your attention please, while I present to you, Rabbi Jacob Mann, of the Beth Israel Synagogue in Quincy, who will deliver the invocation this morning.

**RABBI JACOB MANN**  
(Beth Israel Synagogue, Quincy)

Almighty God, and Father of all mankind, rain forth Thy heavenly blessings upon all the delegates of this great labor organization, who have come in here this day in the interest of benevolence, welfare, and the protection of human right. May Thy spirit prevail upon this gathering for the duration of the convention that it may ever resolve in healthful and unselfish endeavor, with peace and cooperation among all groups. At the very beginning of creation, when God said to Adam, "With the sweat of thy face shall thou eat bread," the necessity of labor has proved man's greatest blessing, and has been the cause of progress of mankind. Indeed, many are the difficulties and hardships with which the average man of labor has to cope with for the daily sustenance of his family. We beg Thee, O God, to send Thy bounty upon these men and upon the officers of this meeting who are striving to alleviate their fellow brothers. Make their efforts successful. Amen.

President DelMonte: I have now a very pleasant announcement to make to you. Rabbi Jacob Mann tells me that he is an active member of Local 339, American Federation of Labor, the Butchers' Union, Boston.

Are there any committees that wish to make announcements? I am going to make an announcement. Around 11 o'clock, His Excellency Archbishop Richard J. Cushing will be here to deliver an address. I'm going to appoint a Committee of Escort who will meet with Chairman Burns of the Guest Committee and the two sergeants-at-arms, and the sergeants-at-arms will direct them to the entrance. The committee will be: James T. Moriarty, Sheet Metal Workers, Local 17, Boston; Nicholas Morrissey, Teamsters International Union, Local 25, Boston, and Philip Kramer, of the Ladies Garment Workers Union, Local 56, Boston. Those three delegates will meet with Chairman Burns of the Guest Committee, and they will escort the Archbishop when he gets here.

Are there any committees that wish to make announcements? Give your attention to Chairman Grady, of the Credentials Committee, while he makes a partial report.

Chairman Grady then read a partial list of the delegates names on the roll call, and recommended that they be seated with voice and vote.

President DelMonte: You have heard the recommendation of the Chairman of the Credentials Committee which is that the delegates be seated with voice and vote. Do I hear that recommendation seconded? Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor of the motion say "aye," those opposed, "no." It is a vote and so ordered. I wish that the delegates who haven't gotten seats would find them. Many of us have heard our first speaker. Many of us have applied to and received assistance from the speaker, because at that particular time his position

was to assist us in the everyday things in our life. President Green watched him, as well as we did, and President Green saw qualities in him as well as we did. President Green believed that there were greater scopes where the qualities of this man could be used to better the cause of the American Federation of Labor, although the city of Boston and New England States were much in need of them. So upon the promotion of Frank Fenton, there became an opening in our national office in Washington for the position of National Director or Organization. We in the New England States, and those of us particularly of Massachusetts, from where this individual comes, feel very proud that President Green recognized the qualities and the abilities of Brother John J. Murphy, of the Bricklayers. He promoted Brother Murphy to a very important position, and one of the first requests he made was that he wanted us to invite him to address this convention. We have complied with the request, and to the delegates, and ladies and gentlemen here I take pleasure in presenting one of our own boys, John J. Murphy, National Director of Organization of the American Federation of Labor.

**JOHN J. MURPHY**  
(National Director of Organization)

Mr. Chairman, invited guests, and delegates to this Massachusetts Federation of Labor convention. It's a real pleasure for me to have this opportunity to be back here again with you and bring to you a message, or shall I say some of the occurrences I have been confronted with since succeeding Frank Fenton in Washington. This great organization of ours, which now numbers close to eight and one-half million paid-up members, is the greatest labor organization not only in the United States, but in the world. We have been growing by leaps and bounds even in spite of much of the anti-labor union legislation which is being passed throughout the country, while our adversaries, the CIO, have been on the downgrade. In fact, they are practically disintegrating in some parts of this country. In your nearby state of Connecticut, within the last four months, your organization has taken over 6,500-and-some-odd members. In many parts of the west, especially in the copper-mining districts, many of those groups are looking to your organization and requesting that they be taken into the American Federation of Labor. Now, undoubtedly, that condition exists here, or if it doesn't at the present time, it will in the very near future.

I hope that you will cooperate with Mike Walsh, who succeeded me, the same as you cooperated with me. I'm confident that if you do, you will see, that within the very near future, many of these organizations will also be more than pleased to come into the American Federation of Labor looking for your aid and assistance. I know you've heard much about the Taft-Hartley Act, and you're going to hear much more about it. I think I should call to your attention a few of the conditions which we have been confronted with. Many of us have been of the belief under this act that the plant union could carve out a separate unit out of any unit which had already been estab-



lished, in accordance with our way of reading the law. Well, we find out the Bricklayers' organization have made a test of that particular case, or that portion of the law, and in two cases, one where they had 100% of the people signed up and another 92% of the people signed up, not only signed up but paid initiation fees, we find they have ruled that a separate unit cannot be carved out. So let's stop our kidding that there's any portion or part of this law which is beneficial to any of our organizations, because it's far from it. As you undoubtedly know by this time, there are seven states within the United States, where union shop elections can no longer be held.

Before the legislatures throughout this country at the present time, there are many more states which are ready to entertain such legislation—the barring of union shops. Now the question is, what are we going to do about it? The National Association of Manufacturers have carried on a campaign throughout this country, not raising a dollar a member or two dollars a member, but it runs up into the thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars. In fact, it is being said throughout the country today that there are many millions of dollars which they have built up to retain in office those labor haters and those who have introduced this anti-labor-union legislation. Yes, we know that under the law, you can only do certain things. But, after all, this great organization was built, not under the laws which we have today, but under the sweat and blood of those who were willing to go out and give their time, money, and effort to aid and assist in building up this organization. And in spite of this law, there are ways and means provided for you to raise funds with which to maintain those in office who have been friendly to us.

I don't believe that this convention, nor any group within the American Federation of Labor, should vote for a man merely because he's a Democrat or a Republican or an independent voter—I think you'd ought to look at a man's record, and no matter what particular political party he may come from, if he has voted right, I think you ought to go out and vote for him, and not only vote for him but work for him.

I think the boys from Worcester and Worcester County demonstrated a short time ago what can be done. Congressman Holmes, from that district, who was one of the worst labor-hating individuals we ever had, was in office for a period of years. That group in Worcester and Worcester County decided there was only one way to remove that man from office, and that was by concentrating on him, carrying the fight to him. And I think it's the same method to apply to this campaign. We should devote our time and efforts to those who can be defeated, and not waste a lot of time, money and effort to defeat those you know are next to impossible to defeat. My appeal is going to be more to the women this morning, telling them to get out and go to work, to set up political organizations in their various districts. I think some of you can remember this 80th Congress when they said,—Price controls, when they are taken off, will rectify themselves in the very near future. Well, I think most of you women, who do the buying for the family, have found out whether or not price controls have taken care of themselves. I think if each and every one of you women, when you go back home to your various organizations, and to your families, should set up an organizing committee within your own district to help to carry this fight. Yes, and don't even feed your husbands if they're not ready and willing to go out and assist you; many of our boys get a bit lazy, I realize, after their hard day's work, but they can exert them-

selves a little bit more if they will. I know that with that kind of cooperation, after November when many of these people have been returned to private life, those who remain in Washington, in the Congress and the Senate, will vote right in the next session of the legislature.

Yes, they'll shake hands with you, they'll buy you a drink and they'll buy you a dinner between now and November. But if you have the experience that many of us have had, those same people, when you go to them in Washington to speak to them on a piece of legislation which is affecting you, your family, and your organization, will be too busy to talk to you. Then maybe you'll realize the reasons why some of us who come on here are so bitter against some of these Congressmen and Senators. But I know with your cooperation, with your getting behind this educational and political league which has been created by the American Federation of Labor, that we can eliminate a whole lot of these people whom you don't want and I don't want. This Congress has done more to aid and assist the Communist Party than any other individuals who have ever been in Washington. What drives people to communism? It's nothing but want; it's nothing but forcing through legislation, and other means and methods. Take the English today. I hope we don't find ourselves forced into the same position here in the United States, that our political organizations and our economic organizations, through carrying out their fight, won't be forced into the same position. I was amazed and surprised when I was sent to Japan to help set up democratic trade unions, to find out they had better laws than we had in the United States. Better labor laws are set up for those who are our enemies.

When the Freedom Train was traveling throughout the country, I had to go along on a few occasions to make talks of introduction. Sometimes it makes you laugh—the Freedom Train—what does it mean and what does it represent? It's a wonderful thing, but what about the members of Congress? While this Freedom Train is going throughout this country telling us what great things we have, it is nothing but their intent and purpose to take away those things from you that have taken years to win. Like real men and women, I'm going to call upon you, every one of you, to set yourself up as an organizer to go out and set up a political machine within your own individual district to carry on these fights despite the Congress and Senate.

Don't be persuaded because they'll take care of one of your brothers or sisters or cousins or aunts and given a job to. Be persuaded to go over their record, vote accordingly, and carry on with this same democratic form of government we have. Thank you.

President DelMonte: I want to extend to you, John, the gratitude of this convention. I'm sure that the delegates assembled here and those members whom you organized and those whom you helped to get organized, express with us our sincere wishes that your job will be successful. As we in New England know, the rest of the United States will soon recognize your qualities, and I hope that when you come back to us when our convention assembles in the near future, that you are even a step higher. Are there any committees that would like to make announcements? Brother Casey, of the Union Label Committee, will make an announcement.

Brother Casey wishes to read two resolutions dealing with the union labels which the Resolutions Committee have reported on favorably.

Delegate Casey (Electrotypers Local 11, Bos-



ton): Mr. Chairman and delegates, this is from the Union Label Committee to whom resolutions on union labels are referred. This is Resolution No. 21. Non-union milk dealers. Whereas Milk Wagon Drivers, Local 380, has for many years made every attempt possible to organize the H. P. Hood & Sons Co., Woodland Farms, the Buttrick Milk Co., and Rider Farms, and whereas these attempts have been frustrated by these companies, regardless of the time and energy put forth to unionize the employees of their company, and whereas there are many union dealers employing members of Local 380, paying said members union wages and maintaining good working conditions and hours, therefore, be it resolved that the Mass. Federation of Labor in convention assembled this week of August 2, at Nantasket, Massachusetts, urge each and every delegate to cooperate by having the members whom they represent cognizant of the duty to patronize only those dealers delivering milk and dairy products who employ drivers wearing the union button of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen, and Helpers. Therefore, be it further resolved that each and every delegate urge their relatives and friends to patronize only union milk companies, who are under contractual relations with the Milk Wagon Drivers Union. Submitted by delegates Joseph C. Murray, Wilmer Brandon, Frederick Larson, John S. Kelley, Lou Kramer, Matthew Maloney, and John Donovan, Milk Wagon Drivers, Local 380, Boston. The Committee on Union Labels report favorably on the resolution and move for its adoption.

President DelMonte: You have heard the recommendation of Brother Casey to adopt the resolution. Do I hear it seconded? Are there any remarks?

Mr. Chairman and delegates. It shouldn't be necessary to bring to your attention the fact that the Milk Wagon Drivers and Creamery Workers, have certainly gone all out here this week in supplying milk. Now that happens to be only the Boston group. You delegates are here from all sections of Massachusetts, and when you go back you are asked, and expected to ask your members to patronize only union firms. Now I think it's unfortunate, but I believe there are many union families that are patronizing Hood's and probably these other firms that are mentioned here, and probably non-union firms in your own district. There are union firms that it's easy enough to get in contact with your representative of the Milk Wagon Drivers Union in your locality, and they'll see that you get the milk and get it on time. Now every one of us, of course, expects the other fellow to help us out on our work, and I think the Milk Wagon Drivers certainly expect and are entitled to every bit of support we give them. Are there any further remarks? The chair recognizes the delegate.

Delegate — (Milk Wagon Drivers, Boston, Local 380): Year after year the Milk Wagon Drivers of Boston have presented to this body resolutions maintaining that the members of organized labor should by right patronize union milk dealers, and just as regularly, year after year, they have passed these resolutions, gone back to their homes, and continued to buy milk from drivers in the employ of Hood's or other non-union dealers. It's hard to believe. We thought, perhaps, our milk was not satisfying. We believe you people might think that our bottles contain arsenic of lead or some other white substitute. So this year we thought perhaps we could devil you, just a little bit, and bring to you in our bottles that type of milk that our boys handle, distribute, sell, deliver to you in your homes. And we hope that by the fact that you'd be up at that bar,

drinking the various brand names, bottled milk, that you might when you get home, if you are not at that time buying union milk, you will from that time forward. Even more important, not to drink the milk here alone but to get to the members you represent exactly the type of milk that union drivers deliver to your door.

President DelMonte: Are there any further remarks? This is a very important resolution. The adoption of this resolution doesn't mean that you acclaim it by the press of your hands from one palm to the other. The adoption of this resolution means it's to encourage you to buy milk from union dealers. I'm sure that the Milk Wagon Drivers and those dairy workers that are unionized would appreciate it much more if you bought the milk rather than applaud their resolution. On their milk bar, where you are able to receive free milk, are cards, addressed to milk companies with whom they do business, and if you don't know the name of a union company, they'll furnish you with one, and they will immediately take your name and address on a penny postcard and a union milk wagon driver will be delivering milk at your house by the time you get home. Action comes on the adoption of the resolution. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor say "Aye"—opposed—it is a unanimous vote and so recorded. Brother Casey.

Delegate Casey: Resolution No. 27. Insuring labor's progress. Whereas labor has fought valiantly for years to maintain fair wages, hours, and conditions, and whereas at the present time an anti-labor House of Representatives and Senate are in the majority, and whereas union members are not fully cognizant of the peril which is definitely getting more dangerous as the legislative laws are being passed to quell labor, therefore, be it resolved that each and every member of the Mass. Federation of Labor shall only buy goods and services that are labelled or recognized by the American Federation of Labor. Therefore, be it further resolved that any member who patronizes non-union products or services wherever union products or services are available, shall be penalized by his or her executive board. Submitted by Delegates Joseph Murray, Wilmer Brandon, Frederick Larson, John J. Kelley, Lou Kramer, John Donovan, and Matthew Maloney, Milk Wagon Drivers, Local 380, Boston. The committee reports favorable and moves for its adoption.

President DelMonte: You have heard the recommendation of Chairman Casey on the adoption of the resolution. Do I hear the recommendation seconded? Are there any remarks? Mr. Casey.

Delegate Casey: Mr. Chairman and delegates, your union label exhibit here is only a small sample of union-made articles that are available to all members. We are lax in the fact that when we go in and purchase we do not demand a union label in our products, we do not make known to the storekeeper that we mean business when we come in here and that he can get union-made articles. Now because somebody tells you that an article is union made, that doesn't mean that. There's just one Boot and Shoe Workers' union label—union-made doesn't mean a thing. Brotherhood doesn't mean a thing. The only one recognized and this particular resolution calls for recognition of the American Federation of Labor union labels. You've got all kinds of independent organizations, CIO and others, that are putting out labels that are conflicting with the American Federation of Labor, but we do expect, and every member is obligated



to go back to his local and spread the word among his members and have his members go to their respective dealers and have those dealers put in union goods.

President DelMonte: Are there any further remarks? If not, action comes on the adoption of the recommendation. Those that are in favor manifest by saying "aye," those contrary-minded, "no." It is a vote and so ordered. Chairman Casey.

Delegate Casey: Will the committee on union labels, shop cards, and buttons meet over here at the Union Label Exhibit: John F. Donovan, Laundry Workers, Local 66, Boston; John F. Healey, Boot and Shoe Workers, Local 138, Boston; Nathan Sidd, Union Garment Workers, Local 163, Boston; Charles Caliri, Barbers, Local 182, Boston; S. A. Percoco, Federal Labor Union 21914, Watertown; James F. McAuliffe, Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks at Large; Israel Learner, Teamsters, Local 259, Boston; Luke Kramer, Teamsters, Local 380, Boston; Joseph P. Lane, Teamsters, Local 168, Boston; John Devlin, Window Cleaners, Local 143, Boston; Franklin J. Murphy, Central Labor Union, Lawrence; George F. Driscoll, Woolen and Worsted Workers, Local 38, Lawrence; Joseph A. White, Seafood Workers Local 1572-1, Gloucester.

President DelMonte: You heard the request of the chairman. The chair wishes to announce that tomorrow night in this hall there will be a buffet supper. So if you wish to get tickets, buy them today, and we'll know by tomorrow night just how many are coming. Are there any further committees that wish to make announcements? Give your attention to Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent Brother Kelley, while he makes reports on some telegrams.

Secretary Kelley:

Mr. Kelley, Secretary-Treasurer  
Nantasket Hotel, Headquarters Convention  
Nantasket Beach, Massachusetts

Mr. Chairman and delegates: I regret because of numerous engagements and heavy work it was impossible for me to respond to the invitation extended to me to attend the Massachusetts Federation of Labor Convention. I extend fraternal greetings to all those in attendance at the Massachusetts Federation of Labor convention and my best wishes for your success. Your State Federation of Labor, along with other State Federations of Labor, are confronted with new and exacting responsibilities this year. The fight we are making against the notorious Taft-Hartley Law calls for special exalted service on the part of State Federations of Labor. I am confident that your State Federation of Labor and all others will respond fully and completely to the requirements of the situation. I know you will cooperate fully with Labor's League for Political Education in the execution of its policies during the coming year. I am proud of the record made by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, both in the execution of its nonpartisan political policies and the promotion of the economic, social and industrial welfare of all working men and women in Massachusetts. Please continue your efforts in the pursuit of these policies, and in doing so rely upon full and complete cooperation of the American Federation of Labor.

(Signed) WILLIAM GREEN,  
President,  
American Federation of Labor.

President DelMonte: You have heard the telegram from William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, regretting his inability to attend. If there is no objection the telegram will be received as read and be

placed within the record of our convention. Do I hear any objections? Hearing none, so ordered.

Secretary Kelley:

July 23, 1948

Mr. John DelMonte, President  
Massachusetts Federation of Labor  
11 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. DelMonte: Absence from my office has delayed this acknowledgment of your letter of July 16th, inviting me to be one of the speakers at the 62nd Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, at Nantasket Beach, August 2 through 6.

Few things would give me greater pleasure than to be present and address your delegates on that important occasion, but unfortunately, I'm obliged to be in the Middle West during the week of August 2nd, and it is not possible, at this date, to change these plans. I hope, however, that there may be another opportunity for me to speak to the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, and if I should receive another invitation, I will be most happy to accept. With best wishes for the success of your convention, and kindest personal regards, I am,

Sincerely,  
THOMAS D'A. BROPHY.

President DelMonte: You have heard the reading of the communication. Will the delegates come to order. The name Thomas Brophy, perhaps, is not known to most of us. I might take a minute of your time to explain the individual to you. Mr. Brophy is president of the National Advertising Council. He likewise is the Chairman of the American Heritage Foundation. The American Heritage Foundation is the organization that sponsored the Freedom Train, "I am An American Day," the campaign for buying bonds, the campaign for saving fats, and the campaign that assisted this country very much in bringing messages to the public, through the medium of advertising, on helping to win the war. I had the pleasure of sitting in at an advertising club luncheon some time ago, and listen to this gentleman, who spoke for approximately an hour and forty minutes. And I thought, as everybody else thinks, that when you sit down and listen to a speech for an hour and forty minutes, it would be quite boresome, but I can assure you that had those people, those employers, known what he was going to speak about, they never would have let him address that meeting, because he immediately got into a theme that is definitely of assistance to labor. I tried to get a copy of his speech, but he's traveling and I couldn't get it. Had I been able to get it, I would have had it read at this convention, and I'm sure you would have agreed that the man has something definite for labor. The American Heritage Foundation has already gone to work on the idea he is advocating, through a committee, and on this committee are some top-ranking labor men, such as Philip Murray, William Green and others. He believes that the wide gap of misunderstanding between labor and management in this country, is because of a lack of understanding of facts that exist between labor and management. He believes that if the trade-union movement is an integral part of our American Constitution, then the American Heritage Foundation could pick up the loose ends and start an advertising campaign to bring the proof to the workers of America. He went so far as to say that the worker was fed up by having distorted facts reported to them through the medium of the press and of the public-address system. He said that the worker no longer wanted to be just a cog in the wheel of industry, that he



wanted to become part of it. Mr. Brophy advocates a program to bring to the people everywhere through national advertising, the facts about unions, so that the people in America will catch onto the fact that union members are good people. Through that we can promote a program of good will. I feel very sorry, and disappointed too, that Mr. Brophy was not able to be here, because I'm sure that you would have enjoyed it. I hope in the future when we meet, it will be one of the first duties of the chair and the officers of your federation to invite Mr. Brophy to give you the same talk he gave to the advertising club luncheon.

Further communications.

Secretary Kelley:

Kenneth J. Kelley, Secretary-Treasurer  
Massachusetts Federation Convention  
Headquarters, Nantasket Beach, Mass.

The Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor is enjoying the most encouraging year of its existence. Consumer demand for union label merchandise and union services is exceeding our expectations. Many manufacturers and storekeepers are reluctant to display the union label but the insistent demand of the consumer is compelling both manufacturer and merchant to fully realize the influence of the union label, shop card, and service button. The demand for the union label is all the more encouraging because it comes from the members and their families. I regard the favorable conditions we are experiencing, to assistance rendered by officers and members of the State Federation Union Industry show held annually by the Union Label Trades Department, is focused upon all things union. The last show held in Milwaukee, the third since this good-relations program inaugurated, broke all records for the number of exhibitors and the number of visitors in attendance. We have selected one of the largest auditoriums in America for our fourth show, the Public Auditorium in Cleveland, in May, 1949. Only manufacturers having agreements with A.F. of L. unions are permitted to participate, in addition to the splendid work the officers and members of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor have contributed in the past. We urge you encourage the formation of local leagues and women auxiliaries. Best wishes for a successful convention.

Regards, I am,

I. M. ORNBURN

Secretary-Treasurer

Union Label Trades Department.

President DelMonte: You have heard the reading of the communication, and if there are no objection, it will be accepted as read and inserted into the records. There are no objections. It is so ordered.

Delegate —: Mr. Chairman and delegates, as a result of the remarks of Frank Fenton yesterday, directing or urging this convention to take some official action regarding the Latvian refugees who are tangled up in the immigration laws, and pleading with the President for their immediate admittance to this country, your officers, the Executive Council of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, have prepared the following resolution:

#### RESOLUTION No. 54

#### ADMITTANCE OF LATVIAN REFUGEES

Whereas, America has always been a haven of refuge for the oppressed and persecuted peoples of the world, and

Whereas, A hardy band of brave Latvians have been forced to flee their homeland rather than submit to the ruthless tyranny of Soviet Russia, and

Whereas, These courageous refugees and their families arrived in Boston recently and are now enmeshed in the legality of their entry to this country, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the delegates to this 62nd Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor respectfully request President Harry S. Truman and the United States Government to make every possible effort to cut the red tape involved so that these Latvian refugees may be speedily admitted to this country.

[Submitted by the Executive Council of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor: John J. DelMonte, President; Joseph P. Fahey, Vice-President; John J. Greeley, Vice-President; Henry J. Brides, Vice-President; Joseph A. Sullivan, Vice-President; John A. Callahan, Vice-President; George F. Maguire, Vice-President; Thomas P. Ahearn, Vice-President; Samuel J. Donnelly, Vice-President; Robert P. Gagne, Vice-President; Benjamin G. Hull, Vice-President; James E. Walsh, Vice-President; S. P. Jason, Vice-President; Daniel J. McCarthy, Vice-President; Mary C. Cadigan, Vice-President-at-Large; George W. Hurley, Vice-President-at-Large; Kenneth J. Kelley, Secretary-Treasurer.]

President DelMonte: Is there any objection to the Resolution being submitted to the Resolutions Committee, and then it will be acted on and referred back here, and I'm sure it will be favored. Hearing no objection, it is so ordered.

Will Charles Burns, James Moriarty, Nicholas T. Morrissey, Joe Kramer, and the two sergeants-at-arms escort the guest to the rostrum.

The convention will come to order. Delegates will find seats as quickly and as quietly as they possibly can.

Delegates, members of the American Federation of Labor, distinguished visitors and guests, ladies and gentlemen. Not very often is a gathering of labor honored with such a distinguished visitor as the one who is going to address you. There must be a reason why such men of high character would come and address a labor convention. I know many reasons. One reason I like best is that the speaker is one of us. He is an ex-member of the plumbers' union. He knows what the trade-union movement means; he knows what it meant to him, and he knows what it means to those people that we represent. In my opinion, and you'll agree, he's one of the most beloved men in the United States, and it goes beyond that, too. In our great metropolis of Boston it is needless for me to say how much he is loved. Those of you who know him and follow him know that his day's work is never done. From morning until night, like those who represent labor, advocating good conditions for the working class of people, he, like most of us, continues to go on, on, and on. The day is never long enough or the week is never long enough for this gentleman. A great spiritual leader, he is always fighting and teaching us the things that will help us best. And as I said before, the reason I like best for his being here to address us this morning is that he is one of us, and I take pleasure in presenting to the 62nd Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, His Excellency Richard J. Cushing, Archbishop of Boston.



**HIS EXCELLENCY  
RICHARD J. CUSHING  
(Archbishop of Boston)**

Delegates, friends and guests of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. I am grateful for your invitation to speak to this 62nd Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. Previous invitations from labor groups have aligned me with the C.I.O., and I welcome this opportunity to secure an A.F. of L. card as well. I can travel with both labor organizations because actually I belong to no union. I think my lot would be easier if I did. For one thing, my hours would be shorter, for another, the pay would be more steady. For a third, instead of meeting in stuffy intown quarters, we could get together occasionally for conventions at the beach, like here at Nantasket. Three years ago, speaking at the national convention of the C.I.O., I developed the thought that no one more specially belonged at a gathering of labor people or their representatives than did I, a Catholic speaker. I said that by office and, please God, by personal dedication, I am the representative of One whom twenty centuries have hailed as their highest leader. To the eyes of other men the Savior appeared as a tradesman, a worker. All those who share this priestly office should be found present wherever men are gathered to share in the labor which was the earthly vocation of Christ. For this reason, I asserted, priests have always belonged close to the ranks of labor, whether organized or not. In this country it has been working people who have built the seminaries in which our priests are trained. Our institutions have no princely patrons. They are monuments to human labor and to the generosity of hard-working men and women. Workingmen not merely built and paid for our seminaries, but they sent to them some of their best sons. The overwhelming majority of priests, bishops, and archbishops are the sons of workingmen and workingmen's wives. That is one further reason why I belong here this morning. I belong with the representatives of the American Federation of Labor for one other reason, that is partly religious, but chiefly patriotic. As a citizen, even more than as a priest, I owe you, as do all others, a vote of thanks for the special effort which the Federation of Labor has made to keep clean its leadership and its record from every taint of disloyal anti-religious communism. Your action has not been one of self-interest. You have recognized that the present-day Red, as the agent of an alien power, is an enemy of your nation and of the national conditions which have enabled the labor movement to prosper here in America. You have also recognized that the Red, bound as he is by secret and special loyalties, cannot make honest commitments to his union, but must always enter a labor organization with his fingers crossed and with concealed weapons which he will not hesitate to use within the organization and even against his fellow-worker.

You have recognized that communists cripple the labor movement quite as much as they do the national life of organized religion, when it suits their purposes to do so. And so the Federation of Labor has been conspicuous for its vigilance against Red infiltration and by your vigilance you have well served the cause of organized labor. You have also served the interests of the American people, and of all who believe in democracy, and who cherish its traditions of race and of religion. We all owe you, delegates of the American Federation of Labor and your organization, our grateful commendation. It has not been easy for you to control the designs of the Reds on your or-

ganization. In the first place, it is not easy nowadays to spot the Red. The name is misleading. The typical Red nowadays has no fixed and fast color. The contemporary Red takes the color best suited to immediate purposes and to local environment. A whole system of concealment has been devised that provides Reds with appropriate changes of color. Some Reds are pink professors, some Reds are blue-bloods, some are lavender old ladies, at least one has donned the scarlet of a dean, and some are green youngsters, freshly sprouted in the field of politics and social action. Yellow is a color not unknown by the Reds, especially when citizens become aroused and when the white light of publicity is turned on Reds in government bureaus or filled colonies. The Reds have taken on so many colors that it is sometimes difficult to spot them, but long before the political parties, or the universities began purging their ranks, the American Federation of Labor was spotting them accurately, despite their dodges and their changes of color.

The American Federation of Labor has not been fooled by the typical communist trick of requiring the whole community to prove that communists are communists, even when they prefer to call themselves by some more fancy name. They tell the story of a Red who was charged with being a communist, who called upon his accusers to prove the charge. The man who made the accusation replied as follows: "I may not be able to prove that you are a communist by the kind of evidence you demand, but when I see a bird that has feathers like a duck, and has wings like a duck, and that flies like a duck, and has a beak like a duck and that squawks like a duck, swims like a duck, waddles like a duck, and has webbed feet like a duck, and associates with ducks, I am justified in drawing the conclusion that that bird is a duck." The American Federation of Labor, I repeat, deserves credit for recognizing ducks for ducks, and calling them by their proper name.

You have controlled the threat of communism within your organization by strictly democratic means. You have done so by the intelligent, careful use of your vote in union affairs. Your success prompts the principal thought that I would like to bring to you this morning. The thought has political implications and I advance it on a strictly moral basis. I do not propose to discuss any of the referenda which will be on the state ballot this year. Some of the questions submitted for popular vote are of grave interest to labor. At least one of them is a very serious concern to morality. All are of importance to the community, I shall not discuss any of them here this morning. In the case of some it would be out of order for me to do so. They involve technical questions of a purely political kind, on which, quite frankly, I am not sufficiently informed to take a public position. Others are better prepared than I to discuss these, and I have no doubt that your spokesmen, during these days of convention, will make known to you the reasons for their convictions concerning the referenda which are of particular interest to labor. But one thing it is my place to do, and that thing I feel bound to do, both as a citizen and as a spokesman for morality. I am bound urgently to remind you of your solemn obligation to vote and, therefore, to register to vote. If I can persuade you to become active agents in getting out the vote, in securing the maximum registration of voters among your relatives and friends, then I may be doing your interests a much greater service than I could ever do by explaining the referenda to you. It will



make no difference whether you are right or wrong in your opinion on the referenda, or on political questions, especially those affecting labor, if you do not vote. And it will make no difference how you convince others of the justice of your cause, if you fail to register them to vote.

In a democracy, it is not enough to be right, you can be right and suffer the bitterness of seeing victory go to those who are wrong because they are numerous. A majority of the citizens may be right, but unless they are registered to vote, they might just as well be wrong on Election Day. So my word to you this morning is first of all a reminder of your moral obligation to exercise the franchise yourselves and to bend your efforts in securing a maximum registration of voters in the coming crucial election. That is the essential work; the work of debate, practically speaking, is secondary. Find out the truth, find out what you want, propagate that truth, explain the truth, defend the truth, and in a democracy you must not forget to qualify, as many thousands as possible, to vote for the truth. As a matter of fact, from a practical viewpoint and in terms of making the truth, as you see it, prevail at the polls, you would be well advised to adjourn your convention and take to the hard pavement for the purpose of registering voters, or turning out the vote. It is all very well to debate, but you can win a dozen debates and still lose the one referendum which settles the debate. Lose it, not because people were unconvinced, but because they were unqualified, by not registering to vote.

Sometimes important referenda touching on sacred morals, social, or political questions are lost by very slight margins. The fate of a movement, of a community, of a whole way of life, of labor in particular, can conceivably be settled by a relatively small majority of votes passed, and that majority might easily be reversed if all persons eligible to vote, in point of fact, voted. In Boston alone there are more than 200,000 persons of voting age who are not on the voting list. Even if half of these are aliens, or illiterates, or inmates of special institutions, which I doubt, the fact still remains that more than 100,000 persons could be added to the Boston voting list before Election Day if you and other labor representatives do an all-out job of securing registrations. I am confident that the overwhelming majority of these unregistered voters are working people. Perhaps they are unregistered because they are working people, and because the hours of registration are not convenient for them. If so, please secure special consideration of time and place for those who are prevented from registering by the hours and the confinement of their labors. I am confident that the proper authorities would make every possible concession along these lines. No people are more entitled to the chance to vote than working people. No people have a greater stake in election than working people. I ask you to register the members of the working classes for the next and for every election.

I do not have figures for all Massachusetts, but the number of unregistered voters known to exist in Boston, finds its parallel in other areas where there are large numbers of working people. In Cambridge, there are almost 25,000 adults, and nearly one-third of the adults of that city are not registered. In Somerville, the proportions are about the same; 23,000 adults are not registered. In Everett, out of 32,429 adults, 9,423 are not registered. There are reasons to believe that the voting strength of labor, including members of their families, could get a vote of almost a million in the

state of Massachusetts. There is equally good reason to believe that this strength is diminished by more than one-half because of the failure to vote or even to register to vote. What is true of labor, as a particular group, is also true of the general community. We have nowhere near the total registration of eligible voters here in Massachusetts, and nowhere near enough of those registered exercise the vote to which they are entitled. The Americans can learn many important lessons concerning the power to vote and the privileges of a democracy from some of the people who have not enjoyed democracy, or the chance to vote as long as we have. In the Italian elections last spring, the world was given a dramatic example of what votes can accomplish in the hands of an alert and alarmed people. The registration for voting was virtually complete, and almost everyone that registered responded to his moral obligation to vote. I am not now referring to any moral obligation to vote this way, that way, or the other way, I certainly am not referring to any moral obligation to vote for this, that, or the other ticket, candidate or party—I am simply hammering at the moral obligation of the citizen in a democracy to register to vote, and I am pleading that particular wisdom of action by you, representatives of working people to secure a maximum registration of the voters. If you accomplish this, you may lose on a given issue, but you will retain the right vote, you can blame no one for what happens of challenging and the hope of changing a particular outcome. If you do not get out the vote, you can blame no one for what happens at the polls—no one except yourselves.

My final point this morning is likewise social and political in its implications and I make it on a strictly moral basis. You ladies and gentlemen that are representatives of your labor unions. You speak for your unions at this and like gatherings. Conversely you fulfill an important function in bringing back information to your union, to instruct, and guide them. As representatives of your union, you set the temper, control, and the tone of conventions like this. In your work within your union you become responsible for the level of thought and action prevailing upon thousands of our citizens. This two-fold work that you perform involves serious moral responsibility. You have a responsibility to develop the greatest possible integrity, intelligence, and objectivity in your judgment. You cannot afford to be half informed in your knowledge of public questions or to go off half-cocked in your action in their regard. You have a moral responsibility to the community and to the numbers whom you influence, to be sober in your judgments and solemn in your public policies. Your judgments and your public policies are reflected in the resolutions filed in accordance with your constitution and in the reports submitted to and by your committees. Over a period of years these have been such that we are well proud of them. The record of labor in the formation of both national and state policies, has by far and large been most admirable. I have in mind the sense of moral responsibility, entirely apart from self-interest, which your federation has revealed in its public position on practical aspects of relief at home and abroad, on displaced persons, on parliaments, on housing, on many health and educational matters. The sense of social responsibility which you have demonstrated by your liberal policies on these community questions merit for you the confidence, sympathy, support, and cooperation of your fellow-citizen in the problems closest to your own interests.

The Federation of Labor in this state has served the working man and the community



very, very well. It deserves the support of your members and the respect of all your neighbors. May God bless you and guide you throughout your deliberations during this 62nd Annual Convention.

President DelMonte: Will the delegates please be seated and remain seated. I wish at this time to recommend that a motion be made and inserted into our records that this convention, the 62nd Annual Convention go on record as giving a rising vote of thanks to Archbishop Cushing. I request at this particular time that the delegates remain in their seats and continue to give the same attention to the next speaker, who, I'm sure, is going to pick up the same theme. It's not the chair's desire to make any comment on the speech you've just heard, but if ever a talk was driven home to the problem facing us, of the lack of registration of voters, then I want to know who has ever brought it to us. Before we hear our next speaker, there are some serious and important announcements I wish to make, so bear with us.

We delayed the opening of the meeting this morning so that those delegates who come by boat could get in here and listen to the principal speakers. I want to announce that the Committee on Officers' Reports will meet immediately at the rear of the hall, near the Checkroom. I have added to that committee because of necessity, the name of John D. Craig, Boston Typographical Union, No. 13, That committee is to meet right away.

I also want to make this announcement because some of the delegates may leave, that the Teamsters will hold a caucus immediately upon adjournment at the rear of the hall to my right, and there will be a caucus of District 3 on the left, after adjournment. Now, delegates, I requested that you remain seated and attentive, because our next speaker is the man who is charged with the responsibility of carrying out the job outlined to you by the speaker here this morning. May I have your attention please. As I have watched the man who is about to address you work since January, I am sure that Archbishop Cushing must have kept an eye on him, too, because this man has been attempting to do almost everything that was stated by him. Your cooperation has not been what we expected, but I'm sure the people will catch on. This man left a job as Secretary-Treasurer of the Building and Construction State's Council that he has had for 28 or 30 years. He's on a leave of absence to take over the duties of directing our new baby, the Massachusetts Citizens' League for Political Education. It's needless for me to go into a lengthy introduction. Most of us know him. If this was like an old-time convention, you would have seen this particular man in and around like everybody else, having a lot of fun. But you haven't seen him because he has been cooped up in a booth to the left of this hall selling membership cards for the job that he represents, for the committee that he believes will do everything we have been charged to do. So without any further adieu, I'm pleased to present to you the man who I think has the toughest job that ever was assigned to anybody within the American Federation of Labor, on the state or national level, Brother Ernest A. Johnson, Director of the Massachusetts Citizens' League for Political Education. Brother Johnson.

## ERNEST A. JOHNSON

(Director, Massachusetts Citizens' League for Political Education)

Mr. President, officers and delegates to this 62nd Annual Convention. I am indeed fortunate in following the inspired address of the Archbishop of the diocese of Boston. In fact, one might think that his remarks were addressed or grooved to the pattern of the Massachusetts Citizens' League for Political Education. And, too, I can lift from my speech any implications I may direct to you in reference to registering to vote, because his remarks, directed as they were to you, to exercise your franchise as American citizens to vote, no matter how you vote, whether right or wrong, were pretty direct and must have registered with you. I seldom read a speech and I don't intend to read this speech, excepting to refer to quotations.

I have awaited this convention, sometimes with misgivings, but with the realization that it would be a milestone in which we mark the turn of events. As to the success and failure of the efforts, it will be reflected in the political arm of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, namely, the Massachusetts Citizens' League for Political Education. I may repeat during my address some of the things I have said from the Berkshires to Cape Ann of Gloucester to Cape Cod of Massachusetts, in the many, many addresses that not only I, but the officers of the Federation have delivered.

First, the American Federation of Labor at its San Francisco convention departed from its historic and traditional policy of not engaging in politics, and embarked on that stormy sea upon which many a ship has been wrecked. The pattern has been followed in every state in the union. Massachusetts can be justly proud of the initiative displayed by its officers through the Executive Council, in embarking on the political seas. The makeup of a Policy Committee which is printed in the journal, or the officers' report, is well known to you. We are not a front organization. We proudly proclaim the fact that we do represent labor, that we are the "political arm" of the American Federation of Labor, as represented by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. We have the Executive Officers, the vice-presidents of the various districts, and the build-up of the 16 Vice-presidents, plus delegates representing various crafts and industries and geographical areas in the State of Massachusetts on our policy committee. We originally embarked on a thirty-man policy committee. We later amended our policy and are constantly adding aggressive, militant trade unionists, in order that we may have the benefit of their advice, in order that we may have the benefit of their counsel, in order that we may have the benefit of their aggressiveness, in order that we may wage a successful campaign and come to a successful conclusion. The workers we represent, not only the labor unions, but the workers generally, are concerned with problems confronting them, brought about by the introduction of hostile, injurious and crippling legislation, and they, too, can be justly proud of the initiative of the members of the Executive Council of the State Federation of Labor, in making available political and educational facilities in conformity with law, whereby the interests and well-being of the citizens of Massachusetts, as citizens, are safeguarded.

President DelMonte: I don't want to interrupt the speaker once he's got into the theme of his speech. This is a most important part of one of the most important things to come



before you at this convention. Will the delegates that are not interested leave the hall, go back to their hotel, or wherever they wish to go, let us have quiet in here. I ask that the milk bar please, for the next 15 minutes at least, stop serving the milk, and those delegates sitting in the rear of the hall, come in and sit down. Mr. Johnson worked day and night compiling this program. As he goes up and down the state we're greeted like this in places where we're not wanted, Kiwanis Clubs, Rotary Clubs, and at that they give us better cooperation. This is your project, this is your bread and butter. Now those of you that think you don't need it, take a ride on the merry-go-round, please.

Director Johnson: In setting up this type of organization or any other type of organization, having as its objective an aggressive and militant campaign which requires constant administrative supervision, long-range planning and facing, as we do, a well-entrenched foe, flushed with success gained in a previous skirmish in 1946, serious consideration was originally given to the manner and method of securing the necessary finances with which to do the job. The original proposal of seeking on a voluntary basis individual members at a \$1 minimum membership fee, open to all persons, members of any and all unions, persons of liberal and sympathetic tendencies, and others who might be attracted to the cause we have espoused, seems most feasible. Membership cards were printed and distributed to unions affiliated with the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, letters were sent to A.F. of L. unions not in affiliation with the State Federation, to independent unions and other groups. Accompanying membership cards and letters were the complete programs of the Massachusetts Citizens' League for Political Education, information as to methods of distribution of the membership cards, an explanation and an analysis of the three legislative bills then pending before the legislature House 1745, 1746, and 1747. These bills were defeated by the legislature, as you know. You will have a discussion during the report of the Committee on Officers' Reports on these bills. These bills are now known as House 2336, 2337, and 2338, and are available at our table. Letters were sent to every paid officer of the A.F. of L. unions in Massachusetts, requesting an immediate response in the form of a personal contribution, in which we stated we would set an example and establish a high morale at the beginning of our effort. Those letters were sent in February. To date twenty form letters have issued from the office of our League, fifteen of which have been directed to organizations generally urging cooperation in the form of individual member contribution. In February the Policy Committee adopted the recommendation of the State Director, which permitted acceptance of donations and contributions which were made and accepted in conformity with the provisions of the Labor-Management Relations Act, better known as the Taft-Hartley Act, and with this authority the State Director did receive and accepted funds, union treasury donations and contributions. No special effort, however, was made, nor were any communications sent or speeches made, which in any way implied that union treasury donations or contributions were sought. We did not deviate from the original intent or purpose of securing finances from the sale of individual membership cards. In April it became evident that many organizations preferred to make treasury contributions as against individual contributions. Since then, some organizations, notably the building trade unions, have done both, made treasury contributions and successfully canvassed their membership. Now let

me digress, although your unions are in receipt of instructions as to the methods which you may follow in making treasury contributions, there seems to be some confusion. You can legally and properly make contributions from the treasury of your union, which are ear-marked by us for expenditures for state purposes only. The Taft-Hartley Law prohibits treasury union contributions if they are to be used, or will be used, in the national fight for national office, President, Vice-President, Congress, and United States' Senators. We then issue a letter to you, acknowledging receipt of your treasury contribution, and in turn stating that this money will only be used for state purposes. So you are free and clear to make treasury contributions, if you so desire. Although we accent, and we continually accent, that we prefer the individual contribution from the members of the unions.

The foregoing explanation is made in order that we may now evaluate the response of the paid officers, treasury contributions, and the subscription of individual members, which may best be summed up by quoting a section of the letter issued May 6, of this year: "In some areas response to the Citizens' League has been the organizing of committees to enroll members and the results have been splendid. In general, however, response has been slow and apathetic. As a consequence, we ask 'What are you waiting for? You think there's no danger, and that the foes of union labor are asleep? We repeat the time is now.' We are not satisfied that the officers and members of many unions have made an effort to support or cooperate with the instrument established for and charged with the duty to carry out the objectives of the American Federation of Labor and the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

It is realized that recrimination, criticism, and vituperation will not help the cause, nor overcome the inertia and ineffectiveness so plainly apparent in some areas, and in some trades too; but if we did not forcefully direct your attention to this lack of cooperation, we would, indeed, be spineless and lacking in moral courage. The time to change these, those responsible for the support of our effort in their behalf, with failure to respond is not after November 2, it's now. If you respond wholeheartedly now, and we fail to wage an intelligent and well-directed campaign which would cause your defeat, we should be pilloried and expect to be, and you would do it. You are responsible on the local level for securing the needed funds with which we may do the job we are organized to do; which is to oppose with all our energy and ingenuity the efforts of the master-minded anti-labor union groups and individuals, who are ready for the kill.

I make special reference to the Massachusetts Citizens' Union, and their unholy alliance with employer groups, who use this flag-waving, constitution-quoting American-plan, freedom-lovers, open-shop Massachusetts Citizens' Union as their blind and cover. The public succumbed in 1946 to their doctrine and propaganda, and as a consequence made them bolder with the determination to crush, maim, and kill any and all semblance of a free, untrammelled trade-union movement in Massachusetts. They staked their all on this witch-hunt. If they are defeated, they realize, that is the front men do, that it's back to selling bonds or counting cash at a teller's cage for them. Their sponsor or sponsors will drop them as quickly as they picked them up. Their silent partners, the reactionary chambers of commerce, the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, and the National Association of Manufacturers will then say to them, when they suffer defeat, "Put the shutters on the windows, boys; you made a swell start in 1946, but you're also-rans in 1948." This will happen, I'm sure, when the voters vote on



the three referenda, and the votes are counted and the results show the overwhelming defeat. We will have defeated the referenda, and the front organization of our foes.

All this, mind you, can and will be accomplished through an aroused, fighting, trade union and their friends organized properly. What is your answer, shall we stage a weak and ineffectual fight, or shall we emulate the pioneers in the trade-union movement, who fought with their backs to the wall, no money, no friends, and a weak labor movement, but fought these obstacles, gained their objectives, and passed on to us the splendid endowment as represented by the trade-union movement of today. You will give that answer. How many delegates to this convention are members of the Massachusetts Citizens' League for Political Education? Hold up your hands. Thank you. Those of you who are not members—and I want 100% response of every delegate to this convention, please purchase a membership card before you leave this convention, at our table. If you do not avail yourself of the opportunity, and if the response does not quicken, then we will admit we are ready for the slaughter, and may as well go along peacefully without any further fight—if you make that admission.

We believe, and our severest critic will concede that we have expended the money entrusted to us so far with caution and extreme care, with full reports to the monthly meetings of the Policy Committee. We have increased our office personnel in accordance with administrative needs, and to meet the demand for service which is constantly stepping up. We started with a State Director, and Mary R. Cooney, as Secretary, on January 26—six months. Miss Cooney, on leave of absence from the State Federation of Labor office, brought to us intelligent knowledge of organizational work. She is an efficient worker and has performed her duties with zeal. We added a Press and Public Relations Representative, Paul Murphy, on May 7; Harry A. Russell was elected Assistant Field Representative by the Policy Committee, on May 31; Sally Parker joined us on June 28 as a general office worker. We shall continue to operate with economy and efficiency in the future, as we have in the past.

Purposely, we do not present any statistics relating to the meetings addressed or the number of persons attending meetings, excepting to say that we have met every request made for speakers with but three exceptions. We have had the loyal and efficient assistance of many volunteers covering a range of organizations. We need more volunteers. We need them now and in increasing numbers to help with the job of mailing thousands of letters, indexing thousands of membership cards and other duties. In our final report due credit will be given to those who have so ably helped as volunteer workers.

We list among our achievements the much-publicized joining of forces of the Massachusetts Citizens' League for Political Education, representing the American Federation of Labor, and the Massachusetts Political Action Committee of the CIO, in the joint declaration of unity of purpose in this critical year of 1948. This was accomplished by acknowledging that both the Massachusetts Citizens' League for Political Education and the Political Action Committee could adopt the platform and stand of the Americans for Democratic Action, in their broad and liberal declarations on social, political and humanitarian questions. We made the reservation, in the event any of the parties took an action or endorsed candidates contrary to the beliefs, principles or policies of any of the others, we would exercise the right and privilege of withdrawing from the alliance.

Since the joint declaration of unity, we have

profited by association with the Political Action Committee of the CIO and their representatives, Joseph Salerno, President of the Massachusetts State CIO, J. William Belanger of the Textile Workers, who is connected with the Massachusetts PAC; Albert Clifton, Legislative Agent CIO; Cyril O'Brien, State Director of the Massachusetts PAC. Among the important results which will be derived from this association, will be the registration of voters now under way.

Five hundred thousand pieces of literature have been mailed already. A central headquarters has been established at 90 Beacon St. Volunteer workers to make up ward and precinct committees are being solicited. Spot announcements on the radio have been arranged. Another enterprise in which we are engaged is the listing of all the signators who are petitioners on the Massachusetts Citizens' Union initiative petition—some 90,000 names. To date we have listed 6,000 of these names. Each and every one of these persons will receive a letter and information regarding labor's position as related to these referenda. It is hoped, in fact it is recommended, that in every community throughout Massachusetts that the A.F. of L. and the CIO unions work in harmony on the registration drive, and when that is accomplished, will bend every effort to get out the vote, and also engage in an educational program between now and November 2, advising the public in their various communities of the danger of the type of legislation which we are opposing.

We have been actively engaged in contacting and soliciting the support of veterans' organizations. In this connection we have had two meetings with representatives of six veterans' groups in Massachusetts. It was proposed that the veterans and labor form an alliance for the purpose of supporting one another, as related to legislation and on public questions in which we both have keen interest as citizens of the state and the community. This latter proposal is now being considered by the veterans' groups. We have been promised they will take it up with their various organizations and notify us at a later date as to the action they take. The American Veterans' Committee, through their State Executive Committee, have already adopted a resolution in which they go on record in opposition to these three referenda, and have appointed special committees to get out the vote. They state they will continue their policy of supporting a strong, democratic labor movement and will participate actively in our registration drive. The Fraternal Order of Eagles, at its state convention held in Fall River on June 26, 27, and 28, adopted a resolution opposing the three anti-labor referenda, urging their local Aeries, fifty in number, with a membership of 60,000 in Massachusetts, to do everything possible in opposition to these referenda. We will continue our efforts with other fraternal, community and civic groups, and seek to have the same type of action taken.

The State Council of the International Association of Machinists, through the action and splendid support given by Harold F. Reardon, who is the Grand Lodge Representative in Massachusetts, approved a petition to the International Association of Machinists for a contribution of \$1000 to the Massachusetts Citizens' League for Political Education. This petition was approved, and we are in receipt of the contribution. In addition to this the Machinists, numbering 11,000 in Massachusetts, are appointing committees for the registration of voters, of their lodge members, their wives, their families and their friends.

The Fall River Moving Pictures Independent Union, through its secretary, Charles F. Bowen,



extended cooperation and strong support to the Citizens' League and have accepted membership on the Policy Committee. They made a contribution of \$50, in addition to the distributing of membership cards. To date the response from this organization has been splendid.

In May, chairmen and committees were appointed in each one of the congressional districts in Massachusetts, 14 in number, with the request that District Chairmen add to the committees, organize in each city and town in the congressional district similar committees, organize a speakers' bureau and a registration of voters campaign. These committees from now on, it is expected, will take a continuous and active part in the campaign. Early in July a letter was sent to 40 representatives of the International Union, requesting their attendance at a meeting on Thursday, July 8, in the Parker House. The response to the call of the meeting was not up to our expectations, but of the representatives of the International Union who did attend, we were assured of their support, both personally and through their organization.

Of necessity this address of your State Director is sketchy, but you may rest assured that upon the completion of the campaign there will be an audit by a certified public accountant of the finances. A full and complete report will be made to every subscribing union and individual. I believe, the main point which should be stressed is this, that during this address we have stressed the necessity of financial support. We are practical enough to know this, that even though we do receive the financial support that we expect, we must also receive the support of all trade unionists and their friends in Massachusetts, in an active and vigorous campaign to effect our success in the defeat of the three referenda at the polls on November 2. Bear this in mind, if your finances are such you feel you cannot make a substantial treasury contribution, or the incomes of your members are such that you hesitate in approaching them on individual contributions, then there are other things possible for you to do to assist in making our campaign successful; among which are the organizing of committees for the registration of your members, their wives and friends. Keep yourself informed in order that you may intelligently discuss the issues involved in the three referenda.

I repeat again, that we are in urgent need of volunteer workers at our headquarters, Room 424, 11 Beacon Street. A telephone call to Miss Cooney, Capitol 7-5041, will give you the information as to the time we could use volunteers to advantage.

This is the year of decision. The fruits of your labor, our background of experience, our history are encompassed in this campaign. If we fail to respond in support of the Massachusetts Citizens' League for Political Education, if we fail to do our portion of the job which must be done, we will fail on November 2, 1948, we will have no excuses. The time for action is now. I am sure that if the labor movement, particularly that part of the movement represented by the American Federation of Labor unions in Massachusetts, show a determined and united front and fight to the last minute on November 2, we will defeat not only the three referenda, but we will defeat our undercover foe, as represented by the vicious Massachusetts Citizens' Union. We have the organization, we have the members, and to quote President Green in his recent speech at the John J. Murphy testimonial dinner, "There are more workers than millionaires." Workers have more votes than employers.

In conclusion, let me say this, we have nothing to fear but apathy. Overcome the apathy and I am confident that labor will celebrate

on November 3, a smashing victory in the defeat of the three hostile referenda and our foe.

President DelMonte: Will the delegates please remain a minute. I want, on behalf of the Federation of Labor's delegates and its members, to thank Brother Johnson for the remarks he made on political action. The day before yesterday our council met, your Executive Council met, and the officers went over their financial condition and we found a sum of money that we could call a profit, and we were wondering what we could do with it. Brother Johnson, we came to this conclusion, we felt that your cause is very urgent and necessary, and that your cause cannot function and cannot come to a successful conclusion without the aid of funds, so we voted that a sum of \$5000 be turned over to the Massachusetts Citizens' League for Political Education. We give that contribution of money, as well as the effort from the members of the council to fight for a successful defeat of the three vicious referenda in November. I take pleasure in presenting to you this check for \$5000 from the Massachusetts Federation of Labor to your League.

Remain seated. There are some important announcements, and Brother Johnson wishes to make a reply.

Director Johnson: Mr. President, I appreciate very much this contribution and it will prove very helpful.

You remember in 1946 at the convention, when we had a great deal of unpleasant discussion as to who gave what and when. You'll note that I made no financial report. It was suggested that I make a financial report, but who ever heard of a political organization or a candidate for office telling his foe how much money he may have to spend. You may glean from the report that I made that the financial response has not been up to expectation, although I have had assurances at this convention that some of the laggards are now awakening and will respond. In fact, I've received a number of checks at this convention. This is a boost and its second, and I must mention this, even though I have to mention an organization, Painters' District Council in Boston gave us the highest contribution, District Council 35, of \$5000. And you may be surprised to know this, we have many employers who are making substantial contributions because of their realization that if House Bill 2336 became law, it would disturb, upset and, destroy all of the amicable labor relations that have existed over the years with the organizations with whom they have done business. They have a proper selfish interest in subscribing to our fund, in order that these bills may be defeated. I thank you, Mr. President for this generous contribution.

President DelMonte: You're very welcome and good luck. I hope that every delegate and every delegate's friend and every delegate's wife will stop at Mr. Johnson's counter and buy a subscription. \$1 is the minimum, we don't care how much you want to give.

I'm requested to make this announcement, which is important. You'll agree that this has been a most successful convention thus far. We are going to have an official picture made at 1:45 this afternoon before we reconvene. The picture will be made, as I stand here, to my left—outside. You'll assemble outside underneath the camera. The delegates to the convention, the guests, their friends who are here are welcome to be in this picture. This is a history-making convention and I'm sure that you will want to keep something to remember it by. We were going to take the picture immediately upon adjournment, but we figured



that some of you, for this history-making photograph, would want to go home and freshen up.

A meeting of the Committee on Legislative Agent Report will meet in the rear of the hall immediately on the morning-session adjournment. All those members take heed. I want to announce that immediately upon reconvening this afternoon, the order of business will be nomination of officers. You must be here promptly at 2 o'clock, as the nominations will get under way at that time, so I urge that you have your lunch and have it fast, have your picture taken, and come back in here for the nomination. There are some announcements to be made by a few of the delegates and I wish you'd listen to them, they may be of importance. Brother Hull.

Vice-President Hull: Mr. Chairman and delegates. I thought this would be appropriate after the wonderful remarks of Brother Johnson. All the delegates here are officers, most of you are officers and representatives of your unions. You are Business Agents, you are Presidents, and so forth, and the propaganda that's been distributed throughout this state ever since our convention in Springfield in 1947, has been to call us labor barons, racketeers, and what not, and in some instances called us crooks.

Now recently General Cole resigned from our department. He had served in that department for over 9 years, and this statement was published in the Christian Science Monitor, and I want to read it to you with your permission. This was published in May 28, 1948, and this

is General Cole's statement: "In my opinion, the leadership of the labor movement in Massachusetts is honest and sincere. I have never seen any indications in any way of graft on the part of the leaders, or that they were working for any other than the best interest of their membership in their judgment. They might make mistakes, but they were honest ones."

That is good enough for me, delegates. Thank you.

President DelMonte: I wish to call to the attention of the delegates, although it does not appear on our tentative program, that the man who replaced our good friend, General Charles H. Cole, Chester T. Skibinski, former Senator and former Commissioner of Labor Relations Board has been asked to come down here tomorrow and get acquainted with you people and say a few words.

There is an announcement to be made by the Resolution Committee. Give your attention to Brother Ellis.

Delegate Ellis: I'd like to have the Resolution Committee meet at the checkroom at the rear of the hall immediately on adjournment, so we can get the late resolutions included, to be presented to the convention.

President DelMonte: The hour of adjournment has come and gone by 10 minutes. If there is no further business for the morning session, the Chair declares the session adjourned. We will reconvene at 2 o'clock. The picture is at 1:45.

## AFTERNOON SESSION

President DelMonte: There is an urgent telephone call for Pat Monahan to call his home. Pat Monahan, will you call your home?

The building trade will caucus immediately after the adjournment of the afternoon session on the veranda to my left, in the front. Vice President McCarthy, will you come here. I want to announce that a cigarette lighter was lost this morning, or sometime during the convention and if the finder will bring it to the rostrum, the President will give it to the person it belongs to. It is a keepsake from the man's girl. Will the delegates please take seats, we're about to convene for the afternoon session.

So that the delegates will be seated properly, it is necessary for the Committee on Credentials to make a report of those delegates who have already signed in. I ask you now to give your attention to Timothy Grady, Chairman of the Credential Committee, who will give a partial report.

Delegate Grady, Chairman of the Credentials Committee, submitted a partial report.

Delegate Grady (Electrical Workers, Local 707, Holyoke): I move that these delegates be seated with voice and vote.

President DelMonte: You have heard the recommendation of Chairman Grady, do I hear it seconded? It's been regularly moved and seconded that the recommendation of the Credential Committee on their partial report be accepted and the delegates seated with voice and vote. Are you ready for the question. All those in favor say "aye," contrary-minded "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

The order of business to come before this convention this afternoon is the nomination

of officers. I call upon Secretary Kelley to read from the constitution the part that guides the nomination. Secretary Kelley.

Secretary Kelley: Mr. Chairman and delegates:

### ARTICLE V—Officers

SECTION 1. The officers of this Federation shall consist of a President, sixteen Vice-Presidents and a Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent, who shall constitute the Executive Council. It shall be the duty of the Executive Council to carry out the entire legislative program of the Federation as ordered by the convention; to prepare a circular at the close of the Legislature, giving a brief statement on various matters before the Legislature, together with the roll calls on Federation bills, which shall be distributed to all affiliated unions; to make every effort possible to secure the affiliation of all eligible unions not now affiliated; and each Vice-President shall append to the report of the Executive Council an individual statement, giving the names of unions whose affiliations he has secured since the last convention, and also the number of unions in his or her district eligible to membership, but not yet affiliated, and any other information pertinent to the subject; to render all the assistance possible to affiliated unions, on strike or otherwise, who request it; to do whatever he or she can to organize the unorganized workers of the state.

SECTION 2. Fourteen Vice-Presidents of this Federation shall be nominated and elected from districts, and in addition, two shall be nominated and elected at large by the convention, one of whom shall be a woman. There shall not be more than one Vice-President of the Executive Council in each district who is a



member of the same national, international or federal labor union. The resident candidates receiving the plurality vote among the candidates of the respective districts shall be the Vice-Presidents representing that district. Where no nomination is made in a district the Executive Council shall fill the vacancy in said district.

The districts to be arranged in the following order:

1. Suffolk County, entitled to two Vice-Presidents.
2. Norfolk and Plymouth Counties, entitled to two Vice-Presidents.
3. Essex County, entitled to two Vice-Presidents.
4. Middlesex County, entitled to two Vice-Presidents.
5. Worcester County, entitled to two Vice-Presidents.
6. Berkshire, Hampden, Franklin and Hampshire Counties, entitled to two Vice-Presidents.
7. Barnstable, Bristol, Dukes and Nantucket Counties, entitled to two Vice-Presidents.
8. Two Vice-Presidents shall be elected at large by the convention, one of whom shall be a woman.

SECTION 3. All officers shall be elected annually. Elections shall be by plurality vote whenever there are more than two candidates for office.

Nominations for convention cities shall be made immediately after the closing of nomination of officers; all cities nominated shall be referred to the Executive Council for consideration and final action.

SECTION 4. The officers shall take possession of their offices immediately after the acceptance by the convention of the report of the election commission, with the exception of the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent, who shall take office the first day of September following his election.

SECTION 5. Nominations for officers shall be made immediately after the reading of the minutes at Wednesday's afternoon session.

SECTION 6. The Australian ballot shall be used in electing officers, with printed ballot, which shall contain the names of the candidates, the organizations and the localities they represent as delegates.

SECTION 7. The election of officers shall be held immediately on opening of Friday afternoon session, unless sooner reached, when a roll call of the delegates shall be called to deposit their ballots.

SECTION 8. The President shall appoint a committee of five duly accredited delegates who shall act as tellers, who shall distribute, sort and count ballots.

President DelMonte: You heard the rules that guide our nominations. The Chair now declares the order of business before the convention to be the nomination of officers. The nominations for President are now open. I turn the chair over to Vice-President Benjamin Hull, of the Springfield District, Benjamin Hull.

Vice-President Hull: The nominations are now in order for President. The chair recognizes Delegate Nicholas Morrissey, Teamsters, Local 25.

Delegate Morrissey (Teamsters, Local 25, Boston): Mr. Chairman and delegates to this 62nd Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. I come before you in the capacity of a representative for the Teamsters Union who once again place in nomination the name of a teamster who needs no introduction to the delegates of this convention. I should like, however, in passing, to take a

few moments of your time and ask you to join with me in traveling back down the ladder just a little bit, to more fully acquaint the newer delegates who may be in attendance at this convention with some of the accomplishments of my nominee as your President for the ensuing term. John has served as a delegate to the Building and Construction Trade Council in Boston and vicinity for a period approximating 10 years. He has also served as a Vice-President and President of the Boston Central Labor Union. He likewise served as a Vice-President of your State Federation of Labor, and for the past two years has been serving in the capacity of president of this great organization.

I might call your attention to the recorded accomplishments of his administration, as recorded in his presidential report, made available in book form to the convention delegates. I might take some of this time in talking about some of these accomplishments. However, I realize as well as the next man and the next lady delegate, that the chairs we're sitting on become harder and harder as each moment passes, and I know that each of us are interested in getting over these nominations as expeditiously as possible. I do want, however, to point out one or two things that, in my judgment, are worthy of consideration by the delegates at this conference. One is the tremendous responsibility that has been placed clearly upon the shoulders of our organization, the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, as well as the local unions that we represent, while assembled here at this convention. First, there is the tremendous program of responsibility that begins with the activities of the Massachusetts Citizens' League for Political Activity, the activities of which I'm sure you are as well acquainted as am I. I want to point out that in recognition of the tremendous task that we find ourselves confronted with, President DelMonte, in league with the other officers of the Executive Council and the Legislative Agent, has made a wise choice, in my judgment, when they appointed as the Director of the activities for the Massachusetts Citizens' League for Political Education, as we know it in this federation, Ernest A. Johnson. Now to most of the delegates who have been around for any time, that might come as a surprise when I say that I think that was an excellent appointment, because it's been a known fact that politically, and sometimes otherwise, Ernie Johnson and I haven't looked in the same direction, but it goes without my saying that credit must be given where credit is due, and in my judgment the Executive Council, under the leadership of DelMonte, couldn't have made a better selection in their choice to head this organization's political activities than the selection they made in Brother Johnson. And I could go on reciting similar instances, where the work of the council has come to our attention under similar circumstances, which indicate we have a proper type of progressive leadership presently at the helm of this great organization, and it isn't my desire in these trying times to do anything other than look for the course of unity in action, word and deed within this state federation. Therefore, I desire at this time to place in nomination for your consideration the name of the present incumbent for the ensuing term, John J. DelMonte. Thank you very much.

Vice-President Hull: The chair recognizes Philip Kramer, International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

Delegate Kramer (International Ladies' Garment Workers, Boston): Mr. Chairman, it is a pleasure and a privilege representing the great Ladies' Garment Workers Union, and knowing John DelMonte for quite a number of years, and having the cooperation of his union and him per-



sonally, it is a privilege and a pleasure to second the nomination of John DelMonte.

The chair recognizes Vincent DiNunni, Laborers 22, Boston.

Vincent DiNunno (Laborers' 22, Boston): Mr. Chairman, as the delegate of the Laborers I'm honored to appear before you. 1948 is the year of decision. 1948 is the year we're going to present to the public the first political issue of this great commonwealth, an issue that was born within the American Federation of Labor. In the year of decision, in a year that you're going to present something new to the public, you need a man with courage, you need an honest man, you need a fighter, to be the leader of our organization. Therefore, I have the great honor and pleasure to second the nomination of a real fighter that deserves consideration, and I hope we elect him unanimously and give the first hint to the public that labor is united. It gives me great pleasure to present to you, and second the nomination of John J. DelMonte as President of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

The chair recognizes Harry Grages, Boston Central Labor Union.

Delegate Grages (Boston Central Labor Union): Mr. Chairman, delegates, a few years ago we had a fellow come into the Central Labor Union as a delegate. He wasn't in there very long when we decided we'd put him on the Executive Board. Then we decided we'd make him a Vice-President. He wasn't so sure at that time whether he'd be elected. He was politely told that he had nothing to say about it. The strange part of it was, he was elected. Then we made him a President. Then we decided that he should go on as a Vice-President of the State Federation of Labor. We're not a bit ashamed of John DelMonte. He's done a wonderful job. We want him again for another year, and I know that John DelMonte will keep on the way he's doing. He has done a very good job for everyone in Massachusetts as the President of the State Federation of Labor. And it's with the greatest of pleasure I second the nomination of John J. DelMonte. Thank you.

Vice-President Hull: Are there any further seconds? Delegate will please rise and give his name.

Delegate DeAndrade (Boston Paperhandlers Union, Local 21): I rise at this time, which may appear peculiar to some people, to second the nomination of John DelMonte. Of course, John and I, as Nick Morrissey said previously, probably haven't seen eye to eye on certain issues on method and mode of procedure under our democracy. But when we are confronted with a common enemy, there is only one sane thing for all of us to do, and that is to unite our forces to defeat that enemy, and that is why I'm appearing before this microphone today and am very happy to second this nomination regardless of political differences that we might have had in the past. They are to be set aside and forgotten and all of us should put our entire strength and thought behind the objective we have ahead of us this fall, and not alone this fall, but to make plans, so we never again will be caught in a predicament as we have been in the last year. So because of those factors, I consider it an honor and a privilege to second the nomination of John DelMonte.

Vice-President Hull: Any further nominations? Brother Grady, Electrical Workers, Local 707, Holyoke, Mass.

Delegate Grady (Electrical Workers, Local 707): I move at this time, Mr. Chairman, that the nominations for President be closed.

Vice-President Hull: A motion's been made

and seconded that the nominations for president be closed. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor of the motion will signify by saying "aye," opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

By your vote the Chair declares President John DelMonte nominated and now elected as President for the ensuing year. Thank you.

Delegate DiNunno (Laborers, Local 22): Mr. Chairman. I make a motion that the Secretary of this convention be instructed to cast a ballot in behalf of the name of John J. DelMonte for president.

Vice-President Hull: The motion has been made and seconded that the Secretary-Treasurer cast one ballot, thereby electing John J. DelMonte for President during the ensuing year. For what purpose does the delegate rise?

Delegate Morrissey (Teamsters, Local 25, Boston): Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time to raise a point of order. We're not, by any stretch of the imagination, in discord with the intent of the motion. However, I think that the constitution specifically provides for an Australian ballot and under the circumstances, in my judgment, the motion is not in order.

Vice-President Hull: Your point of order is well taken, Delegate Morrissey. Therefore, I will accede to your point of order. I was going to suggest at this time, as Brother DelMonte has been unanimously nominated by this convention, let's get up and give a rising vote and a cheer to him.

President DelMonte: Vice-President Hull, officers and delegates to the 62nd Annual Convention. Last year in Springfield, when this same occasion and ovation took place, I said to you that I didn't think I should make an acceptance speech, and about 15 minutes afterwards I was justified in my thought. I'm quite sure today that I don't need to worry too much about that. I don't want to bore you with telling you what I'm going to do, or what I can do. I want you to sit back and watch for the next year what the Executive Council and I can do for you. There's a lot of work to be done, and I don't think that I and the Executive Council as individuals, or the Massachusetts Citizens' League for Political Action can do this tremendous job all by ourselves just because you glorify us with titles. We need your cooperation. We need the cooperation of your families, we need the cooperation of your friends and their families. If I get, besides this tremendous ovation that you just gave me, only that, then I know when I get back in here next year, or wherever the convention might be, I can come before you and write in my report that I carried out the mandate that you laid down before me.

I want to take this opportunity to thank Brother Nick Morrissey, Brother Philip Kramer, Brother Harry Grages, and I want to extend special thanks to that grand fellow Anthony DeAndrade. I asked him at noontime, would he like to second my nomination and he shook his head and somebody said to me, "I told you," and I said, "You wait and see, Anthony's made out of the right kind of stuff." And if we can all forget our differences, the same way that Anthony DeAndrade did, we're going to make the referenda and all our enemies look silly, just like the fellow who said to me, I told you so. I want to thank each and every one of you from the bottom of my heart. It's just like a dream. Ten or twelve years ago I was on a truck driving, and I didn't think you people would ever put me back there, and I hope you don't, and I want to serve you well. Thank you.

President DelMonte: Nominations for Vice-



Presidents in the first District. The chair recognizes Martin J. Casey, Electrotypers Local, No. 11, Boston.

Martin J. Casey, Electrotypers Local, No. 11, Boston): I rise, Mr. Chairman to place in nomination the name of a young man who has been very active in the Allied Printing Trade Council, and the Boston Central Labor Union. He has been Vice-President there. He has not only been interested in organizing his own particular craft, but has given every possible assistance to all others. In placing his name in nomination, I am sure that he will be a credit to the Federation of Labor and continue the good work he has done not only for his own organization, but for others also. I desire to place in nomination at this time International Representative and Business Representative of his local union, Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 67, the name of Bertram Kohl.

President DelMonte: The name of Bertram W. Kohl has been placed in nomination. The Chair recognizes Wilfred T. Connell, Boston Photo Engravers, Local 8.

Wilfred T. Connell (Photo Engravers, Local 8, Boston): Mr. Chairman and delegates, it's a great pleasure for me as a member of the printing trade to second the nomination of Bertram W. Kohl. Bertram is a former Vice-President of the First District. He was in office at the time when union men were called upon, in the public service, to give all the time they could for the public interest, and at all times he responded to that call. As Martin Casey has said, "He has always extended his services to any group that desired them, as well as his own organization, the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union, and other printing trades." The printing trade is a large segment of this union organization. They are an old section, a very important section. The literature that is being put out in this great campaign that we're all so heart-and-soul in back of it, is put out through the printing trade. We feel that through the medium of the press and those who are the members of the printing trade, we are going to reach every single union member in this great commonwealth, so that they can go out and exercise their right at the polls to defeat the unfavorable referenda that will be on the ballot. This is due to the efforts of the printing trade, and we feel that the printing trades are 100% in back of this. Therefore, we feel in the printing trade it is very essential at this time to have, representing the First District, a member of the printing trade, and it gives me great pleasure to second the nomination of Bertram W. Kohl, of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union. Thank you.

President DelMonte: Are there any further seconds? The chair recognizes Brother James P. Moriarty, Sheet Metal Workers, No. 17, Boston.

Delegate Moriarty (Sheet Metal Workers, Local 17, Boston): Mr. President. I've come here to nominate a man who comes from an organization that is not called a skilled trade. To show the democracy of our organization I'm going to nominate a laborer, a building-trade man, one who doesn't come within the call of skilled trade, and practically all of the other officers who have been elected over a period of time, come from callings of skilled trades. This man and his organization have done more as individuals on our Political League, than any one other organization connected with this Federation of Labor. They have turned in more money as an organization than many of the skilled trades within the organization. It gives me great pleasure to

present the name of James Joseph Dunne, Laborers, Local No. 223, Boston.

President DelMonte: The name of James Dunne, Laborers, Local 223, has been placed in nomination for candidate for Vice-President, First District. The Chair recognizes Brother John Carroll, Cement Finishers Union.

Delegate Carroll (Cement Finishers, Local 534): Mr. Chairman. It is with pleasure I rise to second the nomination of Jimmy Dunne of the Laborer's Union. I am very selfish in this seconding of the nomination. I'm doing it purely on appreciation of the amount and service and effort he has given me in collecting money for the defeat of our referenda on our next election day. If this will be in any way construed as an appreciation of his work, I want you to do so. And if I have any friends around this convention that I have in any way befriended over a period of years, or that in any way look for a favor upon my presence at the convention, I would appreciate their giving me a lift by electing Jimmy Dunne of the Laborers' Union. Thank you.

President DelMonte: The name of James Dunne has been seconded. The chair recognizes Ernest Johnson, Asbestos Workers Union.

Delegate Johnson (Asbestos Workers, Local 6, Boston): Mr. President and delegates, I rise to second the nomination of James J. Dunne, Laborers Local 223, and to call the attention of the delegates to this fact, that in the 62 years of its existence the Massachusetts Federation of Labor has never recognized a Laborer nor have they ever had one of them a member of the Executive Council of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, though a militant and aggressive group. At the recent convention of the State Building Trades Council in Springfield, last April, we rectified that same condition by electing a representative of the Laborers to our Executive Board in the person of Vincent DiNunno, of Laborers, Local 22. And I hope this convention recognizes the same instance, and do justice to the laborers, their affiliations, their militant and aggressive stand, and elect James J. Dunne as a Vice-President. Thank you.

President DelMonte: The Chair recognizes Cornelius J. Ryan, Engineers Local 4, Boston. If the number is wrong, it is only because it's not here. I ask that the delegates submit the number of the local union, and when we don't have it, you must state it from that microphone so that it will be in the record. Mr. Ryan.

Delegate Ryan (Engineers, Local 4, Boston): Mr. Chairman and delegates to the 62nd Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. It gives me pleasure, because I was the one who talked to Brother Dunne, of Local 223, and inspired him to try to achieve, for the first time in the history of the Laborers' affiliation with the State A.F. of L., the office of Vice-President in the First District. I have known James Dunne for a period of twenty-odd years and for the last 15 years or so, he has been representative of his local union. He's a militant young man, he's a militant trade unionist, and I know that if this convention elects him to one of the positions in the First District, they will have selected a choice that couldn't be bettered, and I know that none of you will be disappointed, because he will devote all of his time and energy to the fulfillment of our desires. And I gladly second the nomination of James Dunne for Vice-President of the First District.

President DelMonte: The Chair recognizes James P. Meehan, Painters, Local 44, Lawrence, and also the Mayor of the City of Lawrence.



Delegate Meehan: Mr. President and delegates, I am very happy to join with the previous speakers in seconding the nomination of Jim Dunne. I'm very happy, also, to see the First District of Boston give recognition to the Laborers' organization from their area. And I hope and trust that all the delegates to this convention will follow in line and give Jimmy Dunne a vote. At the convention of the State Building Trades Council, held in Springfield, Mass., in April, when called upon to assist in this political program inaugurated by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, Jimmy Dunne, as agent for his local, along with the other agents of the Laborers Local, pledged \$100 each, and Jimmy has made his personal contribution of \$100 toward this most worthy cause. I sincerely hope and trust, in recognizing those things we talk so much about, we give some recognition to the Laborer in the trade-union movement, that each and every delegate at this convention will cast one of his votes for Jimmy Dunne for Vice-President.

President DelMonte: The Chair recognizes John C. Carey, of—just a minute—did a delegate rise for any purpose? Brother Falvey, did you rise?

Delegate Falvey (Laborers 223, Boston): I rise for the purpose of seconding the nomination of James J. Dunne. I have a great deal of interest and hope that James Dunne will be elected to the first district. As Secretary-Treasurer of our Laborers' District Council, which comprises a good portion of this state, Jimmy has been a good hard worker. In this campaign in this Massachusetts Citizens' League for Political Education, as Brother Meehan stated, regarding donations, every laborers' agent in that district council donated one week's pay toward this campaign. Not only that, they've taken money from their treasury and have also gone outside and collected money. We have a committee formed, and as I am the International Representative of that organization, we go to every one of our locals, we attend their meetings, we get them enrolled and get them registered. He's giving that time now, not as a Vice-President, but just as Secretary-Treasurer of our council. And, therefore, gentlemen, you will not be disappointed because you'll get a good Vice-President in Jimmy Dunne.

President DelMonte: The Chair recognizes John C. Carey, Street Carmen, Local 589, Boston.

Delegate Carey (Street Carmen, Local 589, Boston): Mr. Chairman and delegates. I find it a real pleasure to bring to your attention the name of one who has served his first term as a Vice-President of this Federation of Labor. He has fulfilled the duties of his office efficiently and honestly, and with full regard for the best interest of labor movement of the commonwealth. He is young, energetic and capable. He deserves all support. I find it a real pleasure to present for the consideration of this convention, the name of the Business Agent to the Boston Carmen's Organization, Delegate Fahey, for the office of Vice-President in the First District.

President DelMonte: The name of Joseph B. Fahey has been submitted for nomination as Vice-President in District 1. The Chair recognizes Thomas P. Dillon.

Delegate Dillon (Street Carmen, Local 589, Boston): Mr. Chairman and delegates, it is a great pleasure to come to this mike and second the nomination of Joe Fahey for Vice-President of the First District. He is a young, energetic man, who has already served a year as Vice-President in the First District. He has been the Business Agent of the Boston Car-

men's Union for the past four years. During the four years of his administration, it is safe to say that more progress has been made in those four years than has been in the twenty-five years previously and we, of the Boston Carmen's Union, last summer had the most significant change in our whole history of thirty-six years. I do know we were taken over by the State, and you should also know that no group of private employees taken over by the state have thus far been granted the right of collective bargaining with the head of any subdivisions of the state. But because of the diligence and vigilance of Joe Fahey, we, the Boston Carmen, have had written into that law whereby we were taken over, the right to bargain collectively and to arbitrate our grievances, and to produce not a verbal agreement but a written labor agreement, signed by the trustees of the authorities. We are the only public employees in the state with that right. And there's a new thing introduced into the labor movement in this commonwealth, and we should extend it further. The Carmen's Union has already broken the ice and it's now up to the Massachusetts Federation of Labor to extend it further, so that we may have all the car workmen, whether they're public or private employees, organized and have the ability to bargain collectively and produce a written labor agreement. I'm going to ask you fellow-delegates to recognize this ability in a young man, and vote Friday, to make Joe Fahey a Vice-President of the First District.

President DelMonte: The Chair recognizes Luke Kramer—no—the Chair recognizes Matthew Maloney of Local 380, Milk Drivers of Boston.

Delegate Maloney (Teamsters, Local 380, Boston): Mr. Chairman and delegates. I'd like to place the name of Luke Kramer before you for your consideration. He's a young and aggressive leader in the movement, and although he's been but a short time in the Teamster's movement, he has more than done his job by his aggressiveness, and I hope that when the delegates vote they'll give their consideration to the friend who also sponsored "Have a drink on us." Thank you very kindly.

President DelMonte: The Chair recognizes John J. Kelley, Teamsters, Local 380, Boston. John J. Kelley is an ex-marine pilot, fighter.

Delegate Kelley (Teamsters, Local 380, Boston): It is a distinct pleasure for me to rise at this time and second the nomination of a brother member with whom I have had the pleasure of serving on the Executive Board of Local 380 for the past two years. Luke led us through a strike in which we did not have the unanimous support of all labor, but we won that strike, we gained a five-day week, which has now become the pattern for all of the New England States. It was through his tireless effort and his will to win that this five-day week was brought about. On my right you have a milk bar. This was Luke Kramer's brain child. He did all the leg work connected with it, seeing the eighteen dealers, getting their promise to bring milk here, and it was only through his efforts that we do have this free milk here. Luke comes from a laboring family, his father has been a member of organized labor for many years, and I am sure that Brother Kramer understands the fundamental tenets of the labor movement. In Brother Kramer you have an able speaker, and I think that the Executive Council of the State Federation of Labor can use some able speakers in their public relations department. So at this time, I would like to second the nomination of Luke Kramer. Thank you.

President DelMonte: The Chair recognizes David Smith, Teamsters, Local 170, Worcester.



Delegate Smith, (Teamsters, Local 170, Worcester): It gives me great pleasure at this time to second the nomination of Luke Kramer as Vice-President of the First District. Knowing Mr. Kramer, as I do, a young and aggressive business agent of Local 380, I know that you can have no finer candidate. Therefore, I'd like to second the nomination of Luke Kramer.

President DelMonte: Are there any further nominations for District One? It has been moved and seconded that the nominations be closed. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor say "aye," opposed "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Nominations for Vice-President in District Two. The Chair recognizes Joseph Picone, Federal Local Union 22694, Rockland, Mass.

Delegate Picone (Federal Labor Union 22694, Rockland): Mr. Chairman and delegates. It is certainly a privilege and a pleasure to have the opportunity to place before you for consideration a man who now is an organizer and a representative, a manager in the Brockton District, for the great Ladies Garment Workers group, and who is at present President of the Brockton Central Labor Union, and also Vice-President of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor from the Second District. He is one whom we have found working always in the interest of labor, and one who has always wanted unity and harmony within the organization, and although he has been approached by many delegates at this convention to run for President of the State Federation of Labor, he realized more than ever that in order to have harmony and unity, especially in the year of decision, 1948, we should at this time show people on the outside who have opposed labor and who are giving us a battle in this next November's election, that we are united in this convention. Therefore, it gives me great pleasure, to present to you for nomination for Vice-President in the Second District Henry J. Brides. I'm sure that Henry J. Brides has done an outstanding job as a member of your Executive Council and that he will continue to do the work in the interest of the labor movement in the commonwealth of Massachusetts. I thank you.

President DelMonte: The name of Henry J. Brides, of the Brockton Central Labor Union, has been placed in nomination for Vice-President of the Second District. The Chair recognizes Nick Morrissey, Teamsters, Local 25, Boston.

Delegate Morrissey (Teamsters, Local 25, Boston): Mr. Chairman and delegates. I rise at this time to second the nomination of Vice-President Henry J. Brides for numerous reasons. Henry Brides has been the President of the Brockton Central Labor Union, in addition to being a business manager for his own organization, and during his tenure as a Vice-President and as President of the Brockton Central Labor Union, he has been instrumental in creating a program of activity in the Brockton area in the interests of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions that, admittedly, is second to none other any place within the jurisdiction of our Federation of Labor. And I'm certain his loss to the Council at this time would be of terrific impact in the present campaign of education that is being waged in his particular district. So it gives me great pleasure, Mr. Chairman and delegates, to solicit the continued patronage of the delegates to this convention, in the interest of Henry Brides as your Vice-President from District Two. Thank you.

President DelMonte: The Chair recognizes Francis E. Lavigne, Teamsters, Local 653, Brockton. Just a minute Francis. Will the

delegates please come to attention. This, in the Chair's opinion, is the most important piece of business that comes before you. These men and women that stand before the microphone to tell you a story of the candidate whom they chose to nominate, are not doing it because they want to hear themselves talk. They're trying to tell the delegates who are not acquainted with the particular person they're nominating about his or her abilities. If you have read House Bill 1745 and read it well, then you can make all the noise you want because if it passes on the referendum, next year you'll nominate the way they want you to nominate, by signing nomination papers, and not being able to say anything about the man that you choose. Now give the nominators and the seconders your attention and listen well to what they have to say. Proceed.

Delegate Lavigne (Teamsters, Local 653, Brockton): Mr. Chairman and delegates, we in District Two, in 1946, gave to the Massachusetts Federation of Labor a team of Vice-Presidents. We gave you Henry Brides, the President of the Brockton Central Labor Union and Joseph Sullivan, Secretary of the Quincy Central Labor Union. They have served as Vice-Presidents from District Two in a manner that is a credit to both. An examination of the record of their attendance at the meetings shows that they have attended practically every session called by the President of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. We know Joe Sullivan, Brockton, as one of the greatest campaigners for labor that we have ever had in our district. We know the job he has done in an effort to organize the meat cutters in the retail stores in our area. It is with the idea in mind of retaining that team and the harmony that we have had in District Two that I present to you here, again, in 1948, the name of Joseph Sullivan, of Meat Cutters' Local 294, as a candidate for Vice-President of your State Federation. Thank you.

President DelMonte: The name of Joseph A. Sullivan, Meat Cutters' Local 294, Quincy, has been placed in nomination for candidate for Vice-President for the Second District. The Chair recognizes Constanzo Pagnano, Granite Cutters' Union of Quincy. While he's going to the microphone, the Chair would like to announce that the Constitution Committee members are wanted immediately in the right-hand corner of the hall. Proceed, Constanzo.

Delegate Pagnano (Granite Cutters, Local 294, Quincy): It is a pleasure and a privilege, indeed, to be able to second the nomination of Joseph A. Sullivan for the third time. In Worcester, two years ago, I told you that Joe Sullivan would make a good man for the council. He has served two terms, and the record speaks for itself. Therefore, it is a pleasure to second the nomination of Joseph A. Sullivan.

President DelMonte: Are there any further nominations for District Two? It has been moved and seconded that the nominations be closed. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor say "aye," opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered. We will proceed to District Three. Nominations for Vice-President in District Three. The Chair recognizes Franklin J. Murphy, Central Labor Union, Lawrence.

Delegate Murphy (Central Labor Union, Lawrence): Mr. Chairman and delegates. It is a pleasure at this time to bring before you once again the name of a young man who has been an outstanding leader in the city of Lawrence, and has served with able distinction on the Executive Council. I refer to Brother John A. Callahan. Our Central Labor Union has sent us down here, giving to him a full and complete endorsement. He is



also the choice of the caucus from the Third District as one of the Vice-Presidential aspirants to that office. He has been a very able leader in our community. We are proud of his record and achievement as an executive Council member of this great body. It is our desire and our hope that he will be returned, so that he, along with the other members of the council, and our officers in this State Federation, may carry on the task that is before them, to a greater and better victory this year. It is a distinct honor for me to place in nomination the name of Brother John A. Callahan of the Lawrence Central Labor Union.

President DelMonte: The name of John A. Callahan, Lawrence Central Labor Union, has been placed in nomination for the office of vice-President in District 3. The Chair recognizes James Gorin, Carpenters, No. 111.

Delegate Gorin (Carpenters' Local 111, Lawrence): Mr. Chairman, brother delegates, honored guests, ladies and gentlemen. I want to be brief, I realize that you're definitely tired of hearing every one boost every one up. I want to second the nomination of John A. Callahan, of Lawrence, who is your former Vice-President of the Third District. I realize, and I believe that you realize, that in the past year and in the years to come, we definitely have problems to face. In the past, when we had our former officers, I'm not referring to last year, but years prior to that, when the administration all through the country was definitely with us, it was a pleasure to hold office. Today it's not a pleasure, it's a problem. You try to please this one, and you hurt the other one, you're always in the middle, and I was very happy and glad to see that this body appreciated the services that we had from our past president and he had no opposition.

Now, I'm only hoping that this body will grant all our previous officeholders and give them the same consideration—I don't want to be repetitious, but I might state in the past it was a cinch, you asked for something, you got it; today you ask for something, they turn you down and you've got to go out and fight for it; now we need fighters. We have them, we've got men that can give a battle. As I said, I want to be brief and I guess I'm getting kind of lengthy, but it gives me great pleasure to present to you your previous Vice-President of the Third District, who did a very good job, and whom I believe definitely should be rewarded in another election for the coming term.

President DelMonte: The Chair recognizes Joseph Ryan, Textile Workers, Local 1113. Will Vice-President Brides come to the rostrum?

Delegate Ryan (Textile Workers, Local 1113, Lawrence): Mr. Chairman and delegates to the 62nd Annual Convention. Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time to further second the nomination of the young man from the Third District for Vice-President of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. I'd like to elaborate a little further on what the two previous speakers have said, because in the first concept you must recognize a man for what he does for his union or his state branch. This young man, who is also Vice-President now, is also President of our Lawrence Central Labor Union, and comes out of an Electrical Workers Union. He, and he alone, in Lawrence, has kept us abreast of the Massachusetts Citizens' League for Political Education, and during the past year has led the fight to raise the salaries of our mayor and aldermen, and he has also been first to lead the fight in the reduction of the hours of our firefighters. Without further adieu, I second the nomination of John A. Callahan for Vice-President from the Third District.

President DelMonte: The Chair recognizes Amable L. St. Pierre, Carpenters, Local 1201, Salem.

Delegate St. Pierre (Carpenters, Local 1201, Salem): Mr. Chairman and delegates, it's my privilege and pleasure today to present the name of a young man that comes from the Cape Ann district. He has organized their district 100% throughout the Gloucester Building Trade Council. He is secretary and business agent of that body. He is also a member of the Massachusetts State Council of Carpenters, and served on the Executive Board. He is a past President of the Gloucester Central Labor Union and is the unanimous choice of the Central Labor Union of Gloucester for the position which he seeks. This noon the caucus held from the Third District has given him a unanimous choice for one of the Vice-Presidents to serve the district. So, therefore, I can see no better choice or any better type of man who will cooperate and help our able President than he in the present emergency which we are going through. So I place in nomination the name of Joseph F. Grace, of Gloucester.

President DelMonte: The name of Joseph Grace has been placed in nomination. The Chair recognizes Francis Perry, Gloucester Central Labor Union.

Delegate Perry (Central Labor Union, Gloucester): Mr. Chairman and delegates, it gives me great pleasure to second the nomination of Joseph Grace for Vice-President from the Third District. I'm afraid Brother St. Pierre has left me very little to say, except that he has the unanimous endorsement of the Gloucester Central Labor Union, he's been a past president, he's contributed a great deal to the organized labor movement, not just in Gloucester but in the complete region, the complete Cape Ann region. We all feel, in our district, that he would make an excellent man for the Executive Board of the Massachusetts Federation and I do hope that we all give him our support in this particular position. Thank you.

President DelMonte: Are there any further nominations for District Three? It has been moved and seconded that the nominations be closed. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor say "aye," opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered. District Four, for the office of Vice President. The Chair recognizes Sidney LeBow, Lowell Central Labor Union.

Delegate LeBow (Central Labor Union, Lowell): Mr. Chairman and delegates, last year I placed in nomination a man to whom you gave the highest vote in the Fourth District. I'm placing his name again for reelection to that office. As I told you last year, I watched him come up in the labor movement as a delegate to the Central Labor Union from his own organization. He has served on our Executive Board as Vice-President and then as President, and he went ahead as district manager of his own organization in Lowell. He is an aggressive young man, who has proven in this political campaign that he's on the job by going from meeting to meeting of the different locals, getting them on the ball and signed up with the Massachusetts Citizens' League for Political Education and doing everything else to further the campaign to defeat the vicious bills that are confronting us next November. I, therefore, deem it a pleasure to again place in nomination for reelection as Vice-President in the Fourth District, the name of Thomas P. Ahearn.

President DelMonte: The name of Thomas P. Ahearn has been placed in nomination in District Four. The Chair recognizes John



O'Grady, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 1505, Waltham.

[Delegate O'Grady (International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 1505, Waltham): It is a real privilege, indeed, for me to second the nomination of a staunch leader in our district in the labor-union movement. His past record has proved that he will strive with all his ability and endeavor to lead us to a successful defeat of all anti-Labor referenda before our state legislature. I take great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Thomas P. Ahearn, Local 281, of the International Lady Garment Workers' Union.

President DelMonte: The name of Thomas P. Ahearn has been seconded. I would like to instruct the delegates that as they approach the microphone not to touch it. The microphone is adjusted here for pitch and volume and if you touch it, you throw it off and the gentleman has got to work a lot harder. Bear in mind, he's a union technician and he doesn't like to work any harder than anybody else in the union. The Chair recognizes Harry Joel, Cambridge Central Labor Union.

Delegate Joel (Central Labor Union, Cambridge): Mr. President and delegates to this convention, I wish at this time to nominate a young man who has come up in the labor movement because of the hard work he has done. This convention, most of the speeches that have been made, map out our politics in 1948. I want to say that the young man whom I'm going to nominate believes in what the speaker who spoke here Monday, Frank Fenton, who spoke Tuesday, and what the great Archbishop said today: he is well qualified to go out and register and get voters to the poll. This will be nothing new to him, delegates, because he's already started this year to register voters in the labor movement and those who are sympathetic to our cause.

I want to assure the delegates that I wouldn't rise upon the floor of this convention to nominate any delegate unless I knew that he was qualified 100% to follow out what the American Federation of Labor wants. I'm not going to take up much of your time. I want to tell the delegates that I've been a delegate to that Cambridge Central Labor Union since 1901 and I've never missed but five meetings in all that time. I have been a member of organized labor since 1883, and I'm still fighting for every organization that needs me and this delegate has been taught by me and he'll follow out what I've practiced since I was 16 years of age. Now, delegates, as I've assured you, I wouldn't nominate anybody in this convention or all the conventions in the past that I've attended, unless I knew that he was honest, conscientious, that he was in the labor movement not to better his own conditions but to better conditions of labor in general, not alone in Cambridge, but in the Fourth District. He's a resident of Cambridge, it gives me great pleasure to ask the delegates who knew me here, and there are lots of delegates who know me because I have done considerable work for most every organization that needed me, to know that I'm speaking the truth when I can recommend this delegate from the Cambridge Central Labor Union. It's been a pleasure for me to present to you Joseph D. McLaughlin, delegate from the Cambridge Central Labor Union. I thank you.

President DelMonte: The name of Joseph D. McLaughlin, Cambridge Central Labor Union, has been placed in nomination as a candidate for Vice-President in District Four. The chair recognizes John J. Mullen. Will the delegate please state his name and the local that he represents John J. Mullen.

Delegate Mullen (Lowell Central Labor

Union): It gives me great pleasure at this time to second the nomination in the Fourth District of Joseph McLaughlin, of the Cambridge Central Labor Union.

President DelMonte: The Chair recognizes William Taylor.

Delegate Taylor (Engineers, Local 602, Springfield): Mr. President and delegates to our 62nd Annual Convention. It is a pleasure and an honor for me at this time to get up for the purpose of seconding the nomination of Joseph D. McLaughlin. He is a member of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America. I have been a member of that organization for 30 years, and I have been a fighting member of that organization. Joseph McLaughlin is a young man in the labor movement. He has only been in a comparatively few years, but since he has been in the labor movement, he has shown a better grasp of trade-union matters than I have ever seen any man show. He has done a wonderful job in the Cambridge Central Labor Union, as you have perhaps heard at this convention. He is a man that when he is serving on the Executive Council, will be punctual and will be in attendance at all the meetings. He is a man that when he serves on the Executive Council, will know what's it's all about and his broad shoulders will ease the burden on the shoulders of our other officers of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. If he is needed in his district, he will respond to the call; if he is needed any place in the state, he will respond to the call, because his time is the time of the American Federation of Labor. And, my friends, today you need men in executive offices of this Massachusetts Federation of Labor that are ready to go down the line fighting for us. If diplomacy is necessary, this man has diplomacy to the highest degree, and if a fight is necessary, he'll take off his coat any time to fight for organized labor. I wouldn't get up at this convention, or get up anywhere else, to second the nomination for any man unless I thought he was a man that was 100% fit to serve. So, my friends, I hope that Joseph McLaughlin gets elected, and if he does, next year you watch the report that he puts into that book. I thank you, Mr. President, and brother and sister delegates.

President DelMonte: The name of Joseph D. McLaughlin has been seconded. The Chair recognizes William Flynn, Street Carmen, Local 589. Will you please try to face the microphone as squarely as you possibly can?

Delegate Flynn (Street Carmen, Local 589, Boston): I want to second the nomination of Brother McLaughlin, and as so many words have been said, I'm going to make it very short. I'm one of the older delegates, and I wouldn't get up at this time, Mr. Chairman, to nominate a man if I didn't know what I was talking about. And this time it gives me great pleasure to have the opportunity again to nominate Brother Joseph McLaughlin, from the Fourth District.

President DelMonte: The Chair recognizes at this time Joseph Hughes, Federal Labor Union, Watertown, 21914. Will the delegates who know that their names are here and are going to second nominees, please be near the microphone about the time they are going to speak. In other words, let's do it in baseball fashion, be on deck while the other fellow is batting. It will save us a lot of time.

Delegate Hughes (Federal Labor Union, 21914, Rubber Workers, Watertown): Mr. Chairman and delegates, I want to nominate a man who has just recently been elected Business Agent of one of the largest rubber shoe manufacturing unions in the State of Massachu-



setts for the sixth time. Six years ago, where were the rubber workers, who ever heard of them? They were an underprivileged, underpaid group of workers. But since this man has been elected Business Agent, he has brought the working conditions, the pay, the vacations, the money that they get up, so that today the rubber workers are not an underpaid or an underprivileged people, but they are now as well paid and as well privileged as any other group of workers in the state, and only through the efforts of this particular individual.

A year ago, when our congress changed from one political party to another, and the National Association of Manufacturers decided that now was the time they were going to have their inning, when we went in with him as business agent, and I serving on the committee, with the rest of the committee, the management of this rubber concern presented to us a managerial clause which would have taken away from the rubber workers all the things they had gained through the last six years. The union itself, if this particular thing had been accepted by the men or by us, would have practically made the union a nonentity. What did he do, he told them this, we won't accept it, we say to you, we'll go to our workers and we'll tell our workers you people are trying to take away from them the things that we've fought for here. So we called a special meeting on a Saturday, that Saturday it was pouring rain, it was the Saturday before Easter Sunday, and I want to say this, that all of 6,000 people in our union were down at the hall, they overflowed the stairways and they went into the streets, and they voted unanimously to go along with him and his committee, so that these manufacturers who tried to knock the laboring class of people down, could not do the thing they tried to do. They voted to strike unanimously and they voted to back us up unanimously, and don't forget this was not a question of wages, this was a question of a managerial clause that was taking privileges away from us. After that vote, with the company stooges there to see who was there and how many were there, the company called us back in and they capitulated and allowed us to use the same clause that we had through the other years.

Once again, last year, we were faced with another problem. Do you know that the Taft-Hartley Law said the people had to vote in secret ballots of the union shop. Mr. Taft and Mr. Hartley told you people that if union people were allowed to vote on the question by secret ballot, they couldn't possibly have a union shop in any place in Massachusetts. So we were the ones to try that particular thing out, a local of 6,000 people, to try to see if what Mr. Taft and Mr. Hartley said was right or what the workers said was right. We held an election in the Hood Rubber Company by secret ballot, practically everybody voted and the vote was over 5,000 for and less than 100 against, and that was caused by the unceasing efforts of the man whom I am going to place in nomination. He has gone out of his way as Business Agent in the Accident Insurance game because we have in that company a man who never through the years paid to the people who were injured the money they should get in these accidents. He went before the board himself and fought on numerous occasions on ten to twenty cases and he's won those cases and the people have received the money they should have received all through the years. He has done all those things. He is also in Unemployment Insurance. When the older workers of 65 have been pensioned off, when they've gone up before the board and the board has not allowed them unemployment insurance, he's gone out of his way, he's

fought the cases before the board and he's won them for the older workers.

And at the same time, he's still one of us, he still works with us, and he is still wearing the same size hat he always wore. So I'm going to ask you now, on the basis of these accomplishments, on the basis of the things he can do, on the basis of the things he has done, that you people consider and vote for as one of the Vice-Presidents in the Fourth District, S. A. Percoco, Business Agent of Federal Labor Union, Local 21914, Rubber Workers of Watertown.

President DelMonte: The name of Salvatore Percoco, Federal Labor Union, Local 21914, of Watertown, has been placed in nomination. The Chair now recognizes Nicholas Gargano, Teamsters, Local 379, Boston.

Delegate Gargano (Teamsters, Local 379, Boston): Mr. Chairman and delegates, after that wonderful introduction and nomination by the maker of the nomination, there is nothing left for me to say but to hope that you all consider this gentleman. He has a wonderful character, all the women, in and out of the Hood Rubber, are crazy about the man. So let us all give him one great big vote on Friday. I second the nomination of S. A. Percoco. Thank you.

President DelMonte: The Chair recognizes Aaron Velleman, Office Workers, Local 6, Boston.

Delegate Velleman (Office Workers, Local 6, Boston): Mr. Chairman, delegates, I'm going to follow along, like my old friend, Harry Joel, down here, by first reminding some of our younger delegates that I came to my first convention in 1908, and I've been here for 40 years, with very few exceptions, and I, like him, have seen the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and our labor movement grow. When I first came here, Mr. Chairman, we did not need any microphone to speak through. We had very small groups, but they were extremely sincere and hard working. I realize further and I know that we're going through a terrible social period in the labor movement and I want to remind the delegates that this is not sales talk. The time has come for us to either put on our fighting togs and fight, or else go back to the black days which have gone before. Many of those who have gone before us, many names I can mention of labor men in Massachusetts, who have now gone to their Maker, if they could only hear and see what a package they're handing us today, they would hardly believe that we are living in the year 1948 after a great world war.

I try to be as careful as I possibly can and up to this moment, I've never taken the time of the convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor to even nominate or endorse a candidate, but I've a personal knowledge of the candidate whose nomination I'm going to second. I've worked with him through our office, through Mr. Murphy's office, and now Mr. Walsh's office, for the last six years. I've seen this young man develop, and I know he's a leader, and let me state further, that I was somewhat skeptical when the group voted for a union shop clause under the Taft-Hartley Law. I asked our candidate and our business agent, "What is going to happen to us in the Hood Rubber Co.?" and his answer to me was, "Aaron, do not be afraid. We're running an educational campaign." I watched that campaign, along with Percoco, myself, and lo and behold, when the votes were counted there were 5,142 voting for, and 98 voting no and about 20 of those 98 were old-timers, who under our contract, were allowed to work in the shop without belonging to the union. They are the only group employed by Goodrich who enjoy a union shop clause. They have the finest and the best contract today



which any group of workers can work under, through the leadership and activities of the officers of that union.

Now I know, and I believe, that this young man can be of service to the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. If I thought otherwise, whether I knew him or not, knowing the serious times we're passing through, I would not take your time and second the nomination. His union said that their time is your time, and for whatever service he may be needed he can be used, and I know he can be used very usefully by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. And in seconding his nomination, Mr. Chairman, I know that he will make a grand contribution to the cause of labor. I take great pleasure in seconding the nomination of S. A. Percoco.

President DelMonte: Are there any further nominations in District Four? Does anybody desire to make a nomination in District Four? It has been moved and seconded that the nominations be closed. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor say "aye," opposed, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

President DelMonte: The Chair recognizes Ralph LeMay, Paper Makers, Fitchburg. Will the delegates who have submitted their names and intend to make speeches on nominations, on seconding of nominations, please be ready near the microphone to save some time.

Delegate LeMay (Paper Makers, Local 12, Fitchburg): Mr. Chairman, delegates, I wish to place the name of Robert Gagne in nomination.

President DelMonte: The name of Robert Gagne has been placed in nomination for District Five. The Chair recognizes Ellis Bloomquist, Carpenter's Union, Fitchburg.

Delegate Bloomquist (Carpenters, Local 778, Fitchburg): It gives me great pleasure to second the nomination of Robert Gagne for Vice-President in my area. There is a lot of work to be done, and I'm quite sure that Brother Gagne will do all that is possible. Thank you.

President DelMonte: The name of Robert Gagne has been seconded. The Chair recognizes Otto Rossmer, Papermakers, Fitchburg.

Delegate Rossmer (Paper Makers, Local 372, Fitchburg): I'd like to second the nomination of Robert Gagne.

President DelMonte: The Chair recognizes Cecelia Nicholson, of the Worcester Central Labor Union.

Delegate Nicholson (Central Labor Union, Worcester): Mr. Chairman and delegates. Knowing as I do the man I'm about to nominate—

President DelMonte: Will the delegates please bear with the young lady. She hasn't got the same kind of a voice as the man who preceded her. When we brought the convention here Ken Kelley and I both were disturbed about the noise that the roller coasters might make and the merry-go-round, and as yet I haven't heard the roller coaster or the merry-go-round. All I hear is noise from the floor. Now give this young lady an opportunity to be heard.

Delegate Nicholson: Mr. Chairman and delegates, knowing as I do the man I am about to nominate, I have worked with him for many years in the labor movement, I deem it a great honor and privilege to present the name of Samuel J. Donnelly, President of the Worcester Central Labor Union, as Vice-President in the Fifth District.

President DelMonte: The name of Samuel

Donnelly has been placed in nomination in District Five.

Delegate Jonah (Carpenters, Local 107, Worcester): I wish to second the nomination of Samuel Donnelly. He has been a very active member and now is the President of the Worcester Central Labor Union. He is also the Business Agent of the Electricians and has done a wonderful job. We know him and respect him in the city and I take it as an honor to second his nomination.

President DelMonte: Are there any further nominations or seconders for the office of Vice-President from District Five?

Delegate —: Mr. Chairman, I wish to second the nomination of Brother Sam Donnelly of Worcester, for the office of Vice-President.

President DelMonte: Are there any further seconders or nominations for District Five? It has been moved and seconded that the nominations be closed. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor say "aye," opposed, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

District Six. The Chair recognizes Harry Hogan, Carpenters, Local 177, Springfield.

Delegate Hogan (Carpenters, Local 177, Springfield): Mr. Chairman. My only interest in taking the floor this afternoon is to nominate one of the finest trade-unionists I have ever known. If I am not mistaken, he is a veteran Vice-President of the State Federation of Labor. He's not a young man—I say to you honestly that he's in the twilight of his life. His father, a trade-unionist, was involved in the Danbury Hatters' strike, was broken by that strike, lost his home and everything connected with it. Benjamin G. Hull is the man I'm referring to. He is one of the most solid men I have ever known. He comes from the foothills of the Berkshires, and is as solid as the rocks of those mountains. I want to say that it is an extreme pleasure for me to nominate Ben Hull as Vice-President of the Sixth District. Thank you.

President DelMonte: The name of Benjamin G. Hull has been placed in nomination for District Six. The chair recognizes Arthur Payette, Motion Picture Operators, Springfield.

Delegate Payette (Motion Picture Operators, Local 186, Springfield): It would be foolish for me to get up here and speak of Ben Hull's accomplishments, so in seconding his nomination, I wish you'd just turn to the Officers' Reports for the past year, since Ben has been Vice-President, and you can see that he's been a faithful worker and supporter of every one of the workers in the American Federation of Labor. I have year after year seconded his nominations, and this year it pleases me just as much as before to second the nomination of Benjamin G. Hull, Vice-President of the Sixth District.

President DelMonte: The name of Benjamin G. Hull has been seconded. The chair now recognizes Francis Lavigne, Teamsters, Local 653, of Brockton.

Delegate Lavigne (Teamsters, Local 653, Brockton): Mr. Chairman, delegates, I came here representing the Teamsters movement in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. I came here to endorse the candidacy of Ben Hull on behalf of the Teamsters movement. It is indeed a pleasure for me to have that privilege. I have perhaps more than any other delegate from the Teamsters Union needed the services of the Massachusetts State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. It is there that I have had the opportunity to learn to appreciate



the value of a veteran of the labor movement. It is there that I've had the assistance of Benjamin Hull, and that assistance has been sifted down through the entire labor movement. It should be unnecessary for anyone to tell of the accomplishments of this Will Rogers of the labor movement, and it is a pleasure for me to have had this privilege. And so, on behalf of the Teamsters movement, I second the nomination of Benjamin Hull. Thank you.

President DelMonte: The Chair recognizes Timothy Grady, Electrical Workers of Holyoke.

Delegate Grady (Electrical Workers, Local 707, Holyoke): Mr. Chairman, I just want to second the nomination of Ben Hull as Vice-President of the Sixth District.

President DelMonte: The Chair recognizes Ernest A. Johnson, Asbestos Workers of Boston.

Delegate Johnson (Asbestos Workers, Local 6, Boston): Mr. Chairman. It is with great pleasure that I second the nomination of Benjamin Hull. Ben has been a faithful worker in the interest of labor. He earned the nickname of the Will Rogers of the Labor Movement of Massachusetts, with his homespun philosophy and his wit. Even though he has held a state position, it has not deterred him from being one of the most active members of our State bureau. He has traveled with the Regional Conference Group, so-called Paul Revers, from Gloucester, Cape Ann way up to the western part of the state, giving up his own time and energy. Only once did he ever send a bill into the Massachusetts Citizens' League for Political Education. He spent his own money, his own gasoline, and his own time. I'm sure that the delegates want that kind of service, and I'm sure that they are going to reward it by the election of Ben Hull as Vice-President of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

President DelMonte: The Chair recognizes John J. Bannon, Springfield Central Labor Union.

Delegate Bannon (Springfield Central Labor Union): Mr. Chairman, I'd like to place in nomination the name of James E. Walsh. James Walsh is at present an incumbent in that office. He is energetic and tireless in his services, and the unanimous conference choice of this district.

President DelMonte: The name of James E. Walsh, Post Office Clerk, has been submitted in nomination. The Chair recognizes John C. Brown, Federal Labor Union, Chicopee.

Delegate Brown, Federal Labor Union, Local 18518, Chicopee): I arise at this time, Mr. Chairman and delegates, to second the nomination of a man who has devoted all his time and energy to the labor movement. It is a pleasure for me to second the nomination of James Walsh.

President DelMonte: Are there any further nominations or any further seconders for the office of Vice-President from District Six?

Delegate Goldrick (Springfield Central Labor Union): Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time to second the nomination for Vice-President of District Six, James E. Walsh.

President DelMonte: Are there any further nominations for District Six? It has been moved and seconded that the nominations be closed. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor say "aye," those opposed, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

District Seven. The Chair recognizes Delegate Frederick Siems, International Lady Garment Workers, 178.

Delegate Siems (International Lady Garment Workers, Local 178, Fall River): Mr. Chairman and delegates. I rise to place in nomination the name of S. P. Jason, as Vice-President from District Seven. Mr. Jason has for many years been a member of the State Board of the Federation of Labor. His record is known to the people in this convention hall. I'd like to bring to your attention that in this year, as we go into a bitter political campaign, and as we make plans for that campaign, steps have already been taken by Brother Jason to organize politically in our area. The start has been made, and I think that every support should be given to Mr. Jason to see that the job is completed.

President DelMonte: The name of Delegate S. P. Jason, District Seven, has been placed in nomination for the office of Vice-President. The Chair recognizes Clarence Damon, Steamfitters, Local 644.

Delegate Damon (Steamfitters, Local 644, New Bedford): Mr. Chairman and delegates. It is a great pleasure for me to recommend and second the motion for the nomination of S. P. Jason. In our area the word labor and Jason mean the same. He is a great organizer and he is a great educator in the political campaign we're carrying on. Labor in our district without a man like Jason would be like a boat without a rudder, and it is the unanimous decision of the caucus to place this nomination. I thank you.

President DelMonte: The Chair recognizes Israel Learner for the purpose of seconding the nomination of Brother Jason.

Delegate Learner (Teamsters, Local 259, Boston): Mr. Chairman and delegates. I'm seconding the nomination of Brother Jason, who is so well-known to all the delegates present. And all I can say that if all those in office would ever undertake to do the laborious work in the interests of labor that Brother Jason has accomplished for us, then the labor movement would never be confronted with any legislation such as we face today. It is indeed a pleasure and privilege to second the nomination of my good friend, Brother Jason.

President DelMonte: The Chair wishes to notify the delegates that Philip Kramer wishes to second the nomination of Brother Jason. He may have stepped out to a committee meeting momentarily and if we are still under the nomination of Vice-President District Seven, the Chair will recognize him upon his immediate return to the hall. The Chair now recognizes Dorothy B. DeLoid.

Delegate DeLoid (Central Labor Union, New Bedford): Mr. Chairman and fellow delegates. It gives me great pleasure to again nominate for office Daniel J. McCarthy for District Seven. I had this pleasure last year and I enjoy it again, because I know the work that Mr. McCarthy has done this year, and how much his group has progressed through his endeavor. Mr. McCarthy is Business Agent for the International Lady Garment Workers, Business Agent for the Plumbers since 1937, and is at the present time President of the Fall River Central Labor Union. It is because of his fine understanding and cooperation that the New Bedford area and the Fall River area are able to get along so well and we are able to do so many really progressive things. I ask you people to think of Mr. McCarthy as one of the finest Vice-Presidents they can ever have in their council. Thank you.

President DelMonte: The name of Daniel J. McCarthy has been placed in nomination for the office of Vice-President in District Seven. The Chair recognizes Raymond Bachand, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks.



Delegate Bachand (Railway and Steamship Clerks at Large): Mr. Chairman and fellow delegates. I rise at this time to second the nomination of Daniel J. McCarthy.

President DelMonte: Are there any other seconders?

Delegate Blaney (American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, Local 451, Charlestown): Mr. Chairman, I've gone throughout the Commonwealth recently, having been appointed as a special representative of the International Union and have been given a great deal of help by Brothers McCarthy and Jason, I've called on them at all hours of the day and night and I've found them excellent and willing workers. I have learned of their reputation throughout that district, and it gives me great pleasure, if it's not out of order, to second the nominations of Brother Jason and Brother McCarthy at this time.

President DelMonte: Any other seconders for Brother Jason?

Delegate A. Reardon (Central Labor Union, Fall River): At this time, Mr. Chairman, I take great pleasure in seconding the nomination, as the previous speaker said, of both Brother Jason, of New Bedford and Dan McCarthy, of Fall River. We of Fall River and New Bedford realize what it means to have leadership. In our two Vice-Presidents we have, I think, one of the finest leaderships of anybody in any part of the country, so at this time, Mr. Chairman, I would like to second both the nomination of Brother Jason and Brother McCarthy.

President DelMonte: When the Chair stated Brother Jason, he didn't mean to be partial. I didn't know that they were nominating the second Vice-President. So it's Brother Jason and Brother McCarthy. Any further nominations from that district? The chair recognizes Arthur Anctil, Carpenters' Local 1035, of Taunton.

Delegate Anctil (Carpenters, Local 1035, Taunton): I wish at this time to place in nomination a man who realizes there are other cities in the Seventh District besides New Bedford and Fall River. There are many cities in that district who have never seen, except in one instance, Brother McCarthy at one of their meetings. There is a large field for organization here and never at any time to my knowledge in the past eight years has anyone from the New Bedford District ever come in. So now I place before you a man who is not new to the labor movement, a man who was on the Executive Board of directors of the Massachusetts State Council of Carpenters, also of the Massachusetts Building Trade, prior to his enlistment into the service in 1942. I now place before you a fighter, and a man who is still with the labor movement, Joseph E. Guilbeault, Carpenters, Local 1416, New Bedford.

President DelMonte: That was delegate Arthur Anctil. The Chair recognizes James F. Loftus, Electrical Workers, Local B-224, New Bedford.

Delegate Loftus (Electrical Workers, Local B-224, New Bedford): Mr. Chairman, realizing that the delegates are tired and have heard a lot of speaking today, I'll be very brief and say I take a great deal of pleasure in nominating Joseph Guilbeault for the office of Vice-President of Seventh District.

President DelMonte: Any further seconders, Seventh District?

Delegate Hogan (Carpenters, Local 177, Springfield): Mr. Chairman, I'd like to second the nomination of Joe Guilbeault. I've known Joe for about sixteen years and he's always been a hard-

fighting, faithful fellow. I think he would be an asset to the State Federation of Labor, and I do take pleasure in seconding his nomination.

President DelMonte: Are there any further nominations for District Seven? It has been moved and seconded that the nominations be closed. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor say, "aye," opposed, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Nominations for Vice-Presidents-At-Large. As Secretary Kelley read to you from our Constitution, we are allowed to have two Vice-Presidents-At-Large, one is to be a woman and the other is to be a delegate chosen by a body represented as a state group. The chair recognizes at this time, J. Arthur Moriarty, Typographical Union, Local 13, Boston.

Delegate Moriarty (Typographical Union, Local 13, Boston): Mr. Chairman. I rise at this time to place in nomination for Vice-President-At-Large, the name of Mary C. Cadigan. Miss Cadigan was elected to this office last year, and she has served that post with great ability and has been a credit, not only to herself, but to the entire State Federation of Labor, and she comes to us with much experience in the labor movement and also with a wonderful background and an educator of high reputation. She is also a Vice-President of the American Federation of Teachers, and is very active in her own organization, the Boston Teachers' Union. I may say right here, the Boston Teachers' Union, for many years, has had a very difficult time in organizing the teachers of Boston, but under her guidance and counsel, the Boston Teachers Union has made wonderful progress. May I say, also, that there is a great possibility at the present time that the entire teaching force of the City of Boston may become members of the Boston Teachers' Union, and much of the credit is due to Miss Cadigan. This morning you heard the inspiring address of the Archbishop, and you also heard that instructive report by Director Johnson, of the Massachusetts Citizens' League for Political Education. There is another compelling reason why I'm urging the re-election of Miss Cadigan. In this coming election, the women's vote is going to be a tremendous factor, due to the high cost of living and the housing situation. Miss Cadigan has that touch of femininity, and the approach to the feminine mind; I know that she's going to be a great service to this organization in the campaign that labor will put on in this coming election. Therefore, Mr. President, I again urge the re-election of Miss Cadigan, and it is a privilege to be allowed to present her name as a candidate.

President DelMonte: The name of Mary C. Cadigan, Teachers Union of Boston, has been placed in nomination for the woman delegate as Vice-President-At-Large. The Chair now recognizes Dorothy DeLoid.

Delegate DeLoid (Central Labor Union, New Bedford): Mr. Chairman and delegates, it gives me great pleasure to second the nomination of Mary C. Cadigan for Vice-President-At-Large. I'm not going to enlarge on the remarks given before, because I can't add anything to them. They've told you the story, and it certainly is true of Mary Cadigan. Thank you.

President DelMonte: The Chair recognizes Harold Ulrich, Brotherhood of Railroad and Steamship Clerks.

Delegate Ulrich (Railway and Steamship Clerks-At-Large): Mr. Chairman and delegates. Two years ago at Worcester, and last year again at Springfield, I had the privilege of presenting



to the convention the nomination for the office of Vice-President-At-Large, from an organization affiliated on a state-wide basis, a distinguished officer of our organization. On both occasions the delegates elected this man. He served with distinction on the Executive Council and, we believe, with distinction to his own organization. He made a material contribution, along with the other associate members of the Executive Council, in the type of work that has made possible the degree of unity that we have seen at this convention, and which is so essential to win the great fight we are facing in the trying days ahead. His untimely death, in February of this year, cast a great shadow upon all of us who knew him. At the time of his death, the next senior ranking officer in his organization, under the laws of that organization became acting general chairman, a position that Ernie Longley held prior to his death, representing the clerk-employee members of our organization. At the subsequent meetings of their board, the man whom I'm now about to place in nomination performed such commendable service in the position as acting general chairman, he was elected to that position for the next four years. The Executive Council of the State Federation, in their wisdom, elected him to the position made vacant by the death of Brother Longley. This man is a quiet chap, he has a way of doing things without talking too much about them. I think the punch that he has is covered with a velvet glove, but make no mistake about it, when the interest of his membership and the interest of the trade-union movement is involved, he's a real fighter. It gives me great pleasure to place in nomination for the position of Vice-President-At-Large, the name of George W. Hurley, of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks.

President DelMonte: The name of George W. Hurley has been placed in nomination as Vice-President-At-Large. The Chair now recognizes Peter J. Day, Brotherhood of Railroad and Steamship Clerks, Local 2028.

Delegate Day (Railroad and Steamship Clerks-At-Large): Mr. Chairman, I am a political neophyte to these conventions and I hope I can attend more. When I walked in, I was given this badge, and I notice upon the badge the clasp of friendship, a friendship that seems predominant amongst the members of the organization. There is nothing more enduring than truth, and that truth is embodied in George W. Hurley, the candidate for Vice-President-At-Large. I have known him for many, many years. I grew up with him. Lately he asked me to seek office in the organization to which I belong. I took a deep interest in the past, discovering everything I could to help my fellow-workers. But this is the greatest feeling that I have ever had—to sit right down with real intelligent men, men who are fighters on the right, men who will beat the left hook with the right cross, and the right cross is followed by our Vice-President-At-Large, George W. Hurley. And I hope the members will bear in mind the spirit of friendliness I have watched from the side, and vote for George W. Hurley as Vice-President-At-Large. Thank you.

President DelMonte: Are there any further seconds or nominators? The Chair wishes to make a correction. Under the constitution, the name of Mary Cadigan, was submitted as candidate for Vice-President-At-Large. The Chair should have asked at that particular time were there any further nominations for that office. The Chair was confused because it was handed both papers, and assumed that two had to be elected as we have been doing. The Chair now wishes to ask the delegates, are there any further nominations for the candidate for dele-

gate-at-large women's division? It has been moved and seconded that the nominations be closed. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor say "aye," opposed, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

The name of George Hurley has been placed in nomination and seconded. Are there any further nominations? It has been moved and seconded that the nominations be closed. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor say "aye," opposed, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Now we come to the office of the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent. The Chair recognizes Harry A. Russell, Engineers, Local 849, Boston.

Delegate Russell (Engineers, Local 849, Boston): Mr. Chairman and brother delegates, I believe this to be the most serious nomination and one of the more important phases of the convention itself. Less than two weeks ago, we were discussing political action on how to overcome the terrible job of defeating the three referenda. One labor man said that in order to enthrone our members, we, ourselves, must be enthusiastic. If there were ever a time in the history of Massachusetts labor that merits enthusiasm, it's now. There are in the state of Massachusetts many, many men representing labor with years and years of experience, and I'm sorry to say that it's had its effect. We have arrived at a point in Massachusetts labor where youth is beginning to speak. The time is now, when youth is going to take over. We've made a pretty good start in the state of Massachusetts to perpetuate and to stimulate, to enthrone and to have the kind of daring, the kind of enthusiasm that comes only with youth, and understanding. I want to say that Massachusetts is in a happy position to again have the privilege to have a young man, with enthusiasm, with ability, and with vision. I want to say that I've nominated many people for office in this state federation, but this is one of the most pleasing. I wish to nominate for the ensuing term Kenneth J. Kelley, our present Secretary-Treasurer.

President DelMonte: The name of Kenneth J. Kelley, Quincy Central Labor Union, has been placed in nomination for the office of Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent. The Chair recognizes J. Arthur Moriarty, Typographical Union, Local 13, of Boston.

Delegate Moriarty (Typographical, Local 13, Boston): Mr. Chairman. I rise at this time to second the nomination of Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent Kenneth Kelley. It seems almost unnecessary to make any words of commendation for this young man. I believe the report that you have read of his activities during the past year is one of the finest commendations that anybody here in this hall could give. And may I say, in passing, that of the many years I have been a delegate to the State Federation of Labor, I think his report this year is one of the finest I have ever had the pleasure of reading and attempting to digest. Let us also bring to our minds, that there has been during the past few years, a growing trend against our labor movement, and the Legislative Agent, in the work he has accomplished, to my mind, is outstanding. And I say, the report itself speaks for this young man. This being the year of decision, it is my privilege and great honor to second the nomination of Ken Kelley.

President DelMonte: The name of Kenneth J. Kelley has been seconded. The Chair now recognizes Walter E. Kenefick, Electrical Workers of Greenfield.

Delegate Kenefick (International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 761, Greenfield): This opportunity afforded me this afternoon, in seconding the nomination of Ken



Kelley, gives me unlimited pleasure. I realize, and I believe every delegate in this hall realizes, that when he assumed the responsibility of Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent of the State Federation of Labor, he was going to be burdened with a great many responsibilities, and since assuming that office those responsibilities have increased. We all appreciate the fact that in the year 1948 those responsibilities have been tremendous, and Ken Kelley has carried out the duties of his office in assuming those responsibilities in a most capable way. It has been a great pleasure for me today to hear that John DelMonte was again selected by practically acclamation to be your President for the next year. My duties carry me throughout New England, and it's not only been a great saying in the State of Massachusetts, but in every state I've gone into, that we've got a great team in President DelMonte and Ken Kelley. Let us keep that team, let us keep that team working this year and don't let us split it apart, and let us elect Ken Kelley as Secretary-Treasurer.

President DelMonte: The Chair recognizes S. P. Jason, Teamsters, Local 59, New Bedford.

Delegate Jason (Teamsters, Local 59, New Bedford): Mr. Chairman and delegates, I rise at this time to second the nomination of the man whose nomination it gave me great pleasure to second two years ago in Worcester. I've worked with Ken Kelley since the days when he was an agent on the War Labor Board. I know the value of cooperation and I've received that cooperation from Ken Kelley. As you remember, not very long ago, the Teamsters Union in New Bedford, were confronted with a grave and serious problem, and when it needed that cooperation we were KO'd by the Electrical Workers Union of New Bedford, when they ordered their own men through the picket line of members of Local 59.

President DelMonte: Will the delegate state his name and the union he represents and then the point of order.

The name is James F. Loftus (Electrical Workers, Local B-224, New Bedford): I raise the point of order. This has nothing to do with the nomination of the Legislative Agent. If there's any dirt in New Bedford, we can clean it up in New Bedford.

President DelMonte: Inasmuch as we are under the order of nomination, the Chair has no way of determining what the nominator is going to say, or the seconder of a nominator. Therefore in determining the point of order, the Chair would rule this way. The delegate will please try to stay away from personalities or personal feelings. Let's hear him out and see whether or not he goes back onto personalities or other things than nominations.

Delegate Jason: Mr. Chairman and delegates, if you will go back to the transcript you will find that I was discussing cooperation. I was talking about the cooperation that my district has received from our present Legislative Agent, and I was trying to tell you, Mr. Chairman and delegates, that we received very little cooperation from the rest of the delegation. I'm talking about a year of cooperation and not disunity. However, if the shoe fits the delegate who just spoke, let him walk barefooted. This year, Mr. Chairman, more than ever in the history of the State Federation of Labor you are going to be confronted with problems such as you've never been confronted with before. You are going to find that you must have a man as your Secretary-Treasurer and Legislative Agent who is young and militant, and who will fight and that is the reason why I'm seeking the nomination of Kenneth Kelley. You're

going to find this year and next year that instead of being, as Joe Keenan pointed out the other day, on the defensive as we have been, this is going to be the year that we need a man who will be on the offensive. And I think, Mr. Chairman, the man for this job is Kenneth Kelley.

President DelMonte: The Chair recognizes the Honorable James Moriarty, Sheetmetal Workers, Local 17, Boston. He's at a committee meeting and he has submitted his name and the Chair is to understand that he, also, seconds the nomination of Kenneth J. Kelley. Are there any further nominations for the office of Secretary-Treasurer?

Delegate Kelley (Meat Cutters Union, Local 592, Boston): Mr. Chairman, it is only fitting and proper that a fellow member of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters, of which Ken Kelley is also a member, second his nomination. This I now do with the greatest of pleasure.

Delegate Dooley (Firefighters, Local 718, Boston): Mr. President, I know there is no need of my seconding the nomination of Ken Kelley for this job. But it was Ken who led the Firefighters of Boston through the legislative maze at the state house, and for that we'll never forget him. So the Boston Firefighters, Local 718 want to say to Ken—good luck in the nomination!

President DelMonte: Are there any further nominations? The Chair hearing no further nominations for the office of Secretary-Treasurer. . . . Will the delegate state his name and the union he represents.

Delegate Morrissey (Teamsters Local 25, Boston): Mr. Chairman and delegates, it might seem a little bit peculiar for yours truly to be standing in front of this microphone at this time in the interest of the candidacy of Kenneth Kelley, inasmuch as it was no secret to anybody at the convention that when his election took place I led the Teamsters in opposition to Ken Kelley. However, I want to relate a little story that I think is timely and it goes something like this. While we were in opposition to Ken Kelley, it was simply because of the fact that it was a vacant office at that time and there was another young man by the name of Franklin Murphy who had indicated a desire to become the Legislative Agent of your federation. He was defeated in his quest for that office and the Teamsters went down to defeat with him, but we have never been known as an organization that took particular delight in remaining in a position of defeat, and we have, when circumstances warranted, regardless of the setback we might have received, always endeavored to do the thing that was right under the circumstances. We've been politically opposed, in many instances, to some of the viewpoints as expressed by the federation through its Legislative Agent. However, as I said earlier, when I was nominating President DelMonte, this is the year, and to borrow Ken Kelley's pet phrase, this is the year of decision. Let it be recorded in the record of the minutes of the convention, that we of the Teamsters join with the rest of the delegates at this convention, and want it so recorded as thinking that Ken Kelley has done a swell job under very difficult circumstances for the office of Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent.

President DelMonte: Are there any further nominations?

Delegate —: I wish to make a motion at this time if you will accept it, that nominations now cease for that office.

President DelMonte: It's been regularly moved and seconded that the nominations for the office of Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent are to be closed. Are you ready for the ques-



tion? All those in favor say "aye," those contrary-minded, "no." It is the unanimous desire of this convention, and so ordered. Brother Kelley will speak to you tomorrow. Brother Kelley was supposed to be on the program speaking earlier than this but because of the way things have been going here it hasn't fitted in. I hope that the delegates don't leave because nominations are not closed. Beyond that, I want to remind the delegates now that we have arrived at the hour of adjournment and that it becomes necessary for a motion to continue us on.

Delegate Moriarty (Typographical, Local 13, Boston): Mr. President, I move that we continue our negotiations so that the business of the day may be completed. I hope the motion is in order.

President DelMonte: Does the Chair understand your motion is that we extend the time? Delegate Moriarty of Typographical Union, Local 13, moves that the time of adjournment be extended. Are you ready for the question? Those in favor say "aye," those opposed, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered. The nominations are still in progress.

The office of delegate to the A.F. of L. and alternate delegate to the A.F. of L. convention. Might the Chair take this opportunity to explain that in a convention sometime ago, in the city of Springfield, by virtue of a motion, the Secretary-Treasurer-Elect would be the delegate to the convention and that the President-Elect would be the alternate. Since then we have been nominating candidates, those who aspire for the office and those who were elected, to the delegate position. I have wondered why we had to do it, when our constitution or the records of the convention show that as the mandate of the convention. Are there any delegates that wish to aspire as a delegate to the National American Federation of Labor convention?

Delegate —: Did I understand you to say that the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent was the delegate and the President is the alternate? Is that true?

President DelMonte: That has been the custom in the past.

Delegate —: Mr. Chairman, would I be in order in regard to making another motion on this question? Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a motion, and speak on the motion, if I may, afterwards, that the State Federation of Labor send two delegates, if it's possible under the constitution, to the American Federation of Labor's convention. The Secretary-Treasurer Legislative Agent, and also the President of the State Federation of Labor. And I would like to make that a motion and then speak upon it.

President DelMonte: The motion is not quite in order, because the State Federation of Labor is entitled only to one delegate. So that the delegate has been, as I stated, in the past, the Secretary-Treasurer-Elect and the alternate has always been, as I remember, the President-Elect.

Delegate —: Then may I change it, and make this motion, that the alternate also go to the convention of the American Federation of Labor? I'd like to make that as a motion, if I may.

President DelMonte: That, I believe, is what I'm trying to point out to the delegates. It's within the records of our convention, that at Worcester or Springfield a motion was made, seconded, and carried, that the alternate delegate go as an observer. Now what we're trying to do is overcome placing this on the ballot, if that's possible. The Chair feels that it must go on the ballot, under the Australian system.

We have not prepared any nominators or seconders, so if anybody would desire to nominate a delegate and an alternate delegate, the Chair will accept it.

Delegate —: In other words, if we move to close the nomination, that would settle it?

President DelMonte: No. If you desire that the Secretary-Treasurer-Elect will be your delegate, the chair will entertain a nomination in that respect. Then, if you desire your President-Elect to be the alternate, the Chair will again accept it. And, then, if there are any further nominations, the Chair will have to accept them, of course.

Delegate —: Then I'll make a motion at this time that the President of the federation be the alternate to the National Convention.

President DelMonte: Do I hear the nomination seconded? I believe the Chair might clear it up. The delegate must have meant that the alternate to the convention for that office he was nominating the President-Elect. Is that right? Does anyone second that nomination? The President-Elect has been chosen to be the alternate delegate. Are there any further nominations for the alternate delegate? Hearing none, the position of alternate delegate to the convention has been regularly moved. The motion is to close it. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor say "aye," opposed, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered. And now a delegate.

Delegate —: I make a motion at this time that the Secretary-Treasurer-Elect be the delegate to the national convention, with all his expenses paid.

President DelMonte: The Chair accepts the nomination of the Secretary-Treasurer-Elect to be the delegate to the national convention. Do I hear that nomination seconded? Are there any further nominations?

Delegate —: Mr. Chairman, I move that the nominations be closed.

President DelMonte: It's been regularly moved and seconded that the nominations for delegate to the A.F. of L. convention be closed. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor say "aye," those opposed, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate —: Mr. Chairman, it is my personal privilege to be heard further in this case. I think in the history written of the delegates to the A. F. of L. conventions, you will find the records show a fellow by the name of Russell made a motion that the retiring President of the federation be given some sort of an honor, some sort of a memento, by sending him as such to the A. F. of L. convention. That man is in the hall here, today. I think that this motion covers that it is the President-Elect, but I hope that we're not establishing any new precedent. I think that a man who served as the President of our federation, has given to us year in and year out, I think that while we may be sending the President-Elect, I would much prefer to have him going as the retiring president of our year of 1948. But in order to keep the records clear so that another year when we want to send a delegate to this A. F. of L. convention, I hope we won't ever exclude the retiring president.

President DelMonte: The Chair had no purpose in changing the procedure. The Chair was perhaps a little confused in putting it to the delegates. All we wanted to say to you was this. Both Ken Kelley and myself being the Secretary-Treasurer-Elect and the President-Elect respectively, had no time to ask anybody out there to nominate us, and so we asked you to do it from the floor, and in trying to get that point over, we've chased all over the coun-



try and back again, but I think we've served the purpose. We have two candidates now that will aspire for delegate and alternate delegate to the convention in that period. The nominations of officers, according to our constitution, have been all filled and completed. The Chair will now entertain a motion that the order of business of nomination be terminated.

Delegate —: Mr. Chairman, I make a motion that the order of business be terminated.

President DelMonte: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the nominations be terminated at this particular time. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor say "aye," those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Before I recognize the delegate at the microphone, there have been people waiting here patiently to make certain announcements. Building Trades are meeting in the rear of the hall on the veranda. I also have an announcement to make for the Constitution Committee. For those of you who are constitutionally minded, and like to get into the discussions and debates, the Constitution Committee has informed the Chair, that its report will be made here tomorrow morning at approximately 11 o'clock. This is very important to the delegates. There are several changes and revisions, and I don't want the delegates to feel that the meeting is about to be adjourned, because we have other business to come here tonight, and I know you're going to like it. The Chair now recognizes J. Arthur Moriarty.

Delegate Moriarty (Typographical, Local 13, Boston): Mr. Chairman, due to the expiration time for the filing of resolutions, the delegates of the Boston Typographical Union No. 13 respectfully request the consent of the convention to offer a resolution.

President DelMonte: The unanimous consent to submit a resolution has been requested by Typographical Union No. 13. What is the pleasure of the delegates? It's been regularly moved and seconded that unanimous consent be granted. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor say, "aye," those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered. The resolution will be submitted to the Resolutions Committee.

At this time, a young man who has been waiting very patiently . . . before I put this fellow on Brother Abe Kalish, of the *Reporter*, the magazine of the Education Committee, would like to take up one minute of your time.

Delegate Kalish (American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, Local 731, Boston): I'm sorry to take this time, but most of you have received copies of the *Reporter*, which is issued by the Education Committee of the State Federation, and it is really your own paper. I'm here to urge you to get behind it in two ways. First, if you have pertinent information, send it in to the state office for inclusion so that other unions can benefit therefrom. Second, for your more active members, we urge that you order bundle orders, twenty-five for \$1.00, which will, in turn, allow us to extend the free mailing list so that every newspaper, every radio station, every library, every progressive and general organization in this state, will receive copies of the *Reporter*. For those who have not received copies, there will be some on the table near the registration. Thank you.

President DelMonte: I want to thank Abe Kalish. He's done a splendid job, and I didn't mean to take away from him any more time. At this time, we have a young fellow who was scheduled to speak to you this morning and has patiently waited around all afternoon, and

he's pretty busy. I wish that the delegates would come in and listen to him. I know you're going to like it, for he has a very important message.

The State Building Trades will meet at the rear of the hall immediately.

This young fellow, when I first met him was assisting us, and when I say us, I mean more so Ken Kelley at the State House, on certain legislative matters. We talked with him, and we knew that he had a bill of goods. The State Federation of Labor was much in need of a legal advisor, so we brought the matter to the Executive Council and they gave us authorization to hire this fellow as our legal advisor. He represents many unions. He represents the American Federation of Radio Artists, which is a division of the Associated Actors and Artists of America. He represents many other unions too numerous to mention. He has been on the radio for us time and time again.

Will the delegates pay attention to the Chair?

I want to, at this time, present to you the newly appointed legal advisor of the State Federation of Labor, Mr. Robert M. Segal, who will discuss, "Restrictive Labor Laws in the Various States."

### ROBERT M. SEGAL

#### (Legal Advisor, Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Most of you have seen me in action in public relations, but now I've come back to you as legal advisor. Several years ago Congress had before it a full-employment bill, but the legislature wouldn't pass it. Yet, last year Congress did pass a full-employment bill for one group of people, namely, the Taft-Hartley Law, which you know is a full-employment bill for lawyers. You've heard the bill characterized as—"Heaven for the lawyer, purgatory for the employer, and hell for the unions." But I'm not going to spend any time on the Taft-Hartley Law, because you'll hear about that from other people. I'm more interested at the present time in state labor legislation. Simultaneous with the passage of the Taft-Hartley Law by the federal government, states throughout the country were also passing restrictive labor legislation and indulging in their special winter sport of "labor-baiting."

Restrictive legislation in the states of the United States has been coming thick and fast; in 1947 thirty states enacted some form of legislation which would hamper labor unions. Now mind you, these states had time to pass this legislation at a period when there were five other important factors which, all of you know, were neglected by our legislators. First of all, of course, there was the cost of living. In Boston, since 1939, the cost of living has gone up 71%. In the last two years it has risen 30%, and in the last 12 months, more than 10%. We know what we can do with the old troublesome \$2 bill today; we can go out and buy almost a dollar's worth of goods. The second factor associated with the cost of living has been prices. Meat, you know, is approaching the dollar-and-a-half per pound level. More specifically, food prices show a jump of 200% in the last 9 years. In Boston alone, meat prices have gone up 13% in one year. Fuel has gone up 17%, and they blame this on wages. You've heard this before. Yet a recent study shows that in 1946 wages went up in certain industries about 15%; this should have meant a cost increase of 2½%, yet prices in these same industries jumped 18%. It's an old story now, as illustrated when steel went up a short time ago, this should have



meant an increase in the cost of automobiles of \$8 an automobile. Actually, several automobile companies changed their prices with a \$75 increase. Third, net profits in the United States (and when I say net profits I mean profits after taxation) are now at an unprecedented level of \$19,000,000,000. That, mind you, surpasses the profit picture of the war period and surpasses the peak of 1929 when we had a record of \$8,000,000,000 in profits. The National City Bank last year showed that profits had jumped 50% over the year before. The fourth factor, and I will summarize these and not discuss them as I planned to this morning. The fourth factor is something you know about personally. That's the rate of savings. One-quarter of the family units in the United States today spend more money than they made last year. Savings have declined and bonds are being cashed. There are also other factors. For instance, I don't have to tell you about veteran housing or the lack of action on veteran's housing. I don't have to tell you what they didn't do about Social Security or the extension of the Minimum Wage Law.

But all this time, when these vital factors were in the picture, legislators only had time to bring about a reversal in the trend of labor legislation. You know what happened on the federal level. After the Norris-LaGuardia Act, the National Labor Relations Law, the minimum-wage and Social Security Laws, the trend changed. The Lea Act came first, then the Smith-Connolly Act in 1943, and finally the Taft-Hartley Law in 1947. More particularly, let us look at the state laws and see what they are doing on that level, because I think that topic has been really neglected by all of us. In 1937, Wisconsin and Massachusetts passed liberal state labor laws. This example was followed by 10 states, but in 1939 there was a reversal in this trend, statutes were passed in some 30-odd states restricting labor unions in one manner or other. The type of restrictive labor laws that have been passed in these states takes three forms: (1) Limitation of Union methods and security; (2) Regulation of the internal affairs of the Union; and (3) A change in the policy and theory of the laws themselves.

Briefly, the first type of regulation was of union objectives and methods. Union security, which in 1946 covered 11,000,000 workers, and which in 1948 was favored by employees in 98% of the union shop elections conducted by the NLRB under the Taft-Hartley Law was the first aim of the legislators. Eighteen states today restrict or outlaw some form of union security. North Dakota last month passed the 18th bill restricting labor legislation and union security. Five of these states actually have constitutional amendments banning all types of union security provisions. Twelve states prohibit the closed shop altogether, 11 of them don't allow you to have maintenance of membership. Why in Georgia, if you write a maintenance of membership agreement, or any other form of union security, you can go to the chain gang for 12 months. The check-off which covered 6,000,000 people in 1946 is curbed in approximately 12 states. After union security, the next topic the states turned to was strikes. Today there are 11 states which restrict strikes, and 6 states have cooling-off periods. Actually you know what a cooling-off period is—it amounts to a heating-up period. Violations of these are punishable by criminal penalties. The next thing they turned to was picketing. In total 13 states restrict some form of picketing. Now here in Massachusetts you know what happened on picketing. You can't picket or strike for any form of union security—that, mind you, in spite of the fact that the United

States' Supreme Court has said that picketing is a form of free speech. Just as lawyers use text books, just as doctors use medical books, and other groups use the newspapers—the only free speech weapon that the labor union has is the picket line which advises the people of labor's position. Well in spite of that and in spite of the statements of the Supreme Court, the Massachusetts court has taken the position that picketing for a closed shop, union shop, or even maintenance of membership is illegal. Boycotts were restricted in approximately 14 states; five of them fortunately have been declared unconstitutional. Coercive tactics were dealt with in many states. Now what do they mean by "coercive tactics"? Wisconsin said that if a group of unionists look at an individual and keep staring at him, that is an illegal practice. They have also said that if they look at him disdainfully and bring social pressure on an individual, that's an unfair labor practice on the part of a union. Those are some of the things the states dealt with when they came to the problem of union objectives and measures.

The second main object the states turned to was the internal affairs of the union. Eleven states require some form of financial returns and registration on the part of labor unions. Massachusetts, in 1946, was one of those states. Union elections are regulated in 5 states, and some of the states, Florida for instance, even require union agents to get licenses, and they won't give you a license if they don't consider you to be a man of good moral character, according to their definition. Membership policies are also restricted in nine states. In spite of the fact that labor organizations are voluntary unincorporated associations, these states regulate them as if they were corporations.

Changes in the general policies and theories of the labor laws were the third factor dealt with by some of the states. What they did particularly was to change the laws from protecting and aiding free collective bargaining to restricting labor union methods. Individual bargaining and government regulations became the order of the day rather than free collective bargaining. The states that have passed this type of regulation include Arizona, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Colorado, Georgia and other agricultural and non-industrial states. In an effort to thwart free organization, these states have completely reversed the trend in labor legislation. We, too, have reversed the trend. What about Massachusetts? In this state, while we passed the Baby Wagner Act in 1937, and set up some form of Peaceful Persuasion statute, yet in 1943 we reversed the trend by regulating work permits. In 1946 we had the Barnes Law, in 1947 we had the three so-called "Slichter laws." In addition, the court decisions in this state have limited picketing, have limited the object of strikes, and then there was the Taft-Hartley which outlaws the closed shop and limits the union shop in interstate commerce industries in this state. You would think we've had enough here in Massachusetts. That was the slogan used two years ago. Well have we had enough? One hour ago today the Citizens' Union had the final chance to file, and I understand they did file at the state house, three anti-labor referenda. Now you've heard about these three undemocratic bills and I'm not going to spend too much time on them for you'll hear about them again. You probably have by this time, in your hand, the pamphlet called "Danger!—The Anti-Labor Referenda and You!" I suggest you read this very carefully for these bills affect you directly. They don't affect only the union leader, they don't affect just the ordinary man at the top, they affect every individual in the labor-union movement, they affect



every man in this Commonwealth and every worker within the province of this particular law. They can undermine the excellent record of labor-management relations in this state. Let's analyze the three bills very briefly. I just want to spend one minute, because too often we pass over them. The first measure sets up "the old open" shop. It's called, and very cleverly phrased, the "right to work." What it means by the right to work, is the right of a non-unionist to work at union conditions without paying the freight—the so-called free rider. Or it also means the right of the labor scab to work by undercutting labor wages set up by union contracts. Now I want to mention just a few facts about this particular bill—something we all should remember. First, the bill was unanimously defeated by the Massachusetts Senate, 36 to 0, and mind you the Senate in this Commonwealth can hardly be called a "liberal" group. The House, which is staffed with few liberal people, overwhelmingly defeated this bill 203 to 5. The Committee on Labor and Industries, composed of both Republicans and Democrats, unanimously condemned this bill as follows: "To outlaw the union shop would in the opinion of the Committee be detrimental to the public interest and the best interest of labor and management." Employers testified against this bill, for it penalizes the fair-minded employer. Even the Slichter Committee unanimously opposed this type of bill which outlaws useful and well-established practices in all important Massachusetts industries; it recommended that all union security clauses should be left to free collective bargaining. No industrial state in the United States has passed this type of drastic legislation.

Union security provisions, as you well know, are already drastically restricted in this state. By court decisions, it is illegal to strike or picket for any form of union security. The Taft-Hartley Law outlaws the closed shop in interstate commerce industries, and the Slichter Laws limit the union's powers even under a valid union shop. In spite of these and other restrictions, this bill would make it a *crime* for you, your employer, and your union representative to write a union shop, maintain membership, or any other form of union security agreement. I said a crime, and that is exactly what the bill does. It subjects anyone who writes a union security agreement to criminal penalties; even though everyone in the shop may vote in favor of union security, everyone who writes this agreement can be sent to jail!

The second bill sets up a complicated strike-voting procedure. This appears very fine on the face of it, but when you realize it, you will find that it requires a majority of the *eligible* votes rather than the majority of those that cast their ballot. This differs from every type of democratic election we hold in this country. The 80th Congress was not elected this way; the legislatures in your Massachusetts Senate and House are not elected this way. On top of that, it is reminiscent of the Smith-Connolly Act which was not extended because it failed for that very reason, it set up countless needless elections. Four states (Oregon, Kansas, Colorado and Alabama) have already declared similar laws unconstitutional. Although there was no evidence before the committee in favor of this particular bill, and the entire bill was voted down by the legislature, yet you have it on the ballot in front of you now in November.

Regulation of union elections is the third

bill—the election of your union officers is hamstrung with red tape by this measure. What that means is that it will substitute political controls for the orderly procedure by which you elect your union officers the way you did today. Instead of your usual caucus' and other democratic procedures, it would make your union a political madhouse, reminiscent of many of the political machines. It prohibits the democratic delegate type of election as practiced in unpolitical, fraternal and social organizations. There is no such regulation of corporations or other groups. This bill with its strict requirements and annual elections is set up for one type of voluntary association and only one type, and that's the labor union.

So I say in Massachusetts these three proposals also reverse the trend, the same as they do in other parts of the country. They would return Massachusetts to the dark ages in labor relations in one way, and secondly, they would put us on a par with every agricultural state in the United States, because these bills are not the law in any state of industrial character in this country. Furthermore these bills with their strict requirements and criminal penalties can be classed among the most stringent labor laws in the country. They remind us of the type of legislation first introduced in dictatorship countries to destroy labor organizations.

This, I say, represents a challenge to you people. It represents a challenge to all labor. More particularly it represents a challenge to the 62nd Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. Just as in 1887 when you had your first convention, called by Local 97, Cigarmakers' Union, there was a challenge before the group—you, too, have that challenge before you today! It is a challenge not only to every one of you, but to our entire democratic system because, as you've heard Frank Fenton and Mr. Keenan and others point out, the labor movement is essential to democracy. A free unionism is indispensable to democracy, and, consequently, unless we do have that free unionism, we won't have a free democracy. Thus far, an excellent job is being done to meet this challenge. You've done a good job up to now, the necessity for registration and voting has been emphasized along with many other important courses of action; but in closing I just want to point out the dangers ahead by one little story you've probably heard me tell on other occasions. It is the story of a young lawyer who came in with his first case before a judge. The judge suddenly took over the complete questioning of the witness. The poor little attorney was sitting there and he didn't have an opportunity to say anything, and finally he couldn't stand it any longer. He jumped up and said to the judge—"Your Honor, you're doing a wonderful job here, but for heaven's sake, don't lose this case!" So, I say to you, now, for heaven's sake, don't lose your case on these three anti-labor referenda!

President DeMonte: Thank you, Bob Segal, and I think that those delegates who remained here and listened to those interesting and informative remarks have found their time very well spent. Is there any further business to come before this session of the convention? If not—the Chair hears a motion to adjourn. All those in favor say "aye," those opposed, "no." It is a vote and so ordered. We will reconvene tomorrow morning at 9:30. The meeting is adjourned.



## THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1948

## MORNING SESSION

President DelMonte: The Chair wishes to make a few announcements before we go into the regular order of business. I want to remind you again of the buffet supper that's going to be held here in the hall tonight. On the blackboard to my left you may read the menu. There's going to be entertainment, that you'll provide yourself. There'll be an orchestra, and you can dance. It's very necessary that the committee who sells the tickets be contacted, so they'll know how many people are going to attend and how much food they'll have to order. It might rain tonight and you won't be able to go anywhere on the beach, so you might as well make plans to come to a nice, warm, welcome shindig.

Will the delegates find seats in the hall and come to order? Delegate Grady, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials is now about to make a partial report of that committee. Give your attention to the chairman.

Chairman Grady made a partial report of the Credentials Committee.

President DelMonte: You have heard the recommendation of the committee. The recommendation is to seat the delegates with voice and vote. Do I hear the recommendation seconded? Any remarks on the recommendation of the chairman? Are you ready for the question: All those in favor signify by saying "aye," opposed, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

The Chair would like to have the cooperation of the delegates in coming to order. The Chair wishes to announce that some time this afternoon, the time is not yet definite, his Excellency Governor Robert Bradford, of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, will address the convention. The Chair is going to appoint a committee to escort Governor Bradford: Harold D. Ulrich, Francis M. Curran, Thomas W. Bowe, will assist Chairman Burns of the Guest Committee in escorting the Governor. Are those delegates who were just called in the hall? Is Harold Ulrich here? Francis Curran here? Thomas Bowe here? Are there any committees that desire to make a report? Is there any delegate at this particular time who would like to make a report for the purpose of calling their district or their delegations into a caucus? The teamsters are having a caucus immediately upon adjournment. Is there any other delegation? The Chair will not allow the meeting to be suspended.

Will the delegates come into order? The Chair is about to present a speaker. The Chair requests order. The Chair is waiting very patiently for the convention to come to order. Will the delegates who haven't seats find seats.

The Chair is going to say to the delegates that the speakers, particularly the speaker here this morning, have come a long way—come through the fog and the rain to get here. This one was delayed a little bit but as I look at my program, he's pretty well on schedule. He represents a very important organization, and I'm sure that those of you who are in labor will agree that the organization he serves does a lot for the people we represent, particularly when we attempt to assist people in war-stricken countries overseas. He's going to have a display here after he makes his talk and bring to you the highlights of the organization he represents. I ask your undivided at-

tention as the speaker delivers his message to you, and as President of your organization, I am pleased to present to you Stanley C. Elsis, the A.F. of L. Staff Representative of CARE. Mr. Elsis.

**STANLEY C. ELSIS**  
(A.F. of L. Staff Representative  
of CARE)

Mr. President, delegates to the Massachusetts Convention of the American Federation of Labor. Last week Matthew Woll was asked to speak on a "Voice of America" Broadcast. Why was he asked to broadcast? So he could tell the people that the American Federation of Labor was ready with help to rebuild a free democratic trade-union movement in Germany. The American Federation of Labor did help by rushing 1,052 CARE food packages into the blockaded, beleaguered city of Berlin. Germany is one of the many countries to whom the American Federation of Labor has stretched out a helping hand. Every European country outside of the Iron Curtain is receiving assistance through CARE food and clothing packages, and just recently sorely-needed streptomycin was sent overseas.

Since 1938, the helping hand of the American Federation of Labor through its official relief arm, the Labor League for Human Rights, has provided succor and relief to thousands of our brother workers overseas. Shortly after World War II, Labor League for Human Rights joined with other relief agencies to form the Cooperative American Relief in Europe, Inc. All over the world one finds the insignia of honor of which we Americans should be justly proud. However, we of the American Federation of Labor should be doubly proud, because our organization is one of the founding agencies of CARE and advanced a considerable sum of money to make CARE possible.

CARE was organized to provide and guarantee an efficient and personalized service to individuals and groups by sending standard food and clothing packages to designated individual groups in Europe. To provide this service, CARE maintains a network of warehouses in all the European countries in which it operates. There are 18 in all. When CARE receives an order for a package, the sender receives a receipt for his money, and the order is air freighted to the CARE representative in the designated country. Delivery is made from the nearest local warehouse. The recipient of the package signs a receipt on its delivery to him. This receipt is immediately forwarded to the sender. Delivery is guaranteed or money is refunded.

Thousands of members of the American Federation of Labor have been sending packages overseas. Many of them have been using CARE facilities, but unfortunately a great number have been unaware of this wonderful, praiseworthy, nonprofit organization, CARE. I am here today to ask you to help me inform all the members of your organization of the great service CARE can render. A special pamphlet has been prepared for the American Federation of Labor. This pamphlet tells the CARE story. You may order as many of these pamphlets as you need for your membership. They will be sent to you postage pre-



paid. All I ask is that you include a pamphlet in any outgoing mail of your organization. Leave your address at the CARE booth and the pamphlets will be forwarded to you immediately.

The need still exists all over the world for American assistance. The United States government has started with the Marshall Plan, but Secretary Marshall says that this governmental aid is not enough. In most cases the food which the Marshall Plan is supplying is just maintaining the present margin, and as everyone knows, the present margin in most European countries is insufficient. Individuals and groups should continue to render every assistance humanly possible to those who cannot help themselves.

Today the world is a small community. What happens overseas, affects you and me, not only politically but economically. Let us all remember that when we help the world, we help ourselves. So help through CARE now. Thank you for your patience and kindness.

President DelMonte: I want to thank you very much Mr. Elsis, and I want to, on behalf of the convention, present to you the guest badge of honor of this convention, making you an honorary member. He is already a member of the Office Employees Union of the A.F. of L., so we'll make him an honorary member of our state branch.

Give your attention now to the reports of committees. I want the delegates to know that this, in the Chair's opinion, is the most important part of this convention. There are going to be many serious changes made in our everyday way of life through the matter of the adoption or the rejection of resolutions, the adoption or the rejection of amendments to your constitution, and by the adoption or rejection of the Officers' Reports. These three committees today are ready to make partial reports. The destiny of your federation is decided by what you vote into your constitution or what you do by resolutions or how you accept your officers' reports.

The first committee ready to make a report is the Committee on Officers' Reports. I hope you've read the joint report book, because therein are contained many recommendations to this convention. If you've read it, then you know what action you should take as the chairman makes his report.

The Chair wishes to present at this time,—I heard this said more than once yesterday; I've been here since 1901, well, I think this fellow has been here since about 1868,—an old trade-union member, William Nealey, of the Teamsters, Chairman of the Committee on Officers' Reports.

Delegate Nealey (Teamsters, Local 42, Lynn): Mr. President and delegates to the 62nd Annual Convention. The Committee on Officers' Reports takes leave to submit the following report. All delegates have been supplied with books containing the joint reports for 1948 and can follow this report.

The president's report is on Pages 7 to 12. We feel that the delegates will, no doubt agree with this committee in commending John J. DelMonte for his detailed account of activities and services, and we appreciate his services for the time and energy in representing the Massachusetts Federation of Labor on public and civic committees.

Vice-President's Report on Pages 13 to 29. We note the intent of John J. Greeley, Vice-President of District I to retire from office. The committee regrets the decision of Mr. Greeley, and expresses appreciation for his services to the Massachusetts Federation of Labor during the past year. In the report of Henry J. Brides, Vice-President of District II, there is contained a recommendation to lengthen beyond one year the terms of Massa-

chusetts Federation of Labor officers. This committee feels that the Constitution Committee has jurisdictional rights with respect to rendering an opinion upon this subject. The report of S. P. Jason, Vice-President of District VII, contains a recommendation for the Legislative Agent to file legislation to repeal the present union financial act. This committee favors his recommendation; as is embodied in Resolution No. 6.

In summarizing, this committee feels that in the coming year, all Vice-Presidents should make an increased effort to recruit a larger number of locals in their respective districts in the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, in order that our ranks may be strengthened in the campaign to defeat current anti-labor measures.

Attendance Report on Page 30. With respect to attendance records, this committee notes that there is ample room for improvement in the attendance of some members of the Executive Council at meetings. On Pages 31 and 33 is a report of delegates to the A.F. of L. Convention. The report of your Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent, who represents the Massachusetts Federation of Labor at this convention, gives an excellent account of the proceedings and outlines a political educational program adopted by the convention.

On Page 52, Industrial Accident Board Report. The enactment of legislature adding more liberal features to the workmen's compensation law. We thank the representatives of organized labor for their efforts to further benefit their fellow workers who come within the provisions of this act.

On Pages 53 and 57, Massachusetts Labor Relations Commission Report. This committee emphasizes the danger to the interests of organized labor in the possible interpretation and definition of the word commerce, with respect to the Taft-Hartley Act.

Page 57, State Housing Board Report. This report brings out the unusual fact that Massachusetts is one of only three states in the country to pass a Housing Bill, and urges the inclusion of labor representatives on local boards.

On Page 58, Fair Employment Practice Commission Report. The report on this comparatively new board compliments the present commission on their administration of this act.

On Page 62, the Department of Labor and Industry Report. This committee notes that the report is highlighted by the accomplishments of this department relating to the important factors of occupational hygiene and industrial safety. Credit is properly given to the Associate Commissioner, Ben Hull, for the last part of this.

On Page 68, Committee on Education's Report. We are confident that the delegates will heartily approve the tentative plans of the scholarship entitled the Robert J. Watt Fellowship Fund, which is a memorial to an outstanding labor crusader. This report announces the establishment of a Massachusetts Federation of Labor newspaper, *The Reporter*. This committee feels that it will be a useful weapon in the coming campaign.

On Page 73, Labor Institute Report. Your committee notes the growth and popularity of this annual function and recommends it to all delegates.

On Page 78, Labor's League for Political Action Report. This committee feels that the Executive Council is to be commended for the program outlined in this report, and we are most certain that all delegates and union members will agree with all its provisions, so that the desired objectives will be attained.

On Page 88, Report on Per Capita. The Secretary-Treasurer has submitted an orderly report on the administration of his funds.



On Page 89, Recommendations of the Executive Council for Per Capita Tax change. This committee is of the opinion that a small increase, as suggested, will prove to be a sound investment by locals and their membership for the protection and improvement of their economic status.

On Page 90, Workmen's Compensation Act Report. This enlightening article by Samuel B. Horovitz, relates the need of further liberalization in compensation payments and death benefits. This committee feels that the present inadequate scale of payments inflicts severe hardship on those affected, due to the increased cost of living.

Page 98, Affiliations. This committee agrees with the Secretary-Treasurer in the expression of his dissatisfaction with the large number of locals still unaffiliated. It also endorses his appeal to already affiliated locals to make a more equitable per capita tax payment on their actual membership.

Page 102, Secretary-Treasurer's Report by the Auditor. This report of Flaherty, Bliss and Company, Certified Public Accountants, has been studied by this committee. In spite of the increased operating costs your present Secretary-Treasurer has administered the finances of your organization to such an efficient degree that the net worth of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor shows a substantial increase over that of the previous year. This exhibition of prudence and sound judgment leaves us better equipped to carry on our fight between now and November.

This report is respectfully submitted by the Committee on Officers' Reports, and I move it be adopted.

President DelMonte: You have heard the report of the Chairman on Officers' Reports. Is there anything to be said on the recommendation of the Chairman on Officers' Reports? His motion is to adopt the report in its entirety. Are you ready for the question? Are there any remarks? All those in favor signify by saying "aye", opposed, "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

The Report of the Committee on Officers' Reports is accepted by this convention. I think that the delegation here owes an expression of appreciation to the chairman of that committee.

Are there any other committees that wish to make a report? Is Mrs. Norwood in the hall? Is there any delegate that would like to make an announcement? The Chair has been requested to keep announcing that the tickets for the supper tonight, the buffet supper, are on sale by that young lady near the door, Mrs. Balough, and you must have your ticket to be able to get in. The menu is on the blackboard. If the delegates will give the Chair their attention, I would like to present to you a young lady whom you all know. She's been to a lot of conventions. She's a hard worker; she has what we might term the auxiliary of the American Federation of Labor in the state. Her job is to interest women, and she does a very good job of it. In addition, she organizes jewelry workers, and she'll help anybody who is trying to become organized. She'd like to, on behalf of the organization she represents, say a few words to this convention. The Chair is privileged to grant her request. I present Mrs. Rose Norwood, of the Women's Trade Union League.

### MRS. ROSE NORWOOD

#### (Women's Trade Union League)

Thank you, President DelMonte. I'm very happy to have this opportunity to say a word for the Boston Women's Trade Union League. Being a national board member I deem it a

privilege to talk to you about the work which is being done throughout the United States by the Women's Trade Union League. It is not quite an auxiliary.

Many good things started here in Massachusetts under the late President Roosevelt, and back in 1903 the Women's Trade Union League was launched in Boston by some very far-sighted citizens, not only trade unionists, but people whom we might call on the management side, people with social vision. Jane Addams, Mary McDowell, and Emily Balch, who recently was granted the Nobel Prize, are all women who helped to launch the Women's Trade Union League. They saw that women coming into industry were not taking on any responsibility, so they decided to help develop leadership when women were trying to get the franchise.

When I went to work for the telephone company, as a telephone operator, and joined the union as one of its charter members, I became acquainted with the Women's Trade Union League, which at that time was helping to organize the telephone operators. Under this leadership we got the conditions which some of the operators today are enjoying. I served as an officer in the telephone operators' union and became acquainted with the kind of work the Women's Trade Union League did.

At that time I received a scholarship to go to Bryn Mawr's summer school for women in industry and also to the labor school. There I found out something about the trade-union movement and learned to love it. I wanted to be a part of it, whether I was an officer or just a worker. I find that working within the trade-union movement is one of the greatest satisfactions, provided we believe thoroughly in the work. Now we have the Boston Women's Trade Union League and we get support from membership and from some of the unions who try to understand the work we're doing.

From the early days, when the Garment Workers' Union was not as strong as it is today, we would all get the message to get out on the picket line. Wherever there was a strike we were asked to help out. We've been out on many a picket line and had all kinds of troubles and experiences. Within the Women's Trade Union League, our program is to encourage and help women to get into unions, and take over some of the responsibilities and try to help develop some leadership among the women. We carry on a very good worker's education drive. We have people help in our departments. Leaders from the trade-union movement, like Robert Segal whom you heard yesterday, come and help our people to understand what it means to negotiate a contract, what it means to run a union, and what a shop union should do. These are the things we do in the Women's Trade Union League. We feel it is very, very important, in order to understand the labor movement, to know some of the history and some of the things that the union workers go through.

Not only do we do a good worker's education job, we also help on legislation. We try to reach the women, to do a public relations job, appealing for the trade-union movement. Through our conferences we have not only civic groups, and religious groups, but others come to our conferences. Mrs. Roosevelt and Frances Perkins are two of our staunch supporters who have come to our conferences.

This past winter we just had a conference with speakers on the Marshall Plan. I believe that many of our workers do not know or understand why we should support the Marshall Plan, and we try to interpret these problems to our people. I have with me something I'd like to exhibit to you, something that's being done by the National Manufacturers Association



for the Women's Club. It came to our attention about two years ago. They were coming in and gathering all women's organizations and clubs, whether Tuesday Afternoon Clubs, the bridge clubs, the Legion, or the Wednesday Night Supper Club, and sponsored a luncheon called Women Leaders in Industry. They went around the country gathering a list of names of all these organizations and women in the organizations, and every month they send out a letter called Program Notes.

I'm afraid our brother trade-unionists do not realize the value of what women can do. The trade-union men must not only interpret, but must make their wives, and their children understand what the labor movement stands for. The National Manufacturers' Association, in their letter called Program Notes, tells the women's clubs how to run their organizations, and I've yet to read one letter that doesn't tell what they should do against labor. Now they're praising the Taft-Hartley Law, and this is going out to millions of women throughout the country. In it all the questions and answers are done, so professionally, with labor on top here, and poor little management down on the bottom. Then there is the poor down-trodden public. It even tells how the chairlady of a club should stand and breathe, and what to say when asked questions about the Taft-Hartley Law. And this is passed around. The National Manufacturers' Association is telling all women's organizations throughout the country that the Taft-Hartley Law is a wonderful thing.

Now the Women's Trade Union League is doing something. We are one organization that understands what the labor movement is trying to do, and we are doing everything to counteract this kind of vicious propaganda for the Taft-Hartley Bill and other things being put out by the National Manufacturers' Association. I'm a member also of the IBEW. I came across a letter telling how terrible the IBEW was, and I sent it on to our Regional Vice-President Mr. Regan. I'm quite sure he put it in proper hands. And this, gentlemen, is going out to the women of the country, and if we're out to defeat the Taft-Hartley Law, or any of the other referenda, we're not going to do it by just sitting at a convention. We've got to arouse the women. We can do something at election time.

We have an organization in Chicago; and all throughout the country, and we have had to work on a very, very small budget. We have women like Mrs. Ripley, who does not have a union card but who subscribes to the philosophy of labor, comes out on every picket line, and has helped the trade-union movement in every manner and form. If we do not arouse the women of this state and every state to counteract the National Manufacturers' Association's propaganda, we're not going to get to first base. And I say, I want you to watch the program of the Women's Trade Union League and support it. I believe we are the only women's organization of this kind.

I have been working for the past four or five years for the International Jewelry Workers. I've been inside the factories. I've seen the women who have to work all day, and who rush home to try to make supper for their little children. We have now over 17,000,000 women in industry and the whole picture is changed with women trying to subsidize the family income, knowing what it means to try to put their children through school. I've had a couple of children I've tried to put through school and know what the cost means. We must engage the women to counteract this vicious propaganda and we at the Women's Trade Union League stand ready to do the job provided we get the backing and assistance of the Federation of Labor. I know that both Mr.

Kelley and Mr. DelMonte understand what we're doing, and have given us what help they could. I thank you very much, and if you see any of these Program Notes, throw them out of the house. Thank you very much.

President DelMonte: Thank you, Mrs. Norwood. Does the delegate desire the floor? For what purpose does the delegate rise? Give your name and the organization that you represent.

Delegate Kramer (International Ladies Garment Workers, Local 56, Boston): Mr. Chairman, I rise on a point of special privilege to address this convention on what I believe is a very important matter to the delegates present here. I'd like to have the chairman recognize me.

President DelMonte: The Chair recognizes the delegate on a point of personal privilege.

Delegate Kramer: Mr. Chairman and delegates to the 62nd Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. I have attended many conventions in the past twenty years of this Federation of Labor, and on many occasions after the convention I left a disillusioned delegate, all because of petty politics which certain individuals, for their own making, had played during the sessions of our important conventions. I came to this convention, Mr. Chairman, with new hopes, because we have organized the Massachusetts Citizens' League for Political Education, and heading that committee was a dyed-in-the-wool Republican. I don't know how he stands today. He's on his feet every moment of the day collecting money. I was buttonholed for a contribution the first minute I landed at this convention.

I want to inform the delegates that my little union in Boston has raised a substantial amount of money to carry on the work of the Massachusetts Citizens' League for Political Education. I came to this convention with a check, and I thought possibly there would be an opportunity for me to present that check, possibly with the idea that it would encourage other local unions to do the same.

I was inspired by the chairman's opening of this convention, especially when he stated that this convention, an all-important convention, was for the purpose of rewarding our friends and definitely punishing our enemies. But what do I find? Through the entire week there has been publicity in the newspapers of the invitation of our Executive in the State House, Mr. Bradford. I didn't know then whether or not to present my check at the convention, because, if this is a convention to reward our friends and punish our enemies, how is it that a friend of ours, Maurice Tobin, was not invited to this convention?

Mr. Chairman, at this time, I am passing a motion, if I may. In view of the fact that the incumbent in office today, who is supported by the Republican reactionary forces of our state, will be here on this platform, we should give this same opportunity to the friend of labor, Maurice J. Tobin.

President DelMonte: The Chair understands the motion to be—

Delegate Jason (Teamsters, Local 59, New Bedford): I wish to amend the motion, Mr. Chairman.

President DelMonte: Will you allow the Chair to put the motion? As the Chair understands the motion, the delegate moves that Maurice J. Tobin, candidate for Governor, be allowed to address this convention.

Delegate Jason: I said I wished to amend that motion.

President DelMonte: The motion is before



you for discussion and the Chair recognizes Delegate Jason for the purpose of making an amendment.

Delegate Jason: Mr. Chairman, I think that we should leave this convention, and we should practice some of the things we've been preaching all week. We have two men who are seeking the governorship in Massachusetts whom we can all call our friends. The second candidate, you all know, is not only Maurice Tobin, but Paul Dever, and I think we ought to have him.

President DelMonte: Just a minute, please. Is the Delegate's amendment that we invite Paul Dever as well?

Delegate Jason: That we invite Maurice Tobin and Paul Dever, because they are friends of labor and belong here.

President DelMonte: The motion as amended is that Paul Dever and Maurice J. Tobin be invited to address the convention as well as Governor Bradford.

Delegate Durst (Retail Clerks, Local 1291, Boston): Mr. President, I believe that there is no greater friend of labor than Paul Dever, as Mr. Jason said. It was my pleasure to listen on the radio to the CIO convention and hear Paul Dever express to the public of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, his opinion on the three bills as the most vicious bills to be put on the ballot. A man who stands before labor, regardless of what group, and fights for labor has just as much right here, because Maurice Tobin is ex-Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and today stands before the public only as a candidate. If we are to have the candidates on the Democratic ticket, one should not be overlooked for the other. And I am proud to say I hope we do have Paul A. Dever, a real friend of labor. I thank you.

President DelMonte: So that the delegates may not be confused, the Chair understands the motion to be, thus far, that the three candidates seeking the election of the office of Governor are to be invited. That's the question before you.

Delegate DeAndrade (Paper Handlers, Local 21, Boston): Mr. Chairman—

President DelMonte: Brother DeAndrade.

Delegate DeAndrade: Hearing this motion, I think we ought to think before we act. The Governor, as you know, is invited here this afternoon. You invite the Governor because he is the Governor of this Commonwealth of Massachusetts. We always invite the presiding Governor to this convention. Now if we are going to open up this convention to candidates for office, we should open up the convention to all the candidates for office. Remember we are in a political position today where we have certain legislation confronting us.

I don't know how many of you have read the Life of Samuel Gompers, but if you haven't, I think it might be well if you did. Because from it you would get what we should do with respect to candidates for public office. It is true that we know the record of those particular candidates mentioned here to be invited. I think the record is clear and we know the records of all candidates in public office, whether they be a Governor, a Lieutenant-Governor, a Senator, or a Representative. We have many candidates aspiring for the office of Senator and of Representative, who are opposed by the other party. They are friends of ours, too; so if we're going to be consistent, let's invite them. Let's not do something wherein they'll say we only look one way. Samuel Gompers said, "Elect your friends and defeat your enemies."

Whoever may be the Republican nominee, whoever may be the choice of the people for the Democratic nominee in the election next November, the rank and file of labor will and should use their discretion as to the records of those individuals. But I think we would be making a grave mistake to invite any candidate for public office. We have some good candidates in the Republican party. We have good liberals in the Republican party, as shown by the way they voted in the Senate and in the House. What was the vote in the house against those anti-labor bills? Two hundred ten to five to defeat them. In the Senate, if I'm not mistaken, it was 22 to 0, defeating them. So I say, use a little intelligence here. We are not a political organization, but we will and ought to defeat our enemies. We have made our decision, let's not give them a chance to say we are dividing or fighting, and I sincerely hope because of my remarks, that we invite no candidate for any public office.

Delegate Goodman (Typographical Union, Local 13, Boston): Mr. Chairman, I offer a substitute motion for the motion and for the amendment. I think under parliamentary procedure that takes the first place. I move that at the banquet tonight we invite all our friends and specifically neglect to invite our enemies. I make this motion only for the purpose of the records. I make this motion because the policy of this organization is being definitely changed. I make this motion because if we're going to be effective in this decisive year, this is the moment to start.

President DelMonte: In the opinion of the Chair the motion is out of order. The subject matter is before a session of our 62nd Annual Convention, and at the time of the banquet we will not be in session. Anything that transpires at the banquet tonight is nothing over which we have any control. Therefore, the Chair at this time will not entertain the subject of this motion. Proceed. Is there any further discussion?

Delegate —:

Nothing was said about it at that time and a lot of us here know the reason for the previous delegate taking that particular stand. He points out that we should invite all our friends, the Representatives and Senators. I would like to know what a man in Nantucket would accomplish at this convention. I would like to know what a man in Westfield would accomplish at this convention. It so happens that the Governor of a Commonwealth touches every one in this room, not only at the Springfield convention, but at previous conventions we've invited both the present Governor and those seeking the office of Governorship. And I state also that this is not a political group. And he speaks about Sam Gompers. Things may have been all right during Sam Gompers' time. He didn't have a notorious baby like Clarence Barnes whom you are confronted with today. Who made Clarence Barnes? Delegates at this convention were the fellows who made men like Clarence Barnes. Of course we're a political party and we are going to invite him, in spite of what one or two of the delegates may say. I say again—invite Maurice Tobin and Paul Dever.

President DelMonte: The Chair would like to advise the delegate that it has no objection to speakers discussing the motion. The Chair would like to bring this point to the delegates. We are in convention; the eyes of the public are upon us. If the delegates will forget their



enthusiasm momentarily, stick to the question and not call any one names, the Chair will appreciate it much more.

Delegate Ulrich (Railway and Steamship Clerks at Large): I rise in opposition to the motion for one reason, and for one reason only. I think the greatest question confronting the State Federation of Labor, the greatest question and the most serious question, is the referenda which are coming before the people of this state in November. Now if I'm wrong on that, then I'm wrong on the rest of my thinking. I've been a member of an organization which happens to be the largest of the railroad Brotherhood, and has been affiliated during my entire membership of over 30 years with the American Federation of Labor. I was one of those who in my early days was educated in the trade-union movement by the principles of Samuel Gompers. As a matter of fact, the teachings of Samuel Gompers, in my earlier years, affected me to the point where I have never in all my life been a registered Republican or a registered Democrat. I have been an independent. I have supported friends of labor in both parties.

It so happens, of course, that in the natural course of events, I have supported more candidates in the Democratic Party than I have in the Republican Party, because it seemed to me throughout the years that again and again there were more friends of labor in the Democratic Party. But I have also recognized that we have had some staunch and true friends, not only in the state but in the nation, in the Republican Party, and some of those men have helped the Railroad Labor Brotherhood in receiving some of the most valuable Railroad labor legislation that has been achieved.

And I say to you, if we're going to do the smart thing, we'll this year be nonpartisans as never before. When I say nonpartisan, I say that we shall be very, very careful to support our friends, whatever their political designation may be. I was one of those who spent a great deal of time, along with many others, in opposing the Barnes legislation. I opposed Barnes and I opposed his legislation over the radio and in many articles which I wrote. We all know what happened in that fight. I think the important thing to do is to get support in connection with our battle opposing this referenda, wherever we can, and not go out of our way to make it appear that we are picking political candidates at this convention. I think the referenda is the important thing. I should have liked to have said many of the things that Brother DeAndrade said, but I concur with them absolutely. I think he took the proper position and offered us some very sound advice, and I hope this convention will follow that course. I, too, appreciate, brothers and sisters, that this convention invited Bob Bradford here because he happens to be the Chief Executive of the Commonwealth at this time. If we go beyond that, then we ought to go all the way, and that's where we get into deep water, so I hope the motion will not prevail.

President DelMonte: Any further delegates desirous of speaking?

Delegate Dunne (Laborers, Local 223, Boston): Mr. Chairman, I happen to be a Democrat. We have a candidate running against Bradford named Rowe, from Cambridge, so if we're going to invite the whole gang, bring in Rowe because I think he's a better man than Bradford.

President DelMonte: Does the Chair understand that to be an amendment or included in the amendment? Then is it proper for the Chair to state that the motion before the assembly now is that all the candidates seeking the

office of Governor in the state of Massachusetts be invited to speak at this convention. Is that the wish of the delegate who made the motion? Then the Chair will say this for the purpose of expedition. In the Chair's opinion it is a nonpartisan motion. I hope that everybody isn't going to get up and make a political speech, because you're not going to elect your candidate here.

Delegate —: Mr. Chairman. I believe that in the interest of nonpartisanship and to show that we have no favorites in the political field, and I am a registered Republican,—I wish to say it is my urgent hope that we will extend to both Dever and Tobin the privilege of addressing this convention. If we are to have a true representation of the spirit for which we are working, against the Taft-Hartley Act, I don't believe that we should discriminate or show a preference to a man who made the public statement that had he been in Washington he, too, would have voted for the Taft-Hartley Act. I am opposed to such a candidate.

President DelMonte: The Chair again wishes to advise the delegates seeking the privilege of speaking on the motion that they're not to make political speeches. It's not the concern of the Chair or any delegate here how or who or what anybody is going to vote except voting against the three referenda. We'll be glad when you tell us that.

Delegate —: Mr. Chairman, may I first ask a question of the Chair? Do I understand that an amendment was made to the original motion inviting all candidates to the office of Governor to this convention? If so, is there a candidate for Governor on the Communist Party ticket?

President DelMonte: The Chair will answer. If the delegates will remain quiet, the Chair will answer the question. I don't know how some of you are going to like this. It's the opinion of the Chair and the President of your state Federation of Labor, that whatever economic and political gains which this organization can make, they can only be found within the premises of the two major political parties, and, therefore, speaking for this convention, those are the parties that we're going to back up. And answering your question, the candidate of the Communist Party is not included.

Delegate —: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

President DelMonte: For what purpose does the delegate desire to speak now?

Delegate —: To support the original motion.

President DelMonte: You may proceed.

Delegate —: Mr. Chairman, the effectiveness of the Gompers' philosophy is as dead as a dodo. And the fact that it is dead is proven by the statement issued in the public press, attributed to the chairman of the Constitutional Committee of this convention. The fact that we are nonpartisan is attributable to our blindness in recognizing the risk we have been running in the political field since the Gompers philosophy was expressed. A nonpartisan is an innocuous term. We of the labor movement cannot be nonpartisan—we must be partisan. We must support the philosophy and the political principle which provides for us the protection that we need; and if we are to consider that by voting nonpartisan, we're going to gain our end, we haven't learned any lesson. We haven't learned any lesson from the fact that an overwhelming majority of Democrats voted for the Taft-Hartley Law, that an overwhelming majority of Democrats and Republicans voted for the strike legislation.

President DelMonte: Will the delegate give



his name and the local he represents and state his point of order?

Delegate —: My point of order is merely that there's no need of making an issue between Republicans and Democrats. The motion is not that. It is whether or not this convention will invite friends of labor to appear at this convention. Therefore, the brother is out of order because he is not sticking to the motion.

President DelMonte: Your point of order is well taken. The delegates speaking on the motion will refrain from making political speeches or philosophical quotes.

Delegate —: Mr. Chairman, I haven't advocated any candidate up to this moment. I'm simply stating this convention must change its tactics. When the original motion to invite the Democratic candidate to this convention was made, that was a sound procedure, because it marked us as taking a definite stand in recognizing those who have been friendly to the labor movement, and I am in support of the original motion.

Delegate Flynn (Building Service Employees, Local 130, Lynn): I respectfully move that we hear the question to end this discussion.

President DelMonte: The previous question has been called for. The previous question being called for requires a two-thirds majority vote of this assembly, and it would then shut off all debate and discussion. It is not within the prerogative of the Chair to shut off the debate at this particular time, however, the Chair must entertain the motion. Will those who desire to speak before the Chair puts the question, indicate it by raising your hands. Those who wish to speak—there's one. You may speak after this.

The Chair observes that only one speaker after the speaker at the microphone desires to speak, so after John Buckley, of Teamsters 25, speaks, the Chair will put the motion. You may proceed. Give your name and the union you represent.

Delegate— (Painters, Local 11, Boston): I want to say there are a great many of us here who are Democrats, independents and also Republicans, but I want to say that we're all united against the Barnes Bill. Now, after all, I know the Massachusetts Citizens' League for Political Education is out working pretty hard to defeat the Barnes bill, and that is why the Painters of Boston contribute \$5000 to the Citizens' League, and we hope that they will get a lot more. We're interested in defeating the Barnes Bill and let the politicians go along as they are.

President DelMonte: Before Brother Buckley speaks, will the delegates to my left come in and take seats? You're going to have to vote on a question that requires a two-thirds' majority. Brother Buckley.

Delegate Buckley (Teamsters, Local 25, Boston): Mr. Chairman, it seems funny we're always broadcasting elect your friends and defeat your enemies. I concede to the delegates who want other candidates up here. Today it's elect your enemies and defeat your friends. There's no doubt in my mind when the Governor comes in here, he's going to tell you about the good work he's doing between labor and management and what he's going to do. As it was said in this morning's *Post*, five men who were appointed by the Governor, are advising him what to talk on. We didn't invite him last year, and I don't think he should be invited this year, but if he was invited last year, why didn't he have the courage to come up here. But no; none of these parasites that he appointed, supposed to represent labor, and also some of these college professors . . .

President DelMonte: Will the speaker please remain in order.

Delegate Buckley: I'm still in order.

President DelMonte: The Chair is of the opinion that the speaker is not in order when he attacks people appointed by the Governor, in the manner in which he just did.

Delegate Buckley: I will say this, Mr. Chairman, he forgets what he said to me at the State House, before Clarence Barnes and Feingold and a few more of them, when I asked him. . . .

President DelMonte: Will the convention be in order, this is a very important subject.

Delegate Buckley: Get down to earth. Invite Tobin and invite Dever. Where's John Kennedy, where's Donahue from Worcester? James Michael is probably going to support Bradford the same as he did last year, so I'm not worrying about James Michael, but I'll say, Mr. Chairman, in conclusion, let us invite our friends up here. We know how Dever stands, we know how Maurice Tobin stands. They're not going to slander one another this year. Let us get down to earth and defeat some of these Congressmen who went against us last year. Now they're trying to redeem themselves. Oh, they're going to do everything for labor. Let us invite our friends up here and defeat our enemies.

President DelMonte: The previous question having been called for, and the Chair extended the opportunity to all who wanted to speak. The question before you now is, shall the previous question be put? Are you ready for the question? All those in favor signify by saying "aye," those opposed, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered. Action comes now on the motion and the amendment to the motion.

Delegate Kramer: I withdraw my motion in favor of the amendment.

President DelMonte: The motion is withdrawn. Does the seconder allow the motion to be withdrawn? Thanks! Then the Chair understands that the motion before the house now is that all candidates for the office of Governor from both major political parties, including Senator Edward Rowe, be invited to address this convention. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor signify by saying "aye," those opposed, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered. The vote has been doubted. Will the sergeant-at-arms come to the platform and assist the Secretary in the counting of the vote? What's your point of order?

Delegate—: Point of order is why don't the delegate go along? The aye's have it.

President DelMonte: Your point of order is not well taken. The delegates will proceed to vote by a standing vote. All those in favor of the motion please rise and remain standing until you are counted.

Be seated. Those who are opposed please stand. In the opinion of the Chair the aye's have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Will the delegates who feel so jubilant over the adoption of the motion be quiet, and give the other people who have some business a chance to have it completed. We're going to read to you a letter which was received by the office of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor prior to this convention. I'm sure that those of you who remain here and listen to the words of this letter, are going to enjoy it. Give your attention to Brother Kelley while he reads the letter.

Secretary Kelley: Mr. Chairman and delegates to the convention. I think the cor-



respondence I'm going to read and the particular ceremony you're going to witness shortly, in a large measure justifies the friendship that organized labor has shown for friends of labor and their families.

Lynn, Mass.  
July 19, 1948

Mr. Kenneth Kelley  
Massachusetts Federation of Labor  
11 Beacon Street  
Boston, Massachusetts.

My dear Mr. Kelley:

I wonder if I could thank the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, through you, for their kindness in making it possible for me to attend college. I know that they have been thanked before, but when my father, Congressman William P. Connery, Jr., died, there were so many things happening, and I was so young, the full meaning of this gift could not be fully appreciated.

Now that I am 21 years of age, and have already completed two years' study at Emmanuel College, and assured, through the Federation's gift of \$2,000 for my education, that I can finish my other two years, the gift really grows in magnitude.

If it were not for the generosity of your organization, I could not complete my education. Thank God and you that there was an American Federation of Labor.

Will you please extend to your group the heartfelt thanks of a grateful girl, and tell them that as long as I live that I shall be an ardent supporter of organized labor, and particularly the American Federation of Labor which has so graciously made it possible for me to obtain an education.

My dad, William P. Connery, Jr., would say if he were alive, "The American Federation of Labor is still carrying out the teachings of Sam Gompers—TAKE CARE OF YOUR FRIENDS."

Again thanks from the bottom of my grateful heart.

Very sincerely,

MARIE THERESE CONNERY.  
176 Washington Street  
Lynn, Massachusetts

President DelMonte: And your officers felt that as a fitting tribute to this girl, in gratitude to the contribution that her late father made to the cause of organized labor in Congress, we would take the opportunity of inviting Miss Connery here this morning to present her briefly to this convention. Before we present Miss Connery, the Chair will entertain a motion that the communication sent to the Massachusetts Federation of Labor be made a permanent part of the record on the proceedings of this convention.

Delegate Murphy (Central Labor Union, Lawrence): I so move.

President DelMonte: It's been regularly moved and seconded that the communication be made a permanent part of the record. All those in favor signify by saying "aye," opposed, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

I now take pleasure in presenting to you this young lady, Marie Therese Connery.

Miss Connery: Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen of the convention, I'm not much for making speeches like my Dad was, but I'm deeply moved and so grateful to be able to come to this convention and thank you from the bottom of my heart for all that I owe you. If it weren't for you, I would not have had a college education. And in one way I hope, God willing, that I may follow in my Dad's footsteps. I took a course in Social Service and I feel like my father, I would like to help

the working man. I want to thank you so much from the bottom of my heart. Also, I'd like to mention that incidentally in a thesis in college I repudiated the Taft-Hartley bill. Thanks a million and God love you all.

President DelMonte: I hope that some day, Miss Marie Connery does follow her Dad's footsteps and becomes a member of an organized labor movement and comes to conventions because she's very brief and to the point. May God bless her in her endeavors and I'm sure that her Dad is able to see her good work.

We are coming to a very important part of our business order. As a matter of fact, more people than yourselves have been waiting for the report of the Committee on Constitution. I hope that the delegates listen and listen well. I know the discussions and the debates may be quite lengthy and if you don't listen, you might be at the microphone talking about something you didn't hear. I now present John Carroll, of the Cement Finishers Union, Chairman of the Committee on Constitution to make part of his report. Brother Carroll.

Delegate Carroll (Cement Finishers, Local 534, Boston): Mr. Chairman. At the convention held a year ago, in the closing hours of said convention, a resolution was adopted naming a Committee on Constitution to look over the constitution of the state branch of the American Federation of Labor, and to bring to the next convention certain amendments that would bring this constitution of ours up to date. Having in mind that with the many things happening in the last two or three years, the constitution's language is now inconsistent. Many meetings were held since the last convention in the office of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, and I want to say that I participated in them all; in fact, many of the amendments that are going to be read off to you now, I have sponsored personally, notwithstanding the fact that some of my friends say that I had a ghost writer. There's no ghost-writing to this. We had a Constitution Committee operating in behalf of this convention, and they have held hearings on all of the suggestions and have come to a conclusion. Some of them have been modified, but I will call upon the secretary of that Constitution Committee to read off the amendments to the constitution for your consideration. Mr. Goodman.

Delegate Goodman (Typographical, Local 13, Boston): Before we proceed I want to accept the full responsibility that this is a proof sheet with no union label on it. We didn't finish our deliberations until yesterday afternoon. It became necessary to have this in print, not mimeographed. I took it, personally, into Boston, to see if we could have it done. I brought it back this morning. I'm a little bit hazy because I was up late last night. I forgot to tell the printer to put the label on the bottom of the galley. Usually the label is placed on the bottom of a job, the union printer never forgets that, so that it's my fault, I'm sorry.

These that we are presenting are the amendments. You will have to revert back to your original constitution that you have in your possession. I can only read the amendments and have you refer to them.

1. The preamble is hereby changed as follows: Recognizing the fact that the very instinct of self-preservation demands the closer union of all branches of organized labor, in order that equality of right and privilege may be obtained for wage-earners, we, the representatives of the trade and labor unions of Massachusetts in convention assembled, do hereby unite our forces in Labor's cause, and



call upon wage workers throughout the Commonwealth to join with us in obtaining needed industrial, economic, political and social reforms and to affirm the natural and legal rights of all workers to organize themselves peacefully together. We believe that the right to work and the right to cease work are among the most basic rights of free men, and we oppose all anti-labor and anti-democratic efforts to shackle labor. A free and unshackled trade unionism is indispensable to a democratic society. We are dedicated to free collective bargaining, and the protection of the rights of labor. We further believe in the local autonomy of trade unions and the closest possible unity by all labor groups in matters of general concern. All local groups should carry out economic, social, political and educational objectives in conformity with the policy of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Mr. Chairman, I move that that part of the committee's report be adopted.

President DelMonte: Action comes on the adoption of that part of the committee's report. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor signify by saying "aye," opposed, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

I'd like to at this time, and I've asked the permission of the chairman of the Committee on Constitution, to present to you two good friends of labor, one I'm sure you all know, he's the Director of Labor Relations Institute at Holy Cross College, and it gives me pleasure to present to this convention Father Hubert Callahan, of Holy Cross College.

### REV. HUBERT CALLAHAN

(Director, Labor Relations Institute  
Holy Cross College, Worcester)

Mr. DelMonte asked me if I'd care to say hello. Without a doubt I do, and I'm going to be like Miss Marie Connery and be very brief, and simply say that I'm very happy to be here. I just got in from Ohio yesterday or I would have been here sooner. I just want to re-echo the words of the Archbishop to this convention. Get out the vote to register, gentlemen, and may God bless you in your efforts. Thank you very much.

President DelMonte: Thank you, Father, and I want to extend the thanks of the Federation for all the cooperation you have given us in the past at the Labor Institute and all other cooperation you have extended.

Some time ago, in my opinion, one of the greatest Associate Commissioners of Labor left the employment of the state government in that category. I say this because I know of no public servant that ever served this Commonwealth of Massachusetts any better than General Charles Cole, of the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation. He didn't leave because he was afraid he might not be reappointed in the event there were a change in the administrative political body.

Will the men at the milk bar please remain quiet?

I was talking about what a grand fellow Charles Cole was and still is. He's retired from public life. He gave all his life to public service. Those of you who have used the facilities of that department know I'm not giving any flowery commendation to him.

After his retirement it became the duty and obligation of the Governor of this Commonwealth to put a man in there who would serve it, if he could, as well as his predecessor. After weeks of deliberation Governor Bradford chose a young man who served as a Senator and his record was always with labor, who served as

commissioner of the State Labor Relations Board, and who always made his decisions in favor of labor whenever and if ever he could. Now he has appointed this young fellow to fill the shoes of General Cole, and General Cole wore Army boots, and that is a large pair of shoes for anybody to fill. Chester T. Skibinski, in my opinion, is one of the finest men that ever served in our legislature and he brought back to our people the vote that they needed. He's here today, and I take pleasure in presenting to you the new Associate Commissioner of Labor Chester T. Skibinski.

### CHESTER T. SKIBINSKI

(Associate Commissioner of Labor)

Mr. President, distinguished guests, delegates to the convention, and friends, I do want to thank your President for those most complimentary remarks. I just hope that I can live up to everything he has said about me. But I am glad of the opportunity to drop in, even briefly, to bring you a little message. You have, many of you, seen me in the past in the Senate Chamber, or when I was Chairman of the State Labor Relations Board. I'm not unmindful of the support your Federation gave me some years ago when I was elected to the state senate and reelected.

Now that the governor asked me to take over this new post, and I was quite hesitant in accepting it, knowing that General Cole did such a magnificent job through the years, I realize that we're going to come face to face on many occasions. I know that our relations will be pleasant, although sometimes the parties before us will be at loggerheads. I trust that we will surmount those problems like you people constantly surmount your problems. Fairness and impartiality will continue to be the watchword and I shall endeavor, as Chairman of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, to live up to the various principles set down by this distinguished citizen of this commonwealth whom I succeeded, General Charles Cole. I want you to drop in and see me whether on business or not, at the State House, and I promise you good, conscientious, impartial service. Thank you so much.

President DelMonte: Thank you very much, commissioner, and I'm sure that the remarks you made to this gathering will all be carried out if you have your own say. I now wish to call upon Brother Goodman, to continue his report of the Constitution Committee.

Delegate Goodman (Typographical, Local 13, Boston): ARTICLE I. *Name*. Section 1 is hereby changed as follows:

This Association shall be known as the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and shall consist of such labor unions as shall conform to its rules and regulations.

This new name (Massachusetts Federation of Labor) shall be inserted in the Constitution wherever "Massachusetts State Federation of Labor" appears.

Mr. Chairman, I move that this part of the report be adopted.

President DelMonte: You have heard the recommendation that that part of the constitution be adopted. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor signify by saying "aye," contrary minded, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Goodman: ARTICLE II. *Objects*—is hereby amended to read as follows:

The objects of this Federation shall be:

SECTION 1. To encourage the formation of local unions under the jurisdiction of the

American Federation of Labor in every city and town in this state.

SECTION 2. To assist in establishing central bodies, national and international unions.

SECTION 3. To aid and encourage an educational program among members of local unions, and to carry on a public relations program.

SECTION 4. To encourage the purchase of union label products and to further the interest of local union emblems not antagonistic to the American Federation of Labor.

SECTION 5. To render every assistance possible to affiliated unions in their efforts to secure favorable labor legislation and to introduce such legislation as its conventions may recommend. I move the adoption of this article.

President DelMonte: You have heard the recommendation of the Constitution Committee to adopt. Do I hear it seconded? Any remarks? Are you ready for the question? All those in favor signify by saying "aye," contrary minded, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Goodman: ARTICLE III—SECTION 1—is hereby changed:

The amendment to Section 1 passed last year and appearing on Page 27 is hereby deleted.

I move the adoption of this article.

President DelMonte: The recommendation is to adopt. Do all delegates have a constitution before them? I mean a new tentative copy of the new constitution as well as a copy of the old constitution from which the deletions are made. You should have one, because it was inserted in your envelope on the day you registered. The Chairman of the Constitution Committee desires the privilege of the floor before the motion is put.

Delegate Carroll: Mr. Chairman. I am impelled to probably take a nonethical position in respect to the amendment. I did not recommend this amendment. This amendment emanated directly from the committee and this amendment, in substance, means, so that you will all definitely understand it, that the Executive Council in cases of extreme emergency can change the date of the convention. I am sympathetic with giving the Executive Council emergency powers and this is taking it away from them. I sincerely hope that my associates, I know the secretary on my committee agrees with me, and I sincerely hope that my other associates on the Committee on Constitution will go along with me.

Some of you in the last two years remember we had a very serious problem before the convention on the question of how we would overcome changes in convention dates. There was no power within the organization of the Executive Council to make any decision on what to do about it. Somebody had to do something about it, and the Executive Council took it upon themselves to do the best they could. This required the services of any number of attorneys to legalize. So I am going to move to you, Mr. Chairman, that the committee's report be amended.

President DelMonte: The motion before you is to adopt the recommendation of the Constitution Committee which is to confirm. Brother Carroll desired the privilege and requested that recommendation not be confirmed.

President DelMonte: Will the delegate state his name?

Delegate Flynn (Building Service Employees, Local 130, Lynn): About the recommendation to strike out the entire article, I recommend that the Massachusetts Federation of Labor hold onto it. In the event that a convention fails to determine a time and place, the same shall be determined by the Executive Council by a

majority vote from members present. Section A. A special convention may be called at any time either by a majority vote of the Executive Council or of a majority of affiliated locals in writing, notice to be given all locals 30 days prior to the convening.

President DelMonte: You have offered what you just read as a substitute. The Chair receives it as though you were making a motion. The Chair doesn't hear the substitute seconded, however. Will the delegate who seconds the motion rise and proceed to the microphone, so that for the purposes of the record, we'll know who is seconding it?

Delegate Lavigne (Teamsters, Local 653, Brockton): I second that motion.

Speaking on the motion, Mr. Chairman, and having in mind the confusion at the convention last year on constitutionality, I thought it best to set no time in the constitution for the convening, because that then holds you constitutionally to that date. Nobody reports here a year ahead of a date. Therefore, if the delegates here wish to determine it, they may do so. But, if they do not determine it, they then cannot come to a convention and find fault with the action of the Executive Council, having forfeited their right by failing to vote on a time and place at the convening of the federation. I inserted a special convention because I know the constitution has nothing set up for the calling of a special convention.

It is my humble opinion, we should have some authority in the constitution for the convening of a special convention. In the event that the time and place to convene might conflict, it would then be in the power of the Executive Council to call a special convention which, if it was mentioned in the clause, could do all the business of a regular convention. There is no mention in the clause, that's why I offered it, to cure the situation that arose in Springfield and possibly the headache that you have here.

President DelMonte: Anything further to be said on the subject?

Delegate Kelley (Meat Cutters, Local 592, Boston): I'm rather confused by the procedure here, so I'm going to ask the chairman to give me assistance on the question I'm about to ask. I'd like to speak in favor of the committee's report. Am I in order?

President DelMonte: The committee's report is to adopt. You're in order, yes.

Delegate Kelley: Chairman Carroll made the statement that he didn't go along with his committee's report. I don't particularly remember his being very vehement against it, however. He has given that impression here I believe. The lesion, as you see in your pamphlet here, came about after discussion. As you remember last year the convention was changed and we ran into a little bit of confusion. I am in favor of the adoption of the committee's report for this fact; and I'm not being a smart guy now, or a fresh fellow either when I ask this question. It's common knowledge that the convention last year was postponed because of the fact that a large international was holding a convention at the time and it would be impossible for them to attend. I admire them for wishing to attend both conventions, but I also like to attend conventions for the benefit of my particular union. However, our affiliations with the state are not as large as some other internationals, we have perhaps twenty or thirty delegates, around that number, which is not too large in comparison with some of the large internationals present. I wonder if the Meat Cutters union asked the convention to be postponed because our convention was going to be held the same week. Would it have been best?



This year we had a convention in Chicago in the month of May. I wonder if it were being held the first week in August, when the state convention was being held, and we had known it a year ahead, if it would have been changed. I doubt it. And it shouldn't be changed. I wouldn't want it, I wouldn't expect it. But had it been changed once, it should be changed again for somebody else. I say the committee's report definitely should be adopted. Thank you.

President DelMonte: The Chair would like to give this information to the delegates. The convention date was changed again this year so that it would conform, or would not conflict with the date of the Electrical Workers' national convention that was going to be held next week in Tennessee. And while the Executive Council did that, the Massachusetts Fire Fighters Association of the state met in Springfield; they won't be here until tomorrow. So it isn't the desire of the Executive Council to favor one union or another because of its size. I want the delegates to know what they're debating. The Chair seems to be a little confused here.

As the Chair understands, the report is to adopt the report of the chairman of the committee in his recommendation of nonconcurrency of the adoption. A member of the committee offered a substitution which the Chair then allowed to be a motion. The Chair now feels that it will be correct if it states that the motion for substitution is a minority report and that the other is a majority report, so you will tell the Chair which you're discussing—the majority report or the minority report.

Delegate Reilly (Carpenter's Local 40, Boston): Mr. Chairman. The point that you just brought up is what I want to call to the attention of the delegates.

Brother Carroll, who is chairman of the committee, submitted a recommendation of nonconcurrency which in itself becomes a minority report, and by virtue of that fact takes precedence over the recommendation of the majority of the committee. It automatically rules out the proposed change as submitted by the other member of the committee, so it is the opinion of the speaker that action comes first on the minority report of Brother Carroll.

Delegate Kelly (Meat Cutters, Local 592, Boston): Mr. Chairman.

President DelMonte: Just a minute, let the Chair digest this in its mind. After all, you members of the committee have spent about five days arguing with one another and have just come in to us who are pretty cold on the subject matter. Do I understand that Brother Reilly indicates that the minority report is that of Brother Carroll, and that the majority report is that of Brother Flynn?

It is the opinion of the Chair then that there are two minority reports before the convention, Brother Carroll making one. Then will Brother Lavigne give the Chair the information that it seeks.

President DelMonte: The Chair states that the recommendation of the Constitution Committee is to adopt. Brother Carroll, who is the chairman, rises and asks nonconcurrency, and he gave reason. The Chair is to understand that that is a minority report, giving his reason. Then Brother Flynn gets up and gives his reason, and that, in the opinion of the Chair, is a minority report. The secretary of the committee would like to report the proceedings and then it might be clear.

Delegate Carroll: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen. We had a very difficult problem. We had five days, we took off the boxing gloves, we used bare knuckles, and we took to steel knuckles finally, but we did come out with

something. Now this is the way we try to explain how we set up this one situation. The committee was in favor of having this particular section remain as written. One member of the committee substituted the same motion that he did from the floor. It received no seconds. We had been repeatedly asking members to attend. I mention no member's name. A call was made to have further members come in, and one member came in, an additional member who had not been present. When this motion, that has just been presented by the brother as a substitute, received no seconds, the new member volunteered to second it, and it was submitted again, and having been seconded by the member, it was put and it received one vote, not even the vote of the member who seconded it. He gave us his explanation of his conduct and submitted the report that the committee is now bringing to you. The general consensus of the committee is that the constitution remain as it was prior to any action by us, except for the two members. Now if it's possible for us to straighten the matter out, not to have the substitute motion, not to have the constitution limited, as it is being suggested this year, but to put the constitution back as it was when it was first submitted to us this year. If I do not make it clear, will somebody tell me I've confused it further.

Delegate Velleman (Office Employees, Local 6, Boston): Mr. Chairman. I am confused, and I think this is a very important matter. I don't think I'm the only one confused. I, therefore, move, Mr. Chairman, that the entire matter now before this convention be referred back to the Committee on Constitution for further report.

President DelMonte: Do I hear the motion seconded? The chairman on the Committee on Constitution says that he can make that report right now. I don't wish to put you off, but the hour of adjournment has come, the Chair requires a motion to extend the time limit. I don't want any of you to feel that we're going to continue on the Officers' Reports, but we have a speaker here who has been sitting here since 10:30, and he has got to go on.

Delegate Lavigne (Teamsters Union, Local 653, Brockton): I move that the time limit be extended.

President DelMonte: Do I hear it seconded? All those in favor say "aye," opposed, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered. Now, will you bear with the Chair. I'm sure that the Committee on Constitution will very gladly yield a few minutes of their time so that we can present to you a gentleman who came here and who has to leave. He was scheduled to speak here this morning.

I take great pleasure in presenting to the assembly, Mr. H. L. Mitchell, President of the National Farm Labor Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. This is your opportunity to hear a representative of a farm labor union, something we hear so much about. They hear us talk about industrial state, now we're going to hear the other side of the picture. Mr. Mitchell.

### H. L. MITCHELL

(President, National Farm Labor Union)

President DelMonte, officers and delegates to this convention. I bring you greetings from one of the newest of the international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The National Farm Union is engaged in the job of bringing trade unionism to one of the largest groups of unorganized workers

in America. Altogether there are some three million workers who produce the food and clothing that you and I use, these workers are without many of the benefits which you enjoy as a normal part of your citizenship in this country.

Agricultural workers, and I want to make it clear we are not organizing small farm owners, we are organizing the hired hands of the farm owners, particularly the farm owners who own much land, and have large-scale farms, and who produce 75% of the products that are marketed each year in this country, there are some three million of these workers. Aside from our organization, they are completely unorganized. They are without the benefits of Social Security, Old Age Pension, or any of the things that industrial workers take for granted these days. We are also barred from any of the labor relations laws. The right of organization is not guaranteed or protected by the national labor relations board. As I go along, I want to tell you a little experience we've had with the notorious Taft-Hartley Act.

First of all, we are organizing in New England, in your State of Massachusetts. We're organizing a group of people who are socially related to agriculture. They are forestry workers. Men who work on the trees, tree surgeons, the line peelers, pulling the limbs off a tree, also the communication lines. A local union was recently established here, with headquarters in Boston. We have a representative there, and I want to ask you, in your various communities, to give us any assistance that you may find possible, in this campaign we are undertaking to organize that type of worker. They work in the orchards, the power lines, public parks and things of that sort.

A few days ago there was a statement appearing in some of the local newspapers in New England to the effect that some large potato growers in this state planned to import some foreign nationals to do their harvesting of the crop this season. Our representative saw this notice, and immediately protested to the immigration authorities, saying that the National Farm Labor Union had between 4,000 and 5,000 unemployed workers who would welcome an opportunity to come up to this state and work in the potato harvest for the six to eight weeks that it required. We hope that something can be worked out, whereby some of the members of our union from the south will be sent up here for that short period of time. I don't know what your experience has been with these foreign nationals, who may come from the West Indies or perhaps from Canada, but we want to assure you that when our members come from the south up here they will return home when the work is completed. If any of them stay here, they will be union minded and won't become potential scabs of your trades, crafts, and industries in this state.

It may be a little far away to speak of something that is occurring on the other side of the United States, but I do want to call your attention to a struggle that is going on in the state of California, involving some 1,100 members of our organization. Over ten months ago a

strike was called on a Fruit Corporation farm, near Bakersfield, California. The strike has become more than just a strike, it's a crusade to bring to you, themselves and to other workers like them throughout this country, the benefits of organization.

During this time everything has happened to these people. There have been arrests, there have been men attacked and beaten up in the picket line. One night some short time ago a strike committee meeting was being held in the private home of one of the officers of the union. The President of the local union, Jim Price, was sitting in a chair, presiding over this meeting, and suddenly there was a fusillade of shots through the house and Price was struck and severely injured, and for a long time we despaired of his life being saved, but he is now on the way to recovery.

Sometime this evening, we hope to show you a motion picture made by the Hollywood unions, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, which shows these people in action, and explains to you much better than I can up here talking about the importance of this struggle that is being waged 3,000 miles away.

I would like to say, in case you do miss seeing the movie this evening, that the DeGeorgio Fruit Corporation is worth a hundred million dollars. It owns fruit auction concerns in New York City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and possibly has an interest in the Boston Fruit Market, so some of the fruits and vegetables you may be buying in this section are being produced by scab labor on that DeGeorgio Farm which contains 20,000 acres in California.

I want to ask your help and that of your organizations for these people, who have stood up for 10 months on a 20-mile long picket line and carried on a battle to bring to the agricultural workers of this country some of the benefits which you enjoy.

I again want to say that I appreciate this opportunity of coming here and speaking before you, and I hope that tonight it will be possible for you to see this motion picture, which has been shown to many of the international unions and the other state federations of labor and has been of great interest to all. There is a lot that you can do even here. We need your financial, moral and other types of support in helping to win that big strike. Thank you very much for your attention.

President DelMonte: Thank you. I'm sure that your remarks were interesting, and I hope that the delegates will take advantage of the opportunity to see the picture tonight. The Chair will entertain a motion to adjourn the morning session until 2 o'clock. And the first order of business when we come back, by arrangement of the two committees, will be the report on the Legislative Agent. A report on the Committee on Legislative Agent Report. Then we'll go right into the constitution. It's been regularly moved and seconded that we adjourn. Those in favor signify by saying "aye," opposed, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered. At two o'clock we will reconvene.



## AFTERNOON SESSION

**President DelMonte:** Will the delegates please come into the hall? The convention is now in order. By your action this morning, by virtue of a motion, the following telegram was sent to Senator Edward Rowe, Maurice J. Tobin, Paul A. Dever, candidates for Governor, "on behalf of the delegates to the 62nd Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, you are hereby invited to address the convention Friday, August 6, at Chateau Ballroom, Nantasket." Signed by John J. DelMonte, President, Kenneth J. Kelley, Secretary.

For the benefit of these delegates who might want to know why we chose Friday, the 6th, the answer is that our afternoon session is just jammed, and we wouldn't be able to let them go on even though they did show up today. I want again to call to the attention of the delegates that within a very short time it will be too late for you to get tickets for the buffet supper tonight. Now there's going to be plenty to eat, plenty to drink, and an orchestra will be there, and the girls will be there to dance with you. So those of you who haven't any tickets, kindly go over, and if you don't feel like eating, you might as well come and listen to the music and wear out this floor a little. Will the delegates please find seats in the hall? The Chair is going to call upon J. Arthur Moriarty, who will make a report as chairman of the Legislative Agent Committee. The Committee's report.

Delegate Moriarty (Typographical, Local 13, Boston): Mr. Chairman, I now desire to report for the Committee on Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent's Report. Your committee has carefully reviewed and considered the report of the Legislative Agent, which is contained on pages 37 to 51, inclusive, and also the three referenda sponsored by the sinister Massachusetts Citizens' Union, with summaries by Attorney General Clarence A. Barnes, which are contained on pages 81 to 87, inclusive, in the joint report of the Executive Council and the officers.

During the last session of the legislature, over 3,000 bills were introduced, with approximately 60 of them seeking in one form or another to weaken and handcuff labor unions in their legitimate efforts to obtain social and economic advancement for the wage-earners of the Commonwealth. It is noted again that the Associated Industries of Massachusetts made social legislation that has been established in the Commonwealth the chief target in a concerted campaign, leveling their attack to weaken and cripple especially the Employment Compensation Act and the Workmen's Compensation Act.

This hostile association was aided and abetted by the notorious Massachusetts Citizens' Union, who also filed the three open-shop bills, directly aimed at destroying and restricting the effectiveness and democratic functioning of trade unions. Three other bills, Senate Bill No. 237, Petition of Associated Industries of Massachusetts, and House bills No. 1002 and No. 1269, petition of the Massachusetts State Chamber of Commerce, Inc. These bills would outlaw every form of union security. While these three bills sponsored by the Massachusetts Citizens' Union were defeated, it was announced yesterday that sufficient signatures have been secured to submit it to the referenda and have it filed.

On page 39, will be found a resume of one of the most important measures which your Legislative Agent sought to have enacted. The adoption of a 65c state minimum wage law. The battle for this humane legislation was

bitterly fought for over three months, and in the closing days of the session it was defeated by only three votes in the senate, and as usual, referred to a recess commission for further study. Your committee suggests this battle be continued and adequate legislation introduced in the next session of the legislature.

On the same page the passage of the so-called Sears Committee Report, House bill No. 1740, favored by labor, is recorded, which provides for the potential construction of two hundred million dollars' worth of low-cost veterans housing by various municipalities backed by the credit of the Commonwealth. On page 42, the defeat of Senate Bill No. 251, providing for a state wage and hour law, is noted. While the legislation has met the same adverse fate as in previous years, your committee is of the opinion that similar legislation should be introduced at the next session of the legislature. The present minimum-wage machinery of the Department of Labor and Industry, appears at this time to be inadequate and slow to establish a floor below which no wage could be paid, and patterned after the Federal Wage and Hour statute.

On the same page your committee concurs in the position taken by your Secretary-Treasurer Legislative Agent that Senate Bill No. 217, providing for financial reports by corporations and other business groups, should be continued or eventually submitted to the voters as a referendum. Since the passage of the Barnes bill, there is no good legitimate reason why banks, insurance companies, corporations, and, in particular, the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, and the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers, and others, should not file the same itemized financial reports as labor unions are required to file under the Financial Report Law.

Your committee is inclined to agree with the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent that House Bill No. 872, providing for a state fund for workmen's compensation, should be re-examined as to the merits of this approach in eliminating the inequities and the injustices of administering the Workmen's Compensation Act. This bill, as you perhaps all know, has been introduced for many years and has always met with adverse results.

On page 42, your Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent in relation to Senate Bill No. 231, calling for cash sickness insurance, was of the opinion that due to the financial condition of the unemployment compensation fund reserve, this year was not a favorable time to establish a cash sickness insurance program, and recommends that thought should be given to the question of having employee-employer contributions used for disability insurance, similar to the plans that are now in effect in Rhode Island and California. Your committee concurs in this recommendation.

Your committee notes that Senate Bill No. 153, providing for a graduated income tax bill, while passed by a majority in both branches, still lacks the required 141 votes, majority of all members eligible, for adoption. Recognizing the increasing need of revenue by the state, there is no doubt that eventually a soak-the-poor sales tax will be attempted. As an alternative, your committee coincides with the opinion of the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent that a graduated income tax is far more equitable and fair, and efforts should be made to insure its adoption.

Your committee is of the opinion that the logic of the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent is sound in favoring Senate Bill No. 165, which increases compulsory school age from the present 16 years to 18 years, thereby



benefiting these youngsters who deprive themselves of a high school diploma and preparedness for a better life, who without any thought leave school to go to work.

Your attention is called to Page 44 to Senate Bills Nos. 383 and 348, requiring the licensing of cooks and the physical examination for restaurant workers, petitions of the Cooks and Pastry Association, Local 186. Much time and sincere effort has been given by Joseph Stefani to secure the passage of this commendable legislation to protect the eating public from food contamination and disease. Your committee sincerely hopes that Brother Stefani will continue to press for the passage of this most worthy legislation.

Senate Bill No. 278, providing for a state rent control law was rejected by the legislature on the flimsy pretense that this rent control was unnecessary on the ground that the Federal Rent Control Law was extended for one year. It is plainly evident that effective rent control should be continued, and your committee agrees with the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent to that effect.

Attention is also called to House Bill No. 1353, providing overtime for state employees, which would have corrected the injustices of state employees by establishing the present payment for overtime after 8 hours in addition to receiving weekly overtime after 40 hours which is already enacted. Your committee agrees with the justification expressed by your Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent, to vigorously renew efforts to have legislation passed to correct this abuse suffered by the state employees.

The importance of clarifying the meaning of the term labor dispute is shown in House Bill No. 1276, on page 45, as pointed out by the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent. There has been much inconsistency in our Massachusetts statutes with decisions rendered by the United States Supreme Court on their restricting of picketing for union recognition and security. Your committee is of the opinion that further consideration should be given to this important issue.

Your committee agrees with recommendations of the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent that House Bill No. 747, a petition of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, providing for free medical examination for prospective workers, should receive continued support and attention by organized labor. It is entirely unfair where some employers demand a prospective worker to submit to a physical examination for which he or she is charged and then, in many instances, fail to hire the applicant.

Among the bills opposed by labor and defeated, your committee notes, in particular, House Bill No. 766, establishing a Baby Taft-Hartley Law for Massachusetts, which was filed, if you please, by the Massachusetts Restaurant Owners Association on behalf of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which, in many respects, is more vicious, more drastic, than the provisions of the infamous Taft-Hartley Law. We should, however, keep in mind there may be further attempts to pass this dangerous sort of legislation in one form or another, especially to amend the State Labor Relations Act along these lines.

Your attention is called to other bills proposed by labor and defeated, contained on pages 45 to 48, inclusive, and to remind us that while they were defeated in the last session of the legislature, it indicates what is in the minds of those who oppose us, and let it be a warning that vigilance and alertness should never for a moment be slackened.

While reports have been made by Director Johnson of the Massachusetts Citizens' League

for Political Education and by Mr. Robert Segal, Legal Counsel for the state federation, pointing out the dangers of the pernicious bills sponsored by the notorious Massachusetts Citizens' Union, which will be submitted to the referendum in November, your committee urgently requests that these bills, contained on pages 81 to 87, inclusive, with summaries by Attorney General Barnes, be read and reread by the delegates to acquaint themselves with the destructive purposes toward the trade-union movement in Massachusetts. These vicious bills must be defeated, otherwise labor will receive a blow that will take years to recover.

In conclusion, your committee highly commends the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent on the marvelous service he has rendered to the Massachusetts Federation of Labor during the past year at the Legislature. He has fought our enemies toe to toe with courage and determination, in an atmosphere not too friendly to our movement, and he commands the respect of all. We also commend him on the splendid report of his activities and the lucid and instructive manner in which he has prepared it for us, the delegates to this convention. Respectfully submitted by the committee. Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of the report of the committee.

President DeMonte: The recommendation of the committee is to adopt the report and I have heard it seconded. The motion before you is the adoption of the committee's report. Are there any remarks?

I think it would be most fitting and proper at this time to listen to the young fellow who's responsible for this report. Let's give our attention to Legislative Agent Kelley, who will make remarks on this particular report.

Secretary Kelley: Mr. Chairman and delegates to this, the 62nd Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. I want at this time to express my humble appreciation to the delegates who yesterday afternoon elected me for the ensuing year as your Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent. I am humbly grateful for the opportunity to serve you during the coming year. I hope and I pray that by my actions in that office, I may justify the confidence that you, the delegates of this convention, have in my ability to serve.

I realize that this convention has many important matters still pending before it. I realize we're going to be hard-pressed to get this convention adjourned by six or seven o'clock tomorrow evening. I realize also that preceding speakers have made reference, particularly the chairman of the Committee on Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent's report, J. Arthur Moriarty, who has just reported his committee's recommendations to you.

I know all of the delegates received the Joint Officers' Report and, therefore, most of what I would have liked to have said to you, if time had permitted, is contained in that document in the pages referred to by Mr. Moriarty. I realize also that a separate copy of the Legislative Agent's Report has been printed up and distributed to you, and I also recommend for your very serious consideration, the booklet entitled, *The Official Labor Record of the Members of the Massachusetts Legislature for the 1947-48 Session*, so that you, the delegates to this convention, may be in a good position to judge just who your friends were in the State Legislature, and that you not merely select your friends but you will also elect your friends.

I feel that this convention by its action yesterday afternoon demonstrated a degree of unity that I think must give some people in some quarters of the state great alarm and great concern. Those enemies of organized labor who either read in the press this morning or heard on the radio that a degree of unity that never before was demonstrated in the Massa-



chusetts Federation of Labor, took place yesterday afternoon when your two principal officers, President DelMonte and myself, were nominated for reelection unopposed. I think the various elements that rose to second the nominations of your President and myself, demonstrated to the people outside of this federation, that the Massachusetts Federation of Labor has joined its ranks and filled up the gaps in its ranks and is going to march forward to a splendid victory on November 2.

I think the words of Joe Keenan, Frank Fenton, His Excellency Archbishop Cushing brought home to us very vividly that in 1948, the year of decision, the ballot box is going to be our bread box. In other words, the outcome of the vote on the three anti-labor referenda fostered by the Massachusetts Citizens' Union is going to determine whether we in this state, the great American Federation of Labor, are going to go back, back to the days of sweat shops, exploitations of workers, and the attending evils and abuses that rank with the open-shop. We have to decide whether the effort that is going to be required between now and next November is worth it all. And I don't think any delegate to this convention should have any doubt in his mind. Here we are, with our backs to the wall, and yet yesterday we merged our ranks and we're presenting a united front to the electorate of Massachusetts.

Many of you read in the morning paper that the sinister Massachusetts Citizens' Union presented to the Secretary of State of the Commonwealth yesterday, 21,000 additional signatures on the three anti-labor referenda which are going to be on the ballot. They're chuckling with glee, and they are priding themselves on the fact that in 1946, the same organization by having put across the Financial Report Law, so-called, as a referendum on the ballot, gave Congress the encouragement to go ahead and pass the infamous Taft-Hartley Law. Perhaps in their pride, they lost sight of an expression, "Whom the Gods destroy, they first make proud." And I think, we, the delegates, are going to leave this convention determined that those enemies of organized labor in this state who are today jubilant in the fact that they got 21,000 additional signatures for this referendum, and are priding themselves on the fact they're responsible, so they claim, for the passage of the Taft-Hartley Law, will be brought to heel by us.

So, in conclusion, Mr. Chairman and delegates to this convention, I feel confident of the united efforts, financially as well as physically, of the delegates to this convention in support of the Massachusetts Citizens' League for Political Education, our political arm. Let's bear in mind that the final date for registration in the primaries is August 13. By a coincidence it happens to fall on a Friday, so for us it will be an unlucky Friday the 13th if we have not between now and then made every possible effort to get every possible voter registered in order that he can cast his ballot decisively against these three anti-Labor referenda on November 2.

Let us not lose sight of the fact that our primary concern in this campaign is our bread and butter, and our bread and butter lies in the defeat of these three referenda. Let's not get off on any tangent on "red herrings" in connection with this political campaign. Let's keep our objective on the goal to defeat the three anti-labor referenda that presently are known as House Bills 2236, 2237, and 2238, in order that on November 3 we may emerge from the fray with our heads bloody but unbowed. Thank you.

President DelMonte: I would like to have the delegates' attention for just a minute. This is a pretty solemn request I'm going to make. Dr. Bergen, the Chairman of the Board of Selectmen, was going to be here this afternoon to

welcome the guest speaker, but he can't make it, because he is carrying out a sad mission. Right at this particular moment, the whole town of Hull has closed shop momentarily, and the bells are tolling in honor of William Perazo, a private in World War II, killed in the battle of Italy, who is being buried today in Hull Cemetery. I ask this convention, because of the policy it has always taken, to pay tribute to him by standing one minute in silence.

I didn't have the entire information on Private William Perazo, but it's just been called to my attention that this young fellow, whose body is being buried today, is an ex-member of Local 380 of the Milk Wagon Drivers.

Does the delegate desire the microphone? Name and union you represent, please.

For what purpose does the delegate rise?

Delegate Morrissey (Truck Drivers, Local 25, Boston): I rise at this time, Mr. Chairman, in order to ask the unanimous consent of the convention to introduce a late resolution. This resolution deals with a subject matter that for many years was one of the prime objectives of this federation and only went off our Legislative calendar at a time when the late President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, gave us the National Labor Relations Law, which obviated our need for anxiety in the selection of our judges in the Commonwealth. Inasmuch as we have recently, by action of the 80th Congress, had that National Labor Relations Law emasculated and thereby presented to the employer the injunction as a weapon to defeat us in our aims, intents and purposes, it becomes increasingly evident that we resort or resurrect the policy that has been laid aside by the federation; namely, the election of judges in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I desire to present this resolution with the unanimous consent to the Committee on Resolutions for action at one of the forthcoming sessions. It reads as follows: Whereas in these days of wholesale injunctions, issued indiscriminately by judges in the courts of this Commonwealth, and whereas these injunctions so vitally affect the lives and future welfare of all workers in this Commonwealth, and whereas these injunctions are issued by judges not elected by those persons against whom they are issued, but rather such judges are appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Executive Council, and whereas these judges are appointed for life tenure and are not directly accountable to the public, against whom these injunctions and decisions are rendered, and whereas the principle of electing judges to the courts of many states in this country is now being followed with great success, including the state of New York, now, therefore, be it hereby resolved that the Legislative Agent of this federation be instructed to prepare and present to the next session of the General Court, appropriate legislation calling for the election of judges in this Commonwealth. Be it further resolved that in the event that the General Court refuses or neglects to pass such legislation, then the Legislative Agent of the federation be instructed to prepare and present an appropriate initiative petition calling for the election of judges to be voted upon by the voters of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Respectfully submitted, Nicholas P. Morrissey, Teamsters, Local 25, Boston, etc.

I might say, in passing, Mr. Chairman and delegates, that you have a situation wherein the courts of the Commonwealth have been called upon once again, to make available by injunctive release, the condition of forcing into submission members, not necessarily members of our organization, from another organization. In my judgment and the judgment of the signers of this petition, seeking this legislation, it becomes necessary under the present situation to



take immediate remedial steps at this convention or through this convention. Thank you very much.

President DelMonte: The request of Delegate Morrissey is that the unanimous consent of this delegation be given to submit the resolution to the Resolutions Committee. Do I hear the motion seconded? It's been regularly moved and seconded that unanimous consent be given the resolution submitted by Delegate Morrissey of the Truck Drivers. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor say "aye," those contrary-minded, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered. It is the unanimous order of this convention.

The action of the delegates assembled here in the morning session, by virtue of a motion, ordered the officers to invite Maurice J. Tobin, Paul A. Dever, Senator Edward Rowe, and Governor Bradford to attend this convention. It's needless for me to go into a lengthy introduction of the first one of those four gentlemen who has arrived at our convention. There isn't anyone in this hall that doesn't know him. He is, without question, a good friend of labor. You have testified to that fact more than once. He's here now and I take pleasure in again presenting to you, Maurice J. Tobin.

### MAURICE J. TOBIN

President John DelMonte, Reverend Father Shortell, and delegates to this 62nd Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. I have appeared before your annual conventions now for a period of ten years; seven years as Mayor of Boston, two years as the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and I'm delighted to appear here today as a friend of the labor movement, as a private citizen. It is my honest belief, that the year 1948 is one of the most important years in the state of Massachusetts in the entire history of the labor movement. I do not know whether the rank and file of labor appreciate the importance of the three proposals that are going to be on the ballot this fall.

On the basis of the experience in 1946, I would say that it's the duty of every man and woman delegate at this convention to go back to his respective organizations and bring home solidly to every last member the kind of fight that is before them.

I almost think that we're back in the days of 1805, when three cord winders in the city of Philadelphia were imprisoned for banding together for the purpose of improving their working conditions and their wages. Subsequently, the law of the land was changed. But about 1870, between 1870 and 80, laws were enacted that were intended to protect the people of the country but resulted in practically handcuffing the labor movement of this nation. The Sherman anti-trust law is an example. Through the process of injunction almost every movement made for the improvement of the lot of the worker was made almost impossible.

Finally, in 1932, the injunction was outlawed as a result of the Norris-LaGuardia Act. Then we passed the NRA and section seven, which was practically a Magna Charta for the organized labor in this country. Eventually this was declared unconstitutional. Finally, in 1935, we had passed the Labor Relations Act, under which we operated until the Taft-Hartley Act was enacted.

But, ladies and gentlemen, the Taft-Hartley Act is a trivial violation of labor's rights as compared with the amendments proposed, particularly Amendment Two. Since 1898, in this state of Massachusetts, no one has ever attempted to interfere with the closed shop,

excepting to prevent a strike for that purpose, and now not only is the closed shop to be eliminated but the union shop is to be eliminated by the action of the people at the polls in this state, unless labor gets out and does its job.

I am sure that there is no fair employer in this state who wants to have this amendment enacted upon the statute books of the Commonwealth. But a selling job has to be done and I take my position in opposition to the three amendments and I am going to speak in every section of this Commonwealth against Governor Bradford.

Oh, yes, it can be said that at this time it will make but little difference if these amendments do pass, as long as there is full employment, as long as the supply of labor is not in excess of the demand, even these laws will not greatly lower the standard of living for the average employee in this state. But let there come a recession, let there come that inevitable drop that follows every inflation, and with the passage of this law there will be that entering wedge that will send the average working man back practically to slavery.

Yes, I predict to you, that if you fail in your duty to the people who are members of your organization, you will always remember 1948 as the year in which all the advances of labor over the past decade and a half were not only wiped out but when you receded to a position even lower than that which existed prior to 1933. The job before you is a vitally important one. Those you elect to office likewise is of vital importance. I don't like to discuss partisan politics but you men and women are over the age of 21, you do want to act in the best interest of the people who are members of your organization, and I can say to you that the members of my party unanimously made possible the great advances that were made in the year 1945-46 to protect the most vital thing we have in America, the family unit. To insure not only the injured workman, but to insure every child in the family, to insure the wife of the workman, and to increase payment in the case of a man with five children from \$21 a week in 1944 to the sum of \$40 a week in 1945.

Ladies and gentlemen in the year 1946 the State Senate composed mostly of Republican members, on the last day of session in July of that year, killed the proposal that would insure the unemployed workman or workwoman, the proposal that would give a guarantee of payment to each dependent during the period of that unemployment up to a period of 23 weeks. The now Lieutenant-Governor of this Commonwealth, a Republican, and his name will appear upon the ballot this fall, was the man who called the Senate into session when there were only six members present. No one of my party was present to start a forum. They then pulled a parliamentary trick and killed the bill. Because I was Governor of this Commonwealth, this was brought out into the open and through the good offices of the press of this state, the Republican leadership of the Commonwealth decided to reverse the order and passed the bill that night. The last Legislature over which I presided on the last day presented that bill to me to sign and now every workman and workwoman has every dependent protected. Those are the kinds of proposals that this great federation should be interested in.

And I say to you that 1948 is a fateful year. If Referendum Two is by any chance passed by the people of this state, you might as well figure that organized labor has seen its last day of power. You should leave this convention with the firm purpose of welding together the members of your organization to protest against legislation like these referenda. Realizing that your organization is at the crossroads, I am confident that instead of the maximum of



2,100,000 votes cast in the 1944 election, you're going to reach 2,350,000 votes and the three proposals will be so thoroughly and soundly defeated that the attempt to make Massachusetts the testing ground for these proposals will come to a fitting end. Instead of leaving it there we're going to go on further to victory in improving the lot of the man and woman who toils, not only in Massachusetts but in the United States of America.

President DelMonte: I don't think that the Chairman of your convention can add any more to the enthusiastic ovation you have just tendered a good friend of this particular organization. I hope that as well as you used your hands now to beat them together to make this tremendous noise, that you use the one you write with, and go down to the polls and make the crosses against the referenda, and if it lies within your conscience, when you come across his name, do the same thing. I want to express thanks to ex-Governor Tobin for his wonderful remarks made here today.

Will the delegates please be seated? We have another friend—a good friend, too. The Chair would like to make this observation at this particular time. Everybody who has appeared before you this week thus far has stated he was a friend of yours. I'm certain that up to now they have been, and I'm sure that before the week is over all those who come before you will be friends of yours, too. And the Chair is very well pleased with the manner in which you conduct yourselves while these people are speaking. If you would only give the same attention to your fellow-members, who some day may be way up there like these other speakers, then the Chair would be tremendously satisfied.

At this particular time I would like to call your attention to a gentleman sitting on this platform who has traveled down here to address this convention. Everybody knows of him. Everybody has heard him, I think. A lot of you people know him personally. Some of you people have heard of his good works and have always wanted an opportunity to hear him speak. He is very familiar with the problems of labor. He has made extensive study and research in that particular field. He is a dean in that type of philosophy. He has conducted for many years an Institute of Labor Management Relations at Holy Cross College. He has educated many of our own people and many of other groups connected with economic organizations. He has helped individual locals as well as individuals. He is a great spiritual leader as well as a great man for economic purposes. I take pleasure in presenting to you the Reverend Father Thomas E. Shortell, S.J., of Boston College.

### REVEREND

**THOMAS E. SHORTELL, S.J.**

(Professor of Labor Ethics, Boston College)

Thank you, President DelMonte, Mr. Tobin, and guests. I am very much pleased to be honored by your officers with the invitation to address this state convention. I came down from Boston College where we are endeavoring to instruct the student body in the difference between the different shops and all the things you hold dear. I thought right away how appropriate it is to your work that you have the meeting here this year at Nantasket Beach, because I feel here at Nantasket Beach there is evidence of God's own handiwork. You look out there at the ocean and as far as the eye can reach you see the manifestation of God's greatness. And that should be a lesson

to you at your convention, that your work for mankind and your sacred cause of helping labor is boundless.

You can never be satisfied at any convention that your work is finished, because there are unlimited horizons out there before you. Another reason why I thought Nantasket was appropriate is because here it is that the working people come down on a holiday from the crowded tenement district, from the hot streets of the City of Boston and other places, to find their recreation. You people should realize that as they come to the beach for the fresh air and for the sunlight, so they are looking to your federation for the sunlight of health and for the fresh air that only the organized labor-union movement can give to them.

You may be interested to know that at Boston College, while we are not doing all that I would like to have done,—I would like to have an Institute of Industrial Relations in Boston as they have at Holy Cross, still at the same time you may be pleased to know that hundreds of young men are in classes of labor problems, classes of collective bargaining, and they are learning, many of them for the first time, what the labor movement means. Now it means a lot to you people when people go to the polls, to have them understand the labor movement and the great causes for which you are fighting.

I want to address you today on a certain subject, and that is, what we of the public, those of us who are deeply interested in the A.F. of L., expect of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. I'd be wasting my time if I came down just to tell you how much I think of the federation. You know that already. But it's just the same as the priest, or the religious leader in any sect, making his annual retreat. He examines his conscience; he takes another look at his vocation; he states the sanctity of his cause; he tries to correct the errors, and he makes up a fixed resolve that in the year to come he's going to do a better job than he did the year before.

The first point I want to bring out is that with all the political considerations, which we must not neglect, we urge you to go on with your organizing more vigorously than ever before. Pay plenty of attention to these amendments. Pay plenty of attention to the political angle, but do not let them draw the "red herring" across your trail and make you forget the great duty you have of keeping up your organizing campaign. One of your great missions in life, you people who have been organized for years, is to be burning with zeal to share the blessings of that organization with people who never had such a blessing before.

We expect you to demonstrate as being untrue a common saying you often hear that the older organization such as the A.F. of L. when it grows old and mature loses its vigor, becomes fat and contented, and loses its punch. I know that's not true when I look around and see your great elected officers and see the zeal which President DelMonte, Ken Kelley, Ernie Johnson, and hundreds of others, are putting in this campaign. Yet every single member of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor should make up his mind here at this convention to become an active member, because, as Mr. Tobin just told you, this is the year that counts.

The second point I want to bring out in my address is this. We, the public in Massachusetts, take great pride, not merely in the great Federation of Labor which has been here since 1885, but particularly in our own state of Massachusetts, the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, that has made the standard of living and the native legislation in Massachusetts the highest point of the 48



states in the union. That is why we resent very deeply that it should even be thought of in the State of Massachusetts, to put on the amendments such things as anti-union security clauses, and attempts by the state to dictate to a union how it should elect its officers and how it should vote on strikes. In other words, we resent having the law of the citron belt and the non-industrial states, logged by the years, here in the state of Massachusetts.

Yet at the same time you men and women must remember that we who are very fond of the American Federation of Labor in this state, expect to find every local and every group of you without spot or wrinkle. We want to make sure that all your locals are open, that they are clean, and that they are democratic and we lay our bond upon the aspiration that you can do the job yourself without any legislation from the state.

I do not by any means infer that any large number of locals or any groups have any fault in this direction, but everybody knows human weakness and a local here or a division there may have certain faults. Individuals may find their civil liberties difficult to obtain. It ill behooves a movement which was dedicated to the cause of wiping out injustice in industry to be found guilty in the slightest degree.

Number three, the point I want to bring before you politically is the main thing you have in mind. Your state Federation of Labor now is in an excellent position to inform the citizenry of Massachusetts on what the labor-union movement means, what it has achieved in the past, what is this closed-shop union-security clause and questions that come up. The people in Massachusetts are sadly in need of such instruction. I noticed yesterday in the *Boston Herald* that Mr. Mullins made a point of saying that labor cannot deliver its vote. He made a point of saying that there is no such thing as a labor philosophy.

Well, a few weeks ago on the invitation of Mr. DelMonte, Mr. Kelley Mr. Johnson, I went down to debate Mr. Gibson and Mr. Weeks, on the air, on these referenda. What I found down there were men of a state of mind who said we are going to protect the workers of Massachusetts against their organizations. That state of mind holds that the workers of Massachusetts need to be protected against what they call labor bosses. Mr. Johnson put up an excellent debate.

In the course of debate I asked Mr. Gibson, how he accounts for the fact that in every election held under the National Labor Relations Board to get a certification by the workers for a union-security shop, that 95% of the workers, 95% of the cases, were won by the labor unions. He didn't answer the question. He said, "Let me ask you a question. What do you think of the Taft-Hartley Law?" I said, that what I think of the Taft-Hartley Law isn't pertinent to this question. But it is a very difficult thing, a very important thing to get over to the state of Massachusetts why union-security clauses are so necessary.

As to the charge that labor has no philosophy which we can defend, I would like to lay down four or five principles in conclusion. The first principle is that labor has the right to organize and bargain collectively, and that labor organizations are one of the most positive and constructive instruments in the state of Massachusetts. I would aver also at the second principle, that labor, when it's left alone, has the desire to cooperate with employers, but labor, when it is not left alone, when it is hacked upon the right and upon the left, will fight and will fight strongly, not only by the economic means, but by all the just political means at its disposal.

I hold, finally, that without any law passed

by people who are not lovers of labor, that labor has within itself both the means and the power of correcting any abuse which arises within itself. And so, ladies and gentlemen, at the conclusion of my address, I urge you to ask God's blessing upon your important deliberations here at this convention, and when the convention comes to an end, come out fighting. Thank you.

President DelMonte: It's indeed a pleasure for your Chairman to be able to pin the emblem of honor of this convention on your coat lapel, Father Shortell. It's not only the desire of the chairman to make you, year after year, an honorary member, but I hope that some day the precedent of making you Chaplain of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor will be put to us and carried through. You have already acted more than once as our guardian angel, you have already acted more than once as our philosophical advisor. We feel that you live with us, that you're one of us, and I express to you the gratitude of the entire membership of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. Thank you.

I want to announce again that the tickets are still on sale for that shindig tonight. We invite those of you who feel you ought to go out and eat in a restaurant and have a hot meal rather than a buffet, to come back and stay with us after 8 o'clock. The orchestra will be set up at 7 o'clock. Tables will be pushed back and you can dance.

Are there any committees that desire to make a report? Will the convention be in order? Before the Chair introduced speakers to you, we were in the process of listening to Brother Kelley. Brother Kelley finished his remarks and we sort of took care of the business by just extending applause. It becomes necessary now to act on the motion made by the chairman of the committee to adopt the Legislative Agents' report. The motion was made, seconded, and it is before you now for adoption. Any further remarks? Are you ready for the question? All those in favor manifest by saying "aye," those contrary-minded, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Give your attention now to Secretary Allen Goodman, of the Committee on Constitution, who will continue to make a report. And I remind the delegates that somewhere in this report there will be a very debatable question. It is an increase in per capita tax. We want you to stay here. Secretary Goodman.

Delegate Goodman (Typographical, Local 13, Boston): We are now coming again to Article Three. On Article three the committee recommends no change, and I move you Mr. President the adoption of this article.

President DelMonte: The position of the Chair is that we made no recommendation and, therefore, no action is necessary.

Delegate Goodman: We will proceed.

ARTICLE III—SECTION 2—is hereby changed to include the words—

"to promote the ideals of the American Federation of Labor, to promote union organization,"—so that the section will read:—

I, (Delegate's name) of (name of organization) (city or town) promise to use all possible effort and to ask cooperation of fellow members and others to promote the ideals of the American Federation of Labor, to promote union organization and to purchase and promote use of goods (commodities and services) bearing union label cards, buttons or other insignia showing they are produced under conditions satisfactory to members of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of this article.



President DelMonte: Action comes on the recommendation of the Secretary. The recommendation is adoption. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor of the adoption manifest by saying "aye," those opposed, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Goodman:

ARTICLE VI. The following new SECTION 7 is hereby added to Article VI:

SECTION 7. The following standing committees shall be appointed annually by the President and Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent with the advice and consent of the Executive Council and shall function under their direction. Each committee shall have at least five (5) members and members shall be selected because of their special knowledge, aptitudes and experience. It shall be the responsibility of the President and Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent to prepare recommendations for budgets for each committee for the Executive Council which shall make the necessary allocation of funds within the provisions of the law to carry out the committees' work. Annual reports to the convention shall be submitted by each committee.

a. The Committee on Education shall carry on a full-scale educational program among the members of the trade unions, including the promotion of labor education on political, social and economic fronts. Within the provisions of the law, it shall carry on a program of registration of voters, participation in state elections and education in politics. The president and secretary-treasurer with the advice and consent of the executive council shall select and employ a full-time director of this committee and said director shall function under the direction of the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent and shall make annual reports to the convention.

b. Committee on Legislation shall aid the Legislative Agent in his work at hearings, in preparing Federation bills and other legislative work.

c. Committee on Organization shall aid the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in promoting affiliation with the state group and in organizing central bodies, local, national and international unions.

d. Committee on Union Label shall promote the union label and further the interest of trade union emblems not antagonistic to the American Federation of Labor.

e. Committee on Taxation shall study means of promoting progressive taxation in Massachusetts and of opposing sales taxes and other forms of regressive taxation.

f. Committee on Workmen's Compensation shall evaluate the Workmen Compensation Laws in this state, prepare amendments, and aid the Legislative Agent in the hearings on Workmen's Compensation.

g. Committee on Social Security shall study and prepare amendments to the Social Security Laws.

h. Committee on Housing shall promote a housing program for Labor and for veterans and shall work towards that aim.

I move you, Mr. Chairman, the adoption of Article 6.

President DelMonte: You heard read to you by the Secretary, Article six. Action comes on the recommendation and the recommendation is to adopt. Are you ready for the recommendation?

Will the delegate pardon me just a minute before he commences to speak?

I wish to ask the committee that was picked to escort the Governor to the hall, to meet at the rear of the hall—Francis Curran, Tommy

Bowe, Harold Ulrich, and the chairman of the Guest Committee.

President DelMonte: Action comes on the adoption of the committee's report. Are you ready for the question? Are there any remarks?

Delegate Lavigne (Teamsters, Local 653, Brockton): Mr. Chairman and delegates, I am here as a member of the Committee on Education. The delegates find on the table a pamphlet announcing the Essay Contest of the Committee on Education.

President DelMonte: Will the delegates give their attention to the speaker? Will the delegates in this part of the hall move on and find seats? Brother Lavigne is speaking on the new Essay Contest which is going to be sponsored in the very near future by this federation. You must be interested. And you should listen. Go ahead, Brother Lavigne.

Delegate Lavigne: I am here, Mr. Chairman, because of the Essay Contest being sponsored by the Educational Committee of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. In order that such an Essay Contest can be properly put before those eligible to enter, it will be necessary for the representatives of certain labor unions to appear before school boards throughout the state. I wonder if our committee, as set up in this proposal by the Committee on Constitution where it includes the political education, might not put us in a bad light appearing before school boards which are not too receptive to organized labor?

I would be amiss if I permitted it to pass without calling it to the attention of the delegates. I do not believe that I have the solution, but I believe our opportunity would be better if a Committee on Education, leaving out that portion of the political action, were set up as a separate unit, in order that those appearing before school boards could maintain an action independent of political action.

President DelMonte: It's the opinion of the Chair in his recommendation to the Constitution Committee or to the convention that they adopt a permanent policy on political education. It is the opinion of the Chair that the matters belonging to the Education Committee, such as the Essay Contest, will not in any way conflict with those matters that are of a political educational nature. I believe that that is the contention of the committee as well. Chairman Carroll would like to make a few statements, and he may clear it up.

Delegate Carroll (Cement Finishers, Local 534, Boston): I'm going to at least quote an old philosopher in labor in order to make my position clear. I hope none of you people will get it into your head that we are trying to put something over here. I want you to hold an open mind. I can best demonstrate my position by telling you a story that happened many years ago between Sam Gompers and the great Andrew Fureseth of the Seamen's Union. Sam had a package. He was sending out a lot of circulars on the floor of the convention that he had written and Andrew Fureseth used to take great pleasure in taking these documents apart. Sam, on one occasion said, "Gentlemen of the convention, particularly Andrew Fureseth, I am fearful that it is not what's on the document but what's in the state of mind."

Well, let us not get a state of mind involved here. Your committee gave one and one half hours to discussing this phase of it. If you will notice, the committee is very broad in its scope. The number is set for 25 or 50. There is nothing to prevent the Executive Council, under the auspices of the Committee on Education, to subdivide that 40 ways if they want to. I further say, you'll find in a subsequent amend-



ment that the incoming Executive Council has the right to allocate monies to any and all committees in accordance with their own discretion and as the needs may require.

Now the brother who stood and made this motion was not at the meeting in which this phase of the problem was discussed, and I want to say personally that I had raised this question so that I would be well prepared to explain it to the convention. Please understand that when you look over this recommendation here, you will note the committee's size is not designated. Only the minimum amount is specified and the Executive Council is the doctor in so far as the allocation of the members and also finances. I hope that will straighten the matter out, because there is no intention whatsoever of throwing this whole matter into one bag.

President DelMonte: I believe that the explanation given by Brother Carroll is a good one, and is exactly how it should be. I believe he said in his concluding remarks that the doctor of these committees in so far as their size and the administration of the finances would be the Executive Council. Brother Pratt.

Delegate Pratt (Carpenters, Local 624, Brockton): Mr. Chairman, under Article six, Section A, under the Committee on Education, and in fact throughout the whole article, I'd like to say at the outset that I'm wholeheartedly in favor of it in its general purpose. But the question arises in my mind under subsection A, in which the President and Secretary-Treasurer, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, have the power to select and employ a full-time director. Now that seems very vague to me; there is nothing stipulated in there as to what compensation will be paid this director. Certainly if it's going to be a full-time job, it will be a job that will carry reimbursement with it. I don't believe this is the time that we should be penny-wise and pound-foolish, as will be coming later in a raise in per capita tax, but I cannot go along with this subsection A, unless there is something a little more specific in outlining what the compensation will be for a full-time director. I'd like to inquire, Mr. Chairman, if this committee can give us any outline as to what the extent of the committee was in setting up the full-time director and what was talked over as far as compensation paid to this director.

President DelMonte: I believe that Brother Carroll was to make an answer, but I would like at this time to ask the convention to allow the Chair to suspend temporarily the regular order of business so that we may present to you the Chief Executive of the Commonwealth. Will somebody make a motion?

Delegate Pratt: I so move.

President DelMonte: It's been regularly moved and seconded that the regular order of business be suspended to allow Governor Bradford to speak. Are you ready for the question? All in favor say "aye," those contrary-minded, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered. Will the convention come to order?

Delegates, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen and invited friends to the 62nd Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. There have been many questions asked of your chairman. Is the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts going to address the convention and the answers of both Brother Kelley and your chairman was, yes. We have extended to him an invitation and he has accepted. Some said that we extended an invitation to him last year. Why didn't he come? Last year, when we had our convention the session of the Legislature had then prorogued and the Governor was pretty much

tired and needed a rest and he had gone with his family for the first time in many months on a vacation. He did, however, designate his lieutenant-governor to come before the convention. There wasn't too much time and the lieutenant-governor sent a telegram regretting the inability of the Governor to attend and expressing the thanks of the State Department to the convention in Springfield.

Today, I believe, the delegates will have put upon them the honor of having the Governor address them. There are many things that I would like to say about Governor Bradford, but I think that he's going to say them to you himself. He has a message for you as the Chief Executive of this state. Delegates, I take pleasure in presenting to you the Chief Executive of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Governor Robert Bradford.

## HIS EXCELLENCY

### GOVERNOR ROBERT F. BRADFORD

Mr. President, Former Governor Tobin, Officers and delegates, it gives me a pleasure and privilege to come here this afternoon to bring you the official greetings of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. I should not have felt entirely at home at this meeting if when your president put the motion that there should not have been such a hearty and healthy voice of "no's." I should feel more concerned if I thought those "no's" were directed at the office and not at the man.

This is a very significant year, a year in which the House of Labor like management and like the public in our American democracy is under severe scrutiny by the enemies of democracy, enemies who seek to find the weak spots in a system of free initiative and free enterprise, who if they find it, are going to make no scruple about searching out that weak spot, developing it and holding it up as an example that democracy will not work.

I know the reason for the opposition to my speaking here this afternoon was not because you didn't want the Chief Executive to appear but because this is a political year and many are opposed to the individual who happens to be the Chief Executive and that is a healthy and very complete answer to those enemies of democracy who would accuse our system of being weak and ineffective.

As for the individual, every man and every woman here is free to do as you please on November 2nd. I know the record of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, past, present and future will be such as to uphold the office of the Governor of Massachusetts. I want to congratulate this convention and through your delegates the State Federation of Labor upon the magnificent record you have handed down, not only during the war period, but the past two critical years. The past two years have been years of adjustment, challenge and reconversion; they have been a challenge to labor, to management, to continue from the time of re-conversion the splendid record of industrial peace maintained in time of war. You have maintained that record and I can pay you the compliment of saying this, that never has any member of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor given me his word on any subject, at any time without keeping that word to the last letter and that is a compliment I think is justly deserved.

Of course there have been many things on which the Government and the Massachusetts Federation of Labor have not been entirely in accord. If they had been, there would be no reason for maintaining Kenneth Kelley at the



state house and he is doing such a mighty fine job there and I certainly want to have him continue.

I want to say this, when I came in as Governor, I became very much concerned about strengthening and maintaining our industrial relations on a harmonious basis. I appointed a committee to recommend what legislation could strengthen our industrial harmony and what legislation would be restrictive and what would be repressive. That committee was appointed by having three from labor, three from the public and three from management and it became known as the Slichter Committee. There were many who didn't approve of some of the things they reported. It was not also approved in many respects by management. Consequently I think it was a pretty good report; it was a unanimous report and was a charter and I thought the way to bring out to you what I want to say is to bring to you that report because it was a unanimous report and because the recommendations which I heartily endorsed and because of that this state has been entirely free of restrictive legislation hindering the work of labor in the last two years. When you compare the record of what has been done in the past two years it is a record of which we can all be proud.

When I talk about testing our system of free enterprise and the enemies of democracy at the present time, I am talking of a drive being made at the present time in many directions on labor and management to bring them into conflict. We have two great weapons as a nation, one is productivity and the other is our free labor system. With those two weapons unshackled and unhampered the rest of the world can only look upon us with envy but if they set those two great weapons against each other we have discord, chaos and confusion in America. . . .

Because of some of those measures which are particularly interesting to you today I think perhaps one section of the report of the Slichter committee may be worth reading to you. Remembering this report was filed in March, 1947, with the full recommendation of the government and the consideration of the Legislature and the legislator acted upon those considerations. This section I quote had to do with important questions, that of the closed shop, the union shop and the maintenance of membership. This is a report of the Slichter committee consisting of not just three of labor, but three of labor, three of management and three of the public. And I quote:—"Upon this important subject the report has this to say:

"The Committee believes that the closed shop, the union shop and maintenance of membership should be matters for collective bargaining. The Committee, therefore, does not recommend that the closed shop be prohibited in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The closed shop and the union shop are well-established institutions in many industries and serve useful purposes. In the absence of a closed shop or union shop, it becomes possible to accept the benefits of a trade union without bearing a share of the cost of maintaining the union and the cost of administering the agreement which the union has negotiated, and to shirk the responsibility of participating in the affairs of the union. Furthermore, the closed shop and the union shop mean that all members in the bargaining unit belong to the union and have an opportunity to participate in its affairs. This helps the union to become more representative of the people in the bargaining unit."

I fully endorsed these recommendations at the time they were made in March, 1947 and I fully endorse them today.

In closing may I congratulate you and your officers upon the position labor has attained

in this state, upon the record it has made and I hope the power which you now have will continue to be used with wisdom, with intelligence.

With unrestricted, unshackled labor, our great weapon in the post-war world, in full partnership with unshackled management, we can keep us foremost among the nations of the world.

President DelMonte: Thank you, Governor Bradford. He just whispered to me while I was pinning the emblem of an honorary member of this convention on him that he never expected this one. I want to tell you, Governor, that you not only can have that, but you can have an authentic card in the union if, as in your remarks quoting from the Slichter Committee's report wherein you state that the union shop should remain, you go to the polls on November 2 and vote against the referendum which would abolish it. I want you to know also, Governor Bradford, when the motion was being put to suspend the regular order of business, some of our men and women worked awfully hard and they hated to take a recess from their duty while their mind was going along with the work before them. I'm sure that it was not directed at the office of the Chief Executive or the Chief Executive himself. To prove to you that it is not so, and the respect we have for the office on Beacon Hill, all those that are in favor at any time of listening to the Representative of the State say, "aye."

I want to extend to the Governor the sincere thanks and gratitude of this 62nd Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, and I hope that the Governor will remember that he has endorsed the perpetuation of the union shop in the state of Massachusetts through the medium of the Slichter Report. It will help us tremendously in our battle to keep labor unshackled. Thank you.

For what purpose does the delegate rise?

Delegate Fitzpatrick (International Ladies Garment Workers, Local 257, Milford): I would like to ask the Governor if he is opposed to the referendum against the union shop on the ballot?

President DelMonte: I believe when you ask if the Governor is opposed to a question or anything that appears on the ballot, Brother Fitzpatrick, you then are asking somebody who they're going to vote for. Let the Governor decide with his own conscience like the rest of us will on November 2.

The Committee on Constitution . . .

Delegate Fitzpatrick: I think that this is the time and this is the occasion wherein we should have asked the Governor whether or not he is with us. Let the people in Massachusetts know who our friends are, and if we have to defeat our enemies, let them make a political stand now.

President DelMonte: The convention will return back to the regular order of business. We were on the process of discussing the Committee of Constitution's Report. I believe that Brother Carroll was about to clear up a point after Brother Pratt had discussed it. Brother Carroll.

Delegate Carroll: I believe the question before the house when we recessed was that--this is the Constitution Committee now, you're all done with the Governor for a while--was the question of the Committee on Education. Better get that chairman over here for some order.

President DelMonte: If I thought it would have done more good to ask the Governor to answer that question, I would have asked him. I didn't think that people were going over there and question him individually. I don't



think he'll answer it anyway, so let the convention come to order and we'll get through our regular order of business. This affects you as much as an answer to any question that the Governor might want to answer.

Delegate Carroll: Your committee has come to the conclusion, in making this report on the funds of the Committee on Education, that we were going to elect an Executive Council, and we believe that we should trust the Executive Council as to what to do and how to do it. Particularly in the appointment of a director, we feel that it should be left to their judgment to name an appropriate compensation based upon subsequent legislation you will be asked to vote upon in a very few minutes.

President DelMonte: You heard the clarification as made by Brother Carroll. Would delegate Johnson care to speak?

Will the delegates please give me a little attention. This is a most important subject. We ask your indulgence, this is your union's welfare. This is going to cost you money.

Delegate Johnson (Asbestos Workers, Local 6, Boston): In Paragraph A, of Section 7, as reported by the Constitution Committee, I believe the committee is recommending the merger of your old Educational Committee and the Citizens' League for Political Education by inference, if nothing else. I note that the duties of the Educational Committee are exactly what the Citizens' League for Political Education is now handling. I believe that's the intent of the committee. I can understand, too, they would be rather sketchy.

Now bear with me just a moment, and realize that to face the implications of the Taft-Hartley Act and to conform to state laws, Chapter 55 of the Election Laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, it is necessary to establish a separate and distinct Political Committee as the political arm of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. Now here you bring it right back to where you started.

Under the Taft-Hartley Act we're prohibited from spending union-treasury donations in any campaign directed against or for any person seeking a national office; such as, Congress, Senate, President, or Vice-President of the United States. We are, however, permitted to spend that money or individual contributions in a state fight, whether it be for Constitutional office, or referenda favoring for or against. However, we must file with the Secretary of State, as we have done in this instance, the intention, and the purposes of the Political Committee as established. We must file the names of the officers and three members of the committee; we must file the income derived through the contributions received. We must file a complete financial report as to the expenditures of the committee and in some instances we are limited. Now you make no exception here to that. That's number one. And I think it must be spelled out to a greater degree than it's spelled out in this amendment. This is entirely too sketchy. The main point for which I arise, Mr. President, is to state that if this amendment were adopted, it would change horses in the middle of the stream.

Secondly, the Executive Council, by adoption of the Officer's Report, has established a Policy Committee which is the guiding factor in the administrative affairs of the Massachusetts Citizens' League for Political Education.

If this amendment is adopted, then mark these words that are in the last part of Section 7:—the President and Secretary-Treasurer, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, shall select and employ a full-time director of this committee and said director shall function under the direction of the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent, and shall make annual

reports to the convention. If that amendment is adopted here today, then we immediately start in with the President and the Secretary-Treasurer appointing a director, who may or may not be me. I would like to finish the job I started regardless of the trials and tribulations that I have encountered through that job since last January.

Now someone on the committee said to me that this doesn't take effect until December 1, 1948. Well, I disagree with him, because the only reference here to December 1, 1948 is the proposed increase in per-capita tax which shall take effect, if adopted by the convention. December 1, 1948. Now, I say, that the Secretary-Treasurer Legislative Agent of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor has a big, full-time job on his hands. The State Director of Political Activities, too, has a big job on his hands. If his job is made permanent, I fear if this amendment is adopted, that all you could expect to have is a "yes" man, and I am no "yes" man. I will work in cooperation. . . .

President DelMonte: If it's the desire of this convention to adjourn the Chair will accept the motion. If you're going to stay here, then stay here and listen. That's why you're assembled. If you want to speak, there are three microphones here and at the proper time you'll be recognized by the Chair. But let's not have a battle of verbal discussion, to see who can shout out the other fellow, while somebody is speaking on an important subject. Now let's have attention, and to those of you who are wandering around, I'm going to say if you don't want to stay here, nobody is holding you here. Go ahead, Brother Johnson.

Delegate Johnson: I am strongly opposed to that condition which provides that the State Director shall work under the direction of the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent. Maybe I'm not a candidate for State Director again. I may be; I'm not saying right now, but in the arduous duties that the State Director must perform, he should, in some respects, be a free lancer, and have the opportunity, if he has the courage and spine, to perform the duties, to be the directing influence in the political activities as established under the domination of the Policy Committee. I think you make a serious mistake if you make one man, regardless of who that man might be, and this is no personal reflection upon the man who holds the office of Secretary-Treasurer at the present time, the dominating influence, first, in the selection of the State Director and second, in the guiding and having full jurisdiction over the activities of the State Director. I'm strongly opposed to that, Mr. Chairman.

President DelMonte: Brother Carroll would like the opportunity to clear up what he again contends is a cloud of confusion. Brother Carroll.

Delegate Carroll: I don't suppose there ever was a Constitution Committee that had more problems than this one, and I'm not surprised that there is considerable difference of opinion, all of which we respect. We say, however, that we had to have an Attorney with us this time. Years ago we didn't need any Attorney. First of all, our committee believes that there was a need for a permanent Political Committee. That was one thing on which we were all in accord.

Secondly, we convinced ourselves at least, based upon experience, that a permanent Political Committee could not survive in any kind of successful manner on contributions solicited from labor organizations. Experience taught us, and particularly your chairman, that that was an impractical approach to our problem. And then came the next question: if we had an independent Political Committee, our Attor-



neys say that we could not assess ourselves or our state revenues to such a committee without going afoul of the law. And as a matter of fact, your chairman attempted to be more specific about this legislation in the way of funds.

I felt that the recommendation, which was the subsequent recommendation here with respect to money, should be definitely earmarked for specific purposes, particularly the Political Committee. We were advised by counsel, and, incidentally, we were aided by the presence of counsel in the committee (the secretary of your committee is also a practicing attorney). So we were well equipped to protect the interest of labor in trying to work out some sort of a problem that would give to labor what labor wanted, and also give a reasonable assurance of an active committee in their behalf in conformity with the express wishes of many of the speakers who preceded us on this platform.

Then we came to another important question: did we want to divide the house of labor? Did we want to bring into this convention the creation of a committee separate and apart from labor, even though it could be financed from outside sources in a legitimate way? There was a serious question in our minds as to the practicability of dividing labor. If we have within our ranks, and if we elect an Executive Council and elect a President and Secretary who cannot be trusted to do an honorable job, with all of the people assigned in the house of labor to do this job, then we are at fault ourselves. So I believe the explanation I am giving will help you to make your decision. Mainly, do you want a Political Committee outside of labor, uncontrolled by the Executive Council? If you do, then you do not vote in favor of our recommendation. If you want to have it come in within the house of labor, according to the best legal advice, you cannot legally have any monies specifically assigned to them. Now you have the question for you to decide, and you are the judge.

President DelMonte: Are there any further remarks? Will the delegate state his name and number of the local union he represents.

Delegate Russell (Engineers, Local 849, Boston): Chairman of the Education Committee. I am rather taken back by the indication of an amendment to the Constitution without being asked by the committee to appear before them, even in their preliminary session, because our committee is a going concern on all types of education other than political. We have avoided, and want to continue to avoid, the educational program on the political field. I feel now that there could be a lot of misinterpretation, a lot of misunderstanding on the part of the delegates and the public if this amendment, as now written, prevails. I have a suggestion, Mr. Chairman, that this matter be referred back to the committee, and that delegates Johnson and Russell, at least, be requested to appear before the committee. I move to that effect.

President DelMonte: In the Chair's opinion, and I fully sympathize with the sentiments expressed by Harry Russell, this is a matter to be discussed by this convention, although a motion to refer is always in order. In other words, the point the Chair is trying to make is this; it was very ably pointed out by Brother Carroll that the matter of appointing directors or giving finances to the committee, is a matter that is vested in the Executive Council.

Delegate Craig (Typographical, Local 13, Boston): Mr. Chairman, with consent of the mover and the seconder of the motion, I would

like to speak as a member of the Constitution Committee before the motion is put.

President DelMonte: The Chair is not going to entertain the motion.

Delegate Craig: I am a member of the Constitution Committee. I would like to point out that the Committee on Political Education is a separate unit outside of the American Federation of Labor. This set up, as I understand it, is that the Committee of Education will carry on the work as proposed in the section of the article, and will in no way interfere with the committees headed by Brothers Johnson and Russell. I can conceive no possible interference in the particular setup as is here.

President DelMonte: Any further remarks?

Delegate DeAndrade (Paper Handlers, Local 21, Boston): Mr. Chairman, I am speaking as a member of the committee, and in favor of the recommendation for adoption. We have been talking now for a few days about what is confronting us. If we'd had this type of legislation or this type of amendment in our Constitution ten years ago, we would have been much better prepared today than we are. It is not the intent of this committee, nor I, as an individual member of this committee, to interfere with the Committee on Education that has been functioning. The committee felt that it was proper and fitting because of the forces of our enemies, to prepare some kind of setup that would be a part of this federation. The particular "arm" we have now is not a part of this federation, and if we are going to continue to be alert, we must be prepared. We must have a committee of this type set up as a part of the federation to do the things that we propose as a basis of a Committee on Education.

The language is clear, the language is plain as it is written. It states very definitely that a Committee on Education will be set up. Of course, we consulted the Attorney of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor as to how we could set up a committee of the type we are recommending, and provide the necessary finances for carrying on that committee and what language we could use so that we wouldn't conflict with the law. The Attorney drew this up, and said this was the only manner in which we could legally, without having a political action committee solely, function on this type of setup.

I have no fear that the Executive Council is going to discharge the present Political Educational Committee. I feel they have done a splendid job. It gives the same power to the Executive Council as they have now, the same as they set up, the present Educational Committee by amendment to the constitution. With respect to our present Political Education Committee; we can't have it as a part of the federation, and that is why it is segregated.

There was no intention on the part of the committee that the present Director would be under the direction of the Secretary-Treasurer. That could be so as it is now phrased and adopted, but I certainly would offer an amendment, if he is laboring under that delusion, that this not be effective until January 1, 1949. This is the same date as we're recommending with respect to the increase in the per capita tax, not to be effective until January 1, 1949. The only intent of this committee is to bring back the type of amendment that is going to give us the type of committees and the type of things we need to fortify ourselves and be prepared for those who are fighting us.

So I would say, Mr. President, that this particular amendment we are proposing is sound, and productive. It's filing notice on our enemies that we're finally waking up; we're not going



to be caught asleep again, and we're going to be prepared for anything that you might throw at us.

President DelMonte: Are there any further remarks? Are you ready for the question? The question is to adopt the recommendation of the committee. All those in favor manifest by saying "aye," those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered. Secretary Goodman.

Delegate Goodman:

ARTICLE VIII—SECTION 1—is hereby changed by inserting the word "four" for "two and one-half"; "three" dollars for "one dollar eighty-seven and one-half"; and "\$25.00 for \$22.50", so that the section will now read:—

SECTION 1. The revenues of the Massachusetts Federation shall be derived from Local Unions, which shall pay into the treasury of the Massachusetts Federation, a per capita of four cents per month for each member in good standing, provided that the minimum amount to be paid by local unions shall not be less than Three Dollars per month, the same to be payable quarterly to the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent of the Massachusetts Federation. He shall deposit in some bank, approved by the Council, all sums in excess of Fifty Dollars. It is further provided that each central body shall pay Twenty-five Dollars per annum in quarterly payments. These dues shall become effective January 1, 1949.

I move you, Mr. Chairman, the adoption of Article Eight.

President DelMonte: Action comes on the recommendation of the Chairman of the Committee on Constitution. The recommendation is to adopt. Do I hear it seconded? It's been seconded. Are you ready for the question? Are there any remarks? I ask the delegates at this particular time to be as quiet as they can and to observe all the talk that might be made on this particular subject.

Delegate Ryan (Woolen and Worsted Workers, Local 1113, Lawrence): Mr. Chairman, I would like to know if the chairman on Constitutionality is correct when he states the figure "four." I ask that as a point of information and then wish the privilege to talk further.

President DelMonte: The chairman of the Committee on Constitution will give you your answer.

Delegate Goodman: The change means from two and one-half cents to four cents. The word "four" is correct.

Delegate Ryan: Thank you very much. Mr. Chairman, in reading the Joint Officers' Report of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, I notice the Executive Council, and I quote, "on July 6, 1948, voted to recommend to the 62nd Annual Convention that Article Eight, Section One, of the Constitution of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, be further amended to provide that local unions shall pay a per capita tax of three cents per month on each member in good standing, with a minimum of not less than \$2.25 per month? Now I'm wondering at this time, Mr. Chairman, what is the purpose of the additional cent that the chairman on Constitution is requesting and the additional \$15,000 in revenue?

President DelMonte: The Chair will give you your answer in two parts. At the time the Executive Council met on July 6, the recommendation was to come in to the convention and request one-half cent per capita tax increase to carry on the function of the Educational Committee and the program therein as outlined. Your President, in his opening address, recommended to this convention that

the newly acquired committee, the Massachusetts Citizens' League for Political Education, be made a permanent and organic part of this Federation of Labor, and therefore, the change. Now the second part of your question will be answered by the chairman of the Committee on Constitution as to why they arrived at this figure four.

Delegate Goodman: We had taken into consideration the recommendation of the President of this body, recommending the creation of a committee to carry on political activities, and then we discussed the question of how such a committee would be supported. We decided that there was no point in creating or appointing an active committee and depending upon donations. As one of our members put this, and put it very clearly and impressively to me, —his organization had donated \$1000 to the Massachusetts Citizens' League for Political Education, and under our recommendation all he would have donated was \$125. So when we took it into consideration that many other states had taken similar action, including Connecticut, where the per capita tax was raised to five cents, and even in Kentucky and Wisconsin, where they went up as high as seven cents, we felt we would be at least a little modest and we would save the responsibility of soliciting donations to carry out the purposes of this political activity, and put a certain amount of money in the treasury.

Then we ran up against a legal question. We were definitely advised that this money would have to go into the treasury of the Federation of Labor, and the Executive Council would have distribution authority, and if we allocated the money for the Political Committee specially and designated clearly, we'd be running afoul of the Taft-Hartley Law. As a matter of fact, our attorney wrote that part of the law for us. Does that answer your question, sir?

Delegate Ryan: Thank you very much, and now may I have the privilege of the floor?

President DelMonte: You may. The Chair realizes this is a very controversial question and some of the delegates might want to talk, and talk, and talk. The Chair now informs the delegates who wish to talk on this question, that the five-minute rule, as contained in the rules of order of this convention, is in order. If you're shut off when you speak beyond five minutes, it is only because you accepted the report of the Committee on Rules. You may proceed.

Delegate Ryan: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Chairman, delegates to this convention. It is not for me to say or to dispute the indefinable right of people to say yes or no on a question such as this. I would like to say that sources of your money come from your local unions, your local labor unions, and I am cognizant of the fact that that is your source of principal supply for this organization. All I am trying to say to you is, do not take too much money off the source, or some day, if you'll forgive the impertinence, you'll be like the pot that called the frying pan black, because you'll have no financial fire under your frying pan. Thank you.

President DelMonte: Are there any further remarks?

Delegate Kelley (Meat Cutters, Local 592, Boston): With all due respect to the previous speaker, concerning the Meat Cutters Unions in the State Federation, many of our local unions are about in the same position as you are, Brother. Remember you've already passed Section Seven, which calls for particular action as far as the convention is concerned. I, as a member of the committee, took a great re-



sponsibility in going for four cents, because I know the situation in many of the local unions within the Meat Cutters in Boston and surrounding area. Some of them are very small local unions, and as you point out that situation could exist. But the thought comes back to me and comes back very strongly, that with this type of legislation facing us in November, we must prepare because if we had prepared ten years ago, we would have had action against this type of referenda.

Remember this, and we know we're going to lick them in November, that they will come back again, and again, and again, and if they do get legislation, you may not have to worry about the treasury in your local union, you might not even have a local union. So I say, let's pay now and protect what we have, rather than not pay and not have anything later. Thank you.

President DelMonte: Are there any further remarks?

Delegate O'Donnell (Teamsters, Local 35, Boston): Mr. Chairman and delegates, I stand here today to oppose the recommendation of the committee. I dare say, Mr. Chairman, we're taxation-minded. I believe if my memory serves me right, since our last convention we've lost 40 labor unions. What's going to become of the small union that is trying to survive and be a part of our labor movement, when he can't meet the taxation imposed on him, not alone by the federation but all the allied locals that he comes in contact with.

The organization I represent here as delegate is affiliated, I believe, with five or six different branches of the labor movement in this state, and pays taxes to them. Now is that encouraging, if taxation is going to eliminate some part of the labor movement because we can't afford to pay our taxes? Now the organization I represent is a large organization with heavy expenses. We have about nine or ten employees, who get a good salary, and we still would like to go along and do the right thing. But when the income doesn't meet the outgo, then something's got to be done.

I oppose further taxation and I want to say this, Mr. Chairman, I think the committee is taxation-minded instead of looking at the circumstances surrounding the small labor unions, who want to be a part of our movement but on account of their income going out, can't meet this proposition. We want to do our part, but you can't afford to tax and keep on taxing organizations. At the last convention when you raised the tax, it didn't hurt very much, but now you're doubling that tax. Now there isn't any organization in my opinion that at the present time can go out and increase its dues. Now the organization hasn't got absolute control over its membership, which means that it is going to lose members as the state and other organizations. But the taxation is not going to allow them to survive. I hope, Mr. Chairman, for the best interests of the federation that the resolution will not be adopted.

President DelMonte: The Chair before recognizing the delegate, is desirous of making some comment on the recommendation itself. I ask the permission of the assembly to make my remarks from the Chair. Is there any objection? Hearing none, I believe I can proceed. About two years ago you, by virtue of your ballot elected Secretary Kelley and President DelMonte to run the affairs of the Federation of Labor, and when we took over office we were in the middle of a campaign to fight what was better known as the Accountability Bill or the Barnes Referenda No. One and No. Two. Prior to our taking over office, we came back here to the Federation of Labor

Convention and we recommended then an increase in the per capita tax.

We told you it was no fun leading an organization of this size and having people knocking at the door telling us if we didn't meet a deadline to pay for paper by four o'clock and it was then quarter of four, they would cancel the order, or telling us that if we didn't pay for the deposit on radio time, we would be shut off. Mind you, all radio time and all newspaper space is bought up by professionals, so even when you have the money, you have to deal with them in order to get the right kind of spot in the newspaper or on the radio. We came before the convention. There was quite a lot of discussion at the convention in Springfield, and you finally came about by giving us a half-cent increase in our per capita tax, and you earmarked how it was going to be spent.

Since our last convention, by the reports of your Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent, this Federation of Labor was confronted with three of the most vicious bills in the entire United States, so we had to do something about it. Your President called a meeting of the Central Labor Unions throughout the state, and we put before them an idea to form a Citizens' League for Political Education or a Political Action Committee, for the purpose of raising money, money that had been denied us at the convention, to battle these bills. We had meeting after meeting, and now that that machinery is rolling rather smoothly, I don't want any of the delegates to get the impression that it was like that from the outset.

We are asking you for an increase in per capita tax. I recommended that this convention do something to make this Massachusetts Citizens League for Political Education a permanent part, and you can't run it on peanuts. You can't run it by acclamation of your hands in applause; you can't run it by being jubilant when somebody makes a speech. You need dollars. And nobody sitting here today believes that anybody is going to make a voluntary contribution of a dollar to our Political League if these referenda are defeated in November.

I wonder if any of you out there realize how hard it is now to get a dollar from a member whose job is going to be protected. That's nothing. How easy do you think it is to get \$10 from a Business Agent who is too fat now to go back and drive a truck, like myself maybe? They don't realize it. Oh, somebody gets up here today and says, "Ask the Governor how he feels." If he was a politician he'd have told you he'd vote no. But he didn't, and he won't, and a lot of people in this state won't, and we've got to get down and make them vote no.

If a fellow doesn't want to invest \$10 to save his job, then we bring it to you this way. My local union made from its treasury a donation of \$1,000. The delegates here representing my local union, are in favor of this amendment, they're in favor of it because it won't cost them \$1,000 next year, it will only cost them on the basis of 1,000 representation, \$175, or whatever the figure amounts to. So you see, we're going to save money. Is \$175 going to break our treasury quicker than a thousand? Is it going to do it to yours? All this money is going to be earmarked. Are we going to, if we win this referenda fight, throw this catalog of names away, throw away this great big machinery that was effective in bringing the defeat of the referenda about, and sit idly by for a year or two and then start all over again begging people?

Oh, many days Ken and I chipped in to pay off a bill. We didn't have the money. Oh,



sure, there were amendments to our Constitution at the convention. I wonder if you know how hard it is to get it. I wonder if you know that we had to fight a fight last year that would have cost \$150,000, the sum you promised to give us in Faneuil Hall. Well, we got about \$20,000. If that day in Faneuil Hall we had made a motion, when everyone was enthusiastic and jubilant, that everyone in the hall be assessed \$10, there were 4,000 people there, we would have had as much money then as we got in a year.

And as Brother Johnson, the Director, so ably says, wherever I hear him speak, "If the trade unionists in Massachusetts vote like they give, we're sunk!" And if what they gave up to now is a barometer of what they're going to give between now and Election Day, we're dead! I don't see how any right-thinking man or woman, representing an organization, can sit here today and say that a cent and a half for the program that we have outlined is going to break their treasury; when persons calling themselves the Citizens' Union have three referenda that will not only break you, but will put you out of existence.

Don't run away with the idea that the Taft-Hartley Law is not a bad law because it doesn't affect your union. Don't run away with the idea that you can operate with an open-shop.

At the conclusion of the convention in Springfield, the newspaper there, which in my opinion is not liberal and never was, wrote this in an editorial about you,—even such a pro-labor Congressman as Representative John Kennedy, of Boston, found it necessary to warn the delegates that what had happened to labor was not a political accident, and that somewhere along the way the American labor movement has lost the public support enjoyed in the '30's.

It was with this thought in mind, that the Executive Council sought to double the monthly per capita tax. However, the Constitution Committee, to which the recommendation had been referred, amended it down to an increase of a half cent a month, and that is what the delegates approved in the closing hour of the convention. The lesson is clear. For five days, 554 delegates moaned about the ill treatment accorded organized labor in the halls of Congress and the Massachusetts Legislature, but when it came to a showdown about doing anything about it, twenty-four cents a year proved too stiff a price to pay, and that's what you're confronted with now.

When you're sunk, you'll give a dollar, you'll give two, you'll give five—it will be too late. Don't lull yourself into a sense of security. Get out there and fight! As Ken Kelley said today, you've got to come up with your heads bloody, but unbowed. I know this much, I like my job, I like the work I do, and I'm not going to let anybody steal it from me, even though it means that while I'm fighting for it I'm protecting the job of thousands of others. I'll go down for the count of nine, yes nine and three-quarters, and I'll come back. They've got to kill me before I'll give up, and I hope that the recommendation of this Constitution Committee, which has been called by somebody the per capita tax conscious committee, be voted and adopted.

Vice-President Hull would like to be recognized. He came up here and asked the privilege. Would you yield for a minute?

Vice-President Hull: Mr. Chairman and delegates. Being in the Department of Labor, I find many occasions where members of unions are discharged unjustifiably. Because you are privileged today to have in your contract a grievance procedure in event of a member being discharged, and your contract says if no agreement can be reached, it can be taken up

with the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. I wonder if you realize that if these referenda pass on November 2, one of those clauses which is a part of a closed shop, will be abolished. Old men and women who have been working in plants for years and years may be deprived of their jobs because they've become a little bit feeble.

I wonder if you realize the protection you have at the present time, when you're privileged to go before the State Board of Arbitration, as it is called for you in your contract, and present your cases. Ninety per cent of the cases that come before our board are on one of those clauses in your contract which protects you and gives you that privilege of coming before the board, so that that member can have a fair trial. And both management and labor decide that the decision of the board will be final, and you will abide by that decision.

There is one of the provisions which is vital in a closed contract. Someone has made the statement that it was for political reasons. You in the labor movement here in the Massachusetts Federation of Labor know me, and I don't act for politics, I act for labor. I have no political ambitions. Maybe I'll be fired in the State House for statements I have made in reference to these referenda, but they can fire me tomorrow if they wish, because I'll stand for the rights of labor as long as I draw breath.

I have been before labor organizations in this state, pleading with the rank and file to dig down in their pockets and help support this cause, and they were enthused while I talked to them, but how much they raised after I got through, I don't know.

I could stand here and talk to you for hours, but unless it sinks into your hearts and you go back to your rank and file and get them to come across, we are going to meet with failure on November 2. Don't let it be said as far as the labor leaders of this state are concerned, we are going to operate cheaply. We need money to fight. We are fighting money. You may read over some of the statements we have in reference to contributors, of manufacturers and individual citizens of this state who have contributed. But one individual who worked in the H. B. Smith Foundry, who owes his very job to the labor movement, who has had pleasant negotiations for 48 years, dug down in his pocket and gave \$25. And try to get a dollar apiece from the rank and file.

Supposing that any individual local is desirous of raising the finances of their treasury, and they put an automobile up on the platform to raffle off, you would be eager to go out and sell those tickets in order to sell that car. You perhaps would offer prizes to the individual who sold the most tickets. You would be in the bar room, the barber shop, and asking every friend you met upon the corner, urging them to buy a ticket. But will they take those tickets we have here, that ask you to contribute \$1? Will you go out to your friends and sell those tickets? I went before the Waitresses Union in Tremont Temple only a short time ago, and ladies marched up to the Secretary-Treasurer, and they are one of the poorest paid groups, discounting their tips, and pledged five dollars apiece. Yes, it's true that many labor leaders of this state and Business Agents, and I don't want to be critical, have not even brought it to the attention of their organizations. They don't even own tickets themselves. They haven't bought them themselves, and you cannot sell it to the rank and file until the officers of our various locals get interested and fight themselves and show that they believe in it. We're not up here to lie to you. I see



what's facing us. We have the privilege today of attending this convention in the right of free assemblage. Are we going to have it a year from today? I'm pleading with you brothers and sisters, to go out and fight. Invest money for our own protection.

Are we going to be the laughing stock of the public of this state by not financing our state Federation of Labor as it should be financed in order to carry on the battle? You are not carrying on the battle for the officers of this union. You're carrying on the battle for the labor movement in the state of Massachusetts, and as Massachusetts goes, so do the other states. I hope that brothers will seriously consider favorable action to this increase in taxation. Thank you.

President DelMonte: Brother Hurst.

Delegate Hurst: Mr. Chairman, it is all right to paint these pretty pictures.

President DelMonte: Will the delegate please state his name and the organization he represents?

Delegate Hurst (Teamsters, Local 25, Boston): It's all right for you, as Chairman, and Ben Hull, who made a beautiful speech, to get up here and tell the delegates how cheap they are and this and that about their membership. We have a membership of 9000. We pay per capita tax. We have an office force amounting to ten people, and that runs into money. Now we want to donate to the Massachusetts Citizens' League for Political Education. We are going to donate a sum that will blind the delegates to this convention, but we don't want an additional per capita tax put on us, because we can't stand it.

You're talking of this referendum coming up in November. We all know it, the membership knows it, everybody knows it, but what are you going to do after November with the per capita tax? Nothing! You're going to let it lay low, for what reason? We've got a Secretary-Treasurer of the federation who has done a fine job. We get a notification on every bit of legislation that comes up in the State House, and we attend their meetings. That can't be denied. And that's the job of the state Federation of Labor.

Now we had a little trouble last January. We were out 35 days; it cost us \$180,000 out of the local treasury. We were lucky we had it. Did we get any help from the state Federation of Labor on that? The money's not required for that. So why come in here now and tell us, who pay plenty of per capita tax, that we're a lot of so and so's if we don't pay it.

Now, you know how much you can stand, and there's no need of your standing up there and stating that this local and that local can pay it, because in your outfit you've got about four members working, perhaps free, and you do not have the expenses that Local 25 has. Now as local 25 stands today, if this resolution is passed, we're going to adopt some proposition before our membership. We're either going to stay with the state Federation of Labor, or we'll have to get some other affiliation. Each local union is responsible for its own, and the money comes out of its own, as the first speaker said. The fellow was right.

When there is any trouble in our local union, we support them. Now when every local goes on strike they grab the Teamster, the poor Teamster is out of work, he gets Unemployment Insurance, so he's ordered back to work by the company on strike, and he goes back to the job after the strike. Local 25 pays off the membership. They take care of them. If we have to start giving out per capita tax to everybody who wants it, we aren't going

to have enough money to pay anybody, and we can't lay off any help because it takes that amount to help to run this size organization. Every penny we take in is watched. Now we had an assessment on membership in our local union, and you talk about getting dues out of membership. You know what they are. Half of them were driven into local unions, and they don't care about unions. Now we've started to lay them off the job, and we come under the Taft-Hartley Act. They'll have us up, I suppose, for not paying the assessment. Some have paid and some haven't paid it, and you talk about us playing our part.

Now I'm sincere, and I don't really think you should go through with the crusade of supporting the Massachusetts Citizens' League for Political Education and raising the per capita tax at this time. Maybe later, after this referendum goes on the ballot and we defeat it, and we have a hard fight to win, I'll tell you that right now, then we can come back with a special session of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and talk per capita tax. I thank you.

President DelMonte: The Chair has been rapping for order all afternoon so that the delegates might hear what is going on. You are still going to operate the Massachusetts Citizens' League for Political Education on the basis of voluntary contributions until December 31, 1948. This per capita tax, if voted, does not go into effect until January 1, 1949, for the purpose of perpetuating that same committee, when people will not be willing to make voluntary contributions. And I also want this understood, speaking for the local union I represent, that the five delegates assembled here are in favor of the increase in per capita tax and we'll find ways and means of raising it, in the event we don't have it.

Delegate Healey (Teamsters, Local 259, Boston): I move that the time of the convention be extended until the question under debate is decided.

President DelMonte: It's been regularly moved and seconded that the time limit be extended until the question under debate is decided. This is a motion, in the opinion of the Chair, that will automatically adjourn the convention at the time this question has been completely discussed and acted upon. Are you ready for that question?

Delegate Learner (Teamsters, Local 259, Boston): I believe that you misunderstood the motion. His motion is that we shall continue to stay here until such time as all our transactions are over.

President DelMonte: The motion is that the time limit be extended. Are you ready for the question? Those in favor say "aye," those opposed, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered. The time limit is extended.

Delegate Foster (International Ladies Garment Workers, Local 46, Boston): I'm very glad I didn't get on until after the last speaker. I think he touched on points that are very vital to the whole point of issue, and that is this: is this a per capita, or is this merely providing ourselves with funds for self-survival?

I know it's just as tough for our organization to pay that money as it's going to be for any other local to pay it. Now let's see what's going to happen with that kind of money. It's been unfortunate to date that all of our political efforts have been one-shot efforts. You get into trouble, you get excited, you get worried, and we try in one shot to undo the anti-labor hysteria, the anti-labor vicious lies that have come out over a period



of years, over a period of months. I think you all know that especially during political times, when all parties are making claims and counter-claims, it's pretty darned tough to sell your side of the story in the middle of the propaganda hullabaloo going on.

The money requested by the state federation is vitally needed. I call it self-survival money. And what's going to be done with it, what ought to be done with it? It's not going to sit in the treasury collecting dust, providing fancy jobs for a few people who are not doing anything to earn it. Not if we stay on our toes, it won't! What it will do is to provide us with the only thing that will make labor secure in this country.

Let the people realize that labor is not just a racket which people are forced into, but that labor is the democratic manifestation of a free people. It's a force that grew into being to counteract another force. Now that has been our democratic history and it's a proud history, but the average person doesn't know that. The average person reads Pegler.

Every time labor gets into the headlines, it is because of strike, or because of some racketeer they've found somewhere. We're in the headlines because of some foolish notion of some foolish writer. The public never sees labor in its fifty-two weeks, three hundred sixty-five-days-a-year activities. They never know about the health funds we have; they never know about the vacation funds we have; they never know about the advances we've made in human relations to create human dignity in the ordinary person.

Now, if we're going to survive, we've got to create a pro-labor public attitude. We've got to create a pro-labor atmosphere that will make anti-labor legislation impossible because the people understand what labor is. Now, the National Association of Manufacturers know the score. They don't start advertising at political election time. They advertise all year 'round. They advertise by specific advertisements. They advertise in certain newspapers, syndicated columnists over which they have pretty much control. Unless we do the same thing; unless we wake up and use modern methods of public relations, we're going to continue to sink lower, and lower, and lower, because they're outsmarting us all the time. What we've got to do with this money is to have radio programs regularly, not just at political election time, but regularly.

What does a strike mean to the average person? What does the average working man go through before he goes into a strike, before he votes for a strike that cuts off his source of income? The public thinks that a gang of men get together and say, we haven't struck for a long time, let's strike, it will be a laugh. They don't know that it means cutting off your income, that it means tightening your belt, that maybe it means not sending your kid to college this year, or that you have to hold off buying that car. We've got to translate that to the public in a year 'round activity of public relations, political education, newspapers, radios, and billboards.

When the headlines say 20,000 workers out on strike, and the public gets a notion—well, they are on strike again,—all of the labor movement is on strike. The very next day we take an ad saying 14,980,000 union people faithfully working today. We counteract the kind of vicious propaganda that goes on all year long, and unless we do that we are continually going to be subjected to anti-labor legislation, because they well know from past experience that we haven't learned how to fight for our interest with modern methods and modern

technique. Now that's what that money is needed for.

So far, every time we get into trouble, we start to drown; we throw a few dollar bills on the water and try to grab them and hold ourselves up. Well, let's give some money to build a boat so that we can keep riding on top of these waves of public relations, good public attitude, and if we do that, as the last delegate said, we will be helping. Instead of his having people being forced into his union, this day-to-day public relations program will also be an educational program so that the average person will want to come into labor unions. He'll understand and he'll know. And there are many values that can come from that program. So I think that there shouldn't be too much difficulty.

We're ingenious enough to determine ways of raising that small additional sum, if it means a dance, fine, we'll do it. None of us are going to dig into our treasury and find that money lying there. We're going to have to use ingenuity for self-survival to provide that money so we can do that job. It's a vital job, and it's got to be done. Let's not quibble; let's find the means to give it to the State Federation.

President DelMonte: Are there any further remarks? Will the delegate who moved that the previous question be put, go to the microphone and state his name?

Delegate —: Mr. President, I think it a matter of—

President DelMonte: Under the rules of parliamentary procedure, a call for the previous question is always in order, except when a speaker is on the floor, and the Chair had not recognized the speaker as yet, so you are not on the floor. I asked Brother Foster to yield.

Delegate —: I was here at the microphone when you asked for permission to address and I sat down.

President DelMonte: Will you allow the man to make a motion and we'll find some way of allowing you to talk.

Delegate —: I move the previous question.

President DelMonte: Do I hear it seconded? It's been regularly moved and seconded that the previous question be put, and as the Chair stated in other cases, the Chair does not intend to shut off debate as abruptly as that. Do you desire the floor, is there anybody else who desires the floor? After the three people who have indicated by their hands have spoken, the question will be put.

Delegate Flynn (Building Service Employees, Local 180, Lynn): Mr. Chairman. I heard representatives of the large locals here say something about being scared of helping small locals. I probably represent the smallest local here, with a membership of six.

Speaking for the small locals, we are perturbed about what the big brother is going to do. Listening to the one who said he had 9000 members, who said, by implication, that we would withdraw from the federation if you put a couple of cents on him, where does that leave us small fellows, out in the woods? We are depending upon our big brothers for assistance. We have just enough money in our treasury to carry along. We need the assistance and co-operation of the federation. Without that we can't survive.

It appears to me that it is much more healthy to give twenty-four cents a member to this program than to buy \$1000 bonds and stick them into the bank. That is no hearsay because in my own town we read in the paper where one of the locals got robbed and they had several thousand dollars in bonds. Now



it isn't very good when you are arguing for twenty-four cents to find one local that's got a whole lot of money in bonds in the treasury. I don't say this local is squawking, but it is the sister local in the same craft that says that they can afford so many workers at a large salary but can't afford twenty-four cents for the salvation of those unfortunates who are organized in small groups, and that's what we're organized for.

In component part you've divided your strength, not in any individual, but in the groups of the small ones. Assembled together you show strength. My union local had tough sailing to get the money to send me here, but they said they wanted representation to show that they are in the labor movement and felt that they should be here. They will give the two or four cents additional for their salvation and not for the rich union.

President DelMonte: Will the other speakers — There are three of you. That's right.

The delegate from Rhode Island would like to say just a few words.

Delegate Healey (International Chemical Workers, Local 116, Rhode Island): We are a former Federal Labor Union that was organized for \$1 a month dues, and the A.F. of L. saw fit to form a Council of Chemical Workers and later on granted us a charter. We are a young International in the American Federation of Labor. We found out that you cannot get anything unless you pay the fiddler. When you go in for a raise, you don't ask for a cent and a half. Our members started by paying \$1.50 a month. We have in the last eight years increased our dues 150%, and there are about 200 girls in our outfit that pay \$2.50 a month, and they do it willingly, because their wages were increased just 150%. This was either "get it up" or "fold up." I'll make an amendment to that proposal to change the word four to five cents.

President DelMonte: We are speaking on the question. The motion is to put the previous question, the amendment is out of order. The Chair recognizes the man at the microphone.

Delegate DiNunno (Laborers, Local 22, Boston): Mr. Chairman. As young as I am, I represented my Laborers' union for the last 25 years and I'm still living. The only fault with any labor movement is taxation. I've known that for the last 25 years. The United States government increases our taxes, we keep our mouth shut. The city of Boston increases the taxation of real estate eight dollars and change, we keep our mouth shut. The Medford taxation went up \$11.20 per thousand, we keep our mouth shut. Cigarettes went up 3 cents, we kept our mouth shut. Twelve cents taxation for each gallon of gas when we're traveling, we keep our mouth shut. And the roads of this Commonwealth are a disgrace to every state of this country, we keep our mouth shut.

If we don't starve now, the time is going to be two years from now. We won't have any automobile. We won't have a radio, a living room, or a dining room, under a totalitarian programme. The men are sincere. It's for them to say yes or no. You are the leaders, they depend on you to protect their rights. As soon as the Republicans take full control we're going to realize that when we're willing to pay \$100, we will have no place to put \$100.

President DelMonte: The Chair will recognize the last speaker, Vice-President-At-Large, Mary Cadigan.

Delegate Cadigan (Teachers, Local 66, Boston): After the last speaker, any subsequent speaker is an anti-climax, and I well realize it. However, I had my hand up, so I must

speak. There's one remark I'd like to make and I think it's significant that a teacher makes it, and that is for the American Federation of Labor, or any division of it, generosity is expected. If you had any realization, and every teacher here must have, of the lavish funds that are spent against you, I'm sure that a cent and a half every month would be too petty even to consider. Every teacher knows how he's deluged by all sorts of attractive literature sponsored by those against us, things that are almost a temptation to a teacher because the cities and towns are not so lavish. All this material comes to her home or school and presents those attractive means of teaching her subject, all of it against you and against me and against those who work for their living.

Any teacher who teaches a social subject can support what I say. And the teachers of Boston, and any other city small or large, would be very willing, I'm sure, to give their services to the Federation by mailing out the material that an Educational Committee could prepare that would properly instruct the people. It isn't that I believe, nor does any other school-teacher believe, that the children in the schools should have their education sided toward one political group or another, but they should be told the truth.

When these questions come up, every teacher of current events prides herself that he's presenting those points of view, and then he has all of the attractive literature, the public press and the radio, and innumerable other means at his disposal to know only part of the truth or a complete falsification of the truth. It seems to us to be our bounden duty to do something, at least in this modest way. They're not pleading for anything lavish, goodness knows.

The second point I'd like to make is that we have a very small sense of value when none of us hesitate a moment to pay taxes on cigarettes, to pay for the daily newspaper that we toss aside, or to pay for anything else, as the last speaker said, but we demur and haggle all afternoon about paying a few cents a year for this. I do hope, brothers and sisters, that you will heed the recommendation of the Constitution Committee, and grant this final measure.

President DelMonte: Action comes on the motion. The motion is shall the previous question be put? All those in favor respond by rising. Those opposed remain seated. The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

But the previous question is the adoption of the committee's report. All those in favor of the committee's report say "aye," those opposed "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Are there any further committees to report? I want to announce that the tickets for the buffet supper are still on sale.

This meeting is not adjourned. It has been regularly moved and seconded—wait a minute—an announcement first by Brother Casey. Give him an opportunity to make an announcement.

Delegate Casey (Electrotypers, Local 11, Boston): Will the committee on union labels meet over where the union label exhibit was, immediately: John F. Donovan, Laundry Workers, Local 66, Boston; John F. Mealey, Boot and Shoe Workers, Local 138, Boston; Nathan Sidd, United Garment Workers, Local 163, Boston; Charles Caliri, Barbers, Local 182, Boston; S. A. Percoco, Federal Labor Union 21914, Watertown; J. F. McAuliffe, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks at large; Israel Learner, Teamsters, Local 259; Boston; Luke Kramer, Teamsters, Local 380, Boston; Joseph P. Lane, Teamsters, Local No. 168, Boston; John Devlin, Window Cleaners,

Local 143, Boston; Franklin J. Murphy, Central Labor Union, Lawrence; George F. Driscoll, Woolen & Worsted Workers, Local 38, Lawrence; Joseph A. White, Seafood Workers No. 1572-1, Gloucester.

President DeMonte: Will the delegates please listen to this announcement. Tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock we have been notified that Paul Dever will appear here. We will try to delay the speaker until the boat gets in. At 11 o'clock Congressman John Kennedy will address the convention. I want you to be here on time tomorrow morning because the order of business in the afternoon is devoted to the election of officers. Now remember those of you who haven't tickets tonight are wel-

come to come back at 8 o'clock and join in the party. This afternoon's session stands adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Just a minute, the convention will immediately reconvene for the purpose of giving unanimous consent to the submission of Resolutions Nos. 55, 56, 57, up to 61. It's been regularly moved and seconded that unanimous consent be given. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor say "aye," those opposed, "no." The "aye's" have it. It's a unanimous vote that the resolutions be submitted. It has been regularly moved and seconded that this meeting be adjourned until 10:00 a.m. tomorrow morning. All those in favor signify by saying "aye," opposed, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.



FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1948

## MORNING SESSION

President DelMonte: The convention will come to order. The Chair asks the delegates to be as cooperative as they possibly can today, because we have a very busy program. As I understand, the Resolutions Committee are ready to report on about 61 resolutions.

Will the Sergeant-at-Arms and the Chairman of the Guest Committee escort the speaker to the platform? Give your attention to Chairman Grady of the Credentials Committee who will make a partial report while we're waiting for the speaker. I want the delegates to pay attention to this report. If your name is not read, then you're not going to be able to vote this afternoon in the election. So pay attention and see that your name is read. If your name isn't read, it may have been read on a previous report.

Chairman Grady made a partial report of the Credentials Committee and recommended that the delegates be seated with voice and vote.

President DelMonte: You have heard the recommendation of the Chairman of the Credentials Committee. The recommendation is to seat the delegates with voice and vote. Are you ready for the question? Those in favor respond by saying "aye," those contrary-minded, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered. The delegates are seated with voice and vote.

For what purpose does the delegate rise?

Delegate Lavigne (Teamsters, Local 653, Brockton): To ask permission of the delegates to submit a resolution.

President DelMonte: Proceed.

Delegate Lavigne: I wish to submit a resolution commending President Truman's 11-point program before the 80th Congress in special session.

President DelMonte: The delegate requests the unanimous approval of this convention for the purpose of submitting a resolution to the Resolutions Committee. Question comes on the adoption of the motion which is to grant him unanimous consent. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor say "aye," those opposed, "no." Will the delegate who said "no" come to the microphone and state his name and union. The delegate requested a unanimous approval.

Delegate —: I don't believe in the program of President Truman in its entirety, that's why I'm against the resolution. There are some phases of it which I wholeheartedly support, but some other phases I do not.

President DelMonte: Does the delegate think that the 80th Congress doesn't feel the same as he, and we're looking for a liberation against price inflation?

Delegate —: I'm not in favor of price control coming back, I might as well tell you the truth. I like the housing part of it, but I don't want to go back looking "under the counter" for frankfurts or bologna or anything else.

President DelMonte: The Chair would like to call the delegates to order and make this explanation. You are only, if you agree with your unanimous consent, allowing this resolution to be submitted to the Resolutions Committee. The Resolutions Committee then discusses it in committee session, reports back

to this body, and then this body takes action. All the delegate requested was the right, which has been extended to many other delegates, to submit a resolution.

Delegate —: Mr. Chairman, ask the speaker if he'd sooner sell apples on a street corner than eat frankfurters.

President DelMonte: The Chair is not going to allow any discussion on the resolution. What's your point of order?

Delegate —: My point is that it does not require unanimous consent for permission to submit a resolution. I quote Article 3 Section 4. All resolutions and amendments to the Constitution, or grievances to be considered by the Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, must be received by the Secretary-Treasurer at headquarters, 30 days immediately preceding the opening of the convention. All resolutions, amendments to the Constitution, or grievances received or submitted after —

President DelMonte: Your point of order is well taken, and the Chair stands corrected. All those in favor of submitting the resolution say "aye," those opposed, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered. The Resolutions Committee will accept the resolution.

Will the delegates please be seated. By your action taken here yesterday, you invited the four candidates of the major political parties to address this convention, for the purposes of measuring their comments, so that you may be guided as you go to vote on November 2. Two of the candidates have already spoken to you, Governor Bradford and Maurice J. Tobin. This morning we have a young man on this platform who has served the Commonwealth in the capacity of Attorney-General. He has also served the Massachusetts Federation of Labor at a time when we needed him most, when we were fighting the referendum. Those of you who attended the special meeting in Faneuil Hall, will well remember his timely and wise words to the delegation representing the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. I take pleasure in presenting the third to visit us, Mr. Paul A. Dever, Attorney-At-Law, and candidate for the office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Mr. Dever.

### PAUL A. DEVER (Attorney-at-Law)

President DelMonte and delegates to this convention, it was with a feeling of satisfaction and happiness that yesterday I eagerly accepted the kind invitation tendered by this convention to have me address them at this time. I feel that by the acceptance, I was entering the home of friends, because for the last quarter of a century, even though your President referred to me as a young fellow, you and I have been warriors in the common cause of social and economic advancement for the man and the woman who toil. It was about a quarter of a century ago that I, and I believe I alone of all of those who seek the office of the Executive of this great Commonwealth, worked for a number of years at a desk on one of the largest industrial establishments in Massachusetts.

For three years during my attendance at



Boston University Law School during the day, I worked from 11 o'clock at night until 7 o'clock in the morning, with more than 15,000 other working men in the Hood Rubber Co., at Watertown. And there, not from the books of an economic professor, but from absolute experience, I learned the problems of the working man of Massachusetts. Those were in the days of rugged individualism. We worked in a mill where we were denied the right of collective bargaining. We worked in a mill, the head of which, through a Republican Governor, named men to the Industrial Accident Board. Those were days before the New Deal, those were days wherein the working man was protected in his right of individual contract and, therefore, as a matter of fact, had no right of contract at all.

And so I have learned the hard way the problems of the man and woman toiler in Massachusetts. I have seen the wet hand of the man who works at the calendar roll and have witnessed the cruel inhumanity of man to man, because they were self-insured. And I brought that knowledge to my service of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Of the four candidates for Governor my service is by far the longest. For twelve years I served the people of this state, six years in the Legislature; only one of those who share the same ambition I have ever served in the Legislature, and he served but one term. My record is in black and white.

Whenever in those days we were called upon to stand and be counted, and to be counted as a friend or as a foe of the labor movement, I missed not one roll call, and every time I was called to stand shoulder to shoulder with those who were fighting your battles in the Legislature of the Commonwealth.

For the first time in the history of Massachusetts, I used the vast powers of the office of Attorney-General. I used them to be wielded in order that we might lighten the burden, the burden of the man and woman who faces weekly the problem of trying to make both ends meet. I made enemies I will never lose, men who will never forget, when I put behind the bars of a penitentiary the loan sharks of Massachusetts. I put out of business the illegal collection agencies and if today the salaries of your co-workers are not trusted, except on a court order after a hearing, it's because that recommendation was made to the Legislature by the then Attorney-General, Paul A. Dever.

And so, my friends, I do not come to you with promises and pledges. I come to you with a record and performance, and I submit it to you for your scrutiny. I come as your friend and I sense a reciprocity of that feeling. My philosophy of life, my economic ideas, my notions about the course that social progress should take, are identical with yours. We have not an affinity but a partnership in the never-ending struggle for economic justice.

I come to you today when labor is on the defensive. I come to you today when organized labor is on the rampart, because those people who are your foe, in some instances, have gained the initiative and think they hold the winning cards. So I come to you with a promise of a system. It's not my purpose to detail to you what has been detailed to you so frequently during the past two or three days.

I will not discuss the three referenda. But I will recall to your mind, two years ago in Faneuil Hall, when I warned the delegates there assembled that the referendum then on the ballot was but the entering wedge designed to pull down one of the great pillars of our economic system, a free, independent and dynamic labor organization. I warned you then if you did not enter the battle vigorously,

and if they won, a bill to abolish the closed shop was the next step in their program. And I warn you now if you don't translate your energy manifested here today into work for registration and to bring out the vote, they will prevail this year and two years from now there'll be a petition for compulsory arbitration. Labor will be robbed of the weapon, the use of which has made the lot of the working man in America the best of any working man in the entire world.

I say I come to you with an offer of assistance. Let me tell you what that offer is. Democratic candidates are never financially well off. We have to watch our pennies in each biennial campaign. But we recognize that all of the oratories, that all of the billboards, that all of the radio time is a futile expenditure unless the names are on the list and unless the registered person votes.

And so thus far this year, we have spent \$12,000, and that's a lot of money to me, for the purpose of preparing a list of each unregistered citizen in the city of Boston. Imagine in our capital city, out of 548,000 on the police list, only 340,000 are registered to vote. And let no one tell you that the laboring man of this state is entirely registered. They are not, because today, on the police list, they have not only the age but also the occupation of the citizen who is not registered. And in industries which are completely unionized, there is an abundance of material for you to work on.

So we are sending a postcard to every citizen of Boston who is not registered, and today I offer to give to this organization a complete list, by precincts, of each unregistered citizen in the city of Boston; and for the election registration, it will be available for the entire Commonwealth.

I said that labor is on the rampart; you are not fighting for progress today, you are fighting for your very existence. You're engaged in a battle to the death. There can be no compromise. For 20 years I have battled alongside of the Federation of Labor; I have been proud of that opportunity; I have been tested; I have been found not wanting; I enter this crusade with you today, conscious of the justice of our cause, confident of the ultimate success of our efforts.

We have the right on our side. Victory, I am sure, will be the result of three months' work, of vigor and strength, of doorbell ringing, of baby-sitting, of making sure that each one of the members of the families of your men and women enter into the exercise of the full responsibility of American citizenship. If you do the job, both of us will win.

President DelMonte: Paul just said, while I was pinning the badge on him, "If you were a French general, it would be all right." And I said, then you'd have to kiss me. I was very pleased to pin the badge of honor of this convention underneath the button saying "Voter Registered," worn by your speaker, Paul Dever. Those two go together. As well as we determine the white badge is the badge of honor of this convention, the button that urges you to register is the badge of honor that goes along with your conscience and indicates to you that you have done what every good American is supposed to do. I'm not surprised at the address made by Paul Dever. If I had never known the man and heard him only once, I would have known he was going to make that kind of an address.

He urges you and warns you. He urges you to register to vote because he warns you of the dangers that beset you if you don't. And I'm sure, Paul Dever, that this organization, 300,000 in number, will vote as a solid block for the economic conditions they want con-



tinued and the type of officer they choose to lead them for the next two years. Thank you.

A man here on this platform today is going to address you—I don't know too much about him, but I have heard him speak. He was the speaker at one of our Labor Day celebrations while I was serving that union as its President in Boston; and he brought a message to the people within hearing distance on Boston Common and on the radio, and I believe it was a remarkable one. The letters we received commenting on it, indicated as much. I take pleasure now in presenting to you John C. Burke, the International President of the Paper, Pulp, and Sulphite Workers. President Burke.

### JOHN C. BURKE

#### International President, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers

President DelMonte, Secretary Kelley, and delegates to the 62nd Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. When your Secretary, Brother Kelley, wrote to me and extended an invitation to address this convention, he enclosed in his letter, House Bills No. 1745, No. 1746, and No. 1747. After reading these three bills, I decided that I'd bring with me this morning, from our international union more than the customary fraternal greetings. Your federation is going to need something more substantial than fraternal greetings to defeat these three bills. So, in addition to the fraternal greetings from the International Union of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, I am bringing a contribution of \$500 to be put into your war chest, to help defeat these three vicious bills which are so unworthy and which are to be submitted to the voters of this great Commonwealth of Massachusetts. I want to present this check for \$500 to you, President DelMonte.

I want to speak to the delegates to this convention this morning, not too long, I assure you. because I know at conventions of this kind you listen to many speakers. I'm an old-timer myself in attending conventions, so I know what conventions are. However, I do want to speak to you about something that I consider of grave importance to the organized labor movement of this country. I want to speak to you about division in the ranks of labor here in America.

We have in the United States about 15,000,000 organized workers, but how are they organized? Seven million, or more, are organized in unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Five million, or thereabouts, are in unions affiliated with the CIO. One million or more take orders from John L. Lewis. Then we have several independent organizations, like the Machinists, and the four Railroad Brotherhoods, with a total membership of approximately one and one-half million. CIO unions make war upon American Federation of Labor unions. The American Federation of Labor unions, in self-defense, have to make war upon CIO unions. Now that John L. Lewis and his miners are out of the American Federation of Labor again, I suppose he is preparing to intensify his warfare upon all unions.

During this labor disunity and labor strife, we can say: the only thing that history teaches us, is that history teaches us nothing. Labor workers of the world, capable of learning the lessons of history should have learned a lesson that they would never forget, in the rise of Adolph Hitler to power in Germany, with its resultant misery and woe and death. Every informed person knows that it was division in the ranks of German labor that enabled the

madman Hitler to become the master of the great German nation.

Just as the American workers are today divided into four or more warring camps, so were the German workers prior to the seizure of power by Hitler. The principal camps were the Social Democrats and the Communists. The Communists made war upon the Social Democrats, in even a more virulent form than the CIO makes war upon the American Federation of Labor. Communists members of the Reichstag, in their hatred of the Social Democrats, frequently voted with the Nazi. That went on until Hitler finally had enough power so that he was able to smash both movements utterly, confiscated their property, threw their leaders into concentration camps or lined them up in front of firing squads. You know the story, I do not have to elaborate upon it. Hitler, of course, finally came to an inglorious end, but, as Shakespeare says, "the evil that men do lives after them, the good is oftentimes interred with their bones." Hitler left no bones to be interred, but even if he had, no good would have been buried with them.

This great historical tragedy should impress upon the workers of America, the need for unity among the democratic labor forces of the world. Every thinking trade-unionist should be able to see that there are two impelling reasons why we should have labor unity here in America, and especially at this time. One of these reasons is international, the other is domestic. One of these reasons is the threat of Russian totalitarianism; the other is the threat of the enactment of even more drastic anti-union legislation in this country, both state and federal.

All of us know that totalitarianism did not die when Hitler committed suicide, or when Mussolini was strung up by the heels. As a matter of fact, these two evil men did not originate totalitarianism. They were but imitators. They copied their ideas from Nickoli Levine. Today Russian totalitarianism is a much greater force for evil in the world than Nazism or Fascism ever were. It's a much greater force for evil because it's much more powerful than either of those movements were.

In the face of this threat, the organized workers in all of the democratic countries of the world, should band together in one solid feeling, to resist the total spread of Russian totalitarianism. Now let us see what division in our ranks has done to us here on the home front.

Anyone who has made any kind of study of the Taft-Hartley Law, can see that those responsible for its passage went just as far as they dared in outlawing the union shop. They went just as far as they dared to hobble and hamper the legitimate functioning of the trade-union movement of our country. Several states, as you know, have passed laws even more drastic than the Taft-Hartley Law.

You are faced here in Massachusetts with these three vicious bills. The organized labor movement in the state of Maine has a battle on its hands against the Barlow Bill, which, if enacted, will outlaw the union shop, will make the signing of union shops illegal in Maine. If the reactionaries are successful at the polls in the coming elections, it may be expected there will be even more drastic anti-union legislation passed by Congress and by our State Legislature.

Delegates to this 62nd convention, in this critical period in the history of the labor movement of our country, it is my humble opinion as one member of organized labor, as a President of an International union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, that there should arise from the ranks of labor, from the men who work in the mines, from the automobile



workers, from the textile workers, from the building trades and other trades, from the garment workers and the paper workers, from mills and shops and mines and factories, a unanimous and an insistent demand to close ranks in the face of a common enemy. Any leader that stands in the way of that unity of the workers which is so needed at this time, should be branded as a traitor to the best interest of the workers, and eliminated from the trade-union movement of our country.

What is this division in the ranks of labor all about? Let me talk to you a few minutes very frankly. When the history of this great labor movement is finally written, the thing that will amaze the labor historians will be the fact that American labor was split wide open, and yet they will be unable to find any fundamental difference in trade-union principles, in trade-union methods, in trade-union objectives, or even in the form of trade-union organization. Has the CIO produced anything new in trade-union methods, objectives, or even in the form of organization?

Now, I know there are people who think the American Federation of Labor organizes the workers in the craft unions and that the CIO organizes the workers in the industrial unions. However, those of us in the labor movement know there were industrial unions in the American Federation of Labor before the CIO was ever heard of. The United Mine Workers of America, whose President took such a leading part in forming the CIO had the industrial form of organization that was in the American Federation of Labor, had the industrial form of organization in the CIO, had the industrial form of organization that is independent, had the industrial form when it came back to the A.F. of L., and has the industrial form now that's independent again.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers, an industrial union before it affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, was still an industrial union during the brief period of affiliation with the A.F. of L., and an industrial union now under the banner of the CIO. The International Ladies Garment Workers, whose President, David Sabinsky, took a more or less prominent part in founding the CIO, was an industrial organization in the A.F. of L.; it was an industrial organization in the CIO, as an independent, and is industrial now that it's back in the A.F. of L.

Now, here's something that may surprise you. Before the CIO was formed, the American Federation of Labor had issued charters to the unions in the mass-production industries, like the automobile workers, the steel workers, and others, which gave the major union in each of those industries jurisdiction over from 85% to 95% of all of the workers. All of this goes to prove that there have always been in the American Federation of Labor, industrial unions, semi-industrial unions, and crafts unions.

In the House of Labor, as President Green calls the American Federation of Labor, there always has been and I hope always will be, room for all types of labor unions.

Now, let's take a look at the methods followed by these two organizations. Has the CIO produced any new methods? The American Federation of Labor, as you know, has always advocated collective bargaining and the signing of union-shop agreements with the employer, and the strict observance of those agreements after they are once signed. On the political field, the American Federation of Labor follows the policy as laid down by Samuel Gompers, of rewarding the friends of labor and punishing the enemies of labor. What policy has the CIO followed? Has it introduced any new and revolutionary policies, either in collective-

bargaining negotiations or upon the political field? The answer is no. The CIO follows the time-honored customs and methods and practices of the American Federation of Labor. Now, let's go a little further, wherein do men like Phil Murray, James Carey, Clinton Baldwin, Emil Rieve, Walter Reuther, of the CIO, wherein do those men differ in their outlook upon domestic and international problems from men like William Green, George Meany, Matthew Woll, David Dubinsky, and Philip Randolph.

Were we to have a round-table discussion with those ten men participating, those ten top officials of these two Federations of Labor, how much difference would there be among them in regard to the great problems affecting labor at this time? All ten of these men are opposed to communism, all support the Marshall Plan, none of them is a member of Henry Wallace's giddy band.

I daresay all of them will be out on the political field in the election this fall supporting just about the same candidates. In the face of these facts, and they are facts, why this continued division in the ranks of labor in this country? Why do the workers in mills, and shops, and factories permit this division to be continued? Why doesn't there arise from the ranks of labor a demand that they get together, heal this breach in the ranks of labor?

Now there are three great threats we can't overlook. We are faced with the threat of a Third World War. We are faced with the threat of runaway inflation. We are faced with the threat of these drastic anti-union laws. And speaking of a Third World War, it's interesting to note, that this year marks the 100th anniversary of the writing of the Communist Manifesto by Kark Marx and Frederick Engels. Soviet Russia professes to follow the teachings of these two men who envisioned the world without economic classes and a world without wars, and yet it is Soviet Russia, that professes to follow the teachings of men who visualized a warless world, it is Soviet Russia that is the stumbling block to peace today and not capitalist America nor any other capitalist country. Let Soviet Russia show the same desire for peace as the British Commonwealth of Nations and the United States, and there would be no Third World War. I would like to say that cementing the forces of labor in this country would prevent a Third World War, but we're not going to decide that question in the United States.

The decision as to whether or not there will be a third World War rests with that small group of men in the Kremlin. We'll have nothing to do about it. If there's a Third World War, the war will be forced upon us. There will be no way to avoid it as far as we're concerned. I don't mean to say that uniting the forces of labor in this country will stop the Third World War, but I do say that uniting the forces of labor in this country will help in saving our American democracy provided Russia forces another World War upon the world.

I want to say a few words about inflation. All of us are beginning to learn something now about what inflation means. All unions in this country have just negotiated another round of wage increases. However, those wage increases have already been passed on to the consumer in the form of increased prices. The automobile companies, the steel industry, and the railroads raised prices. In my opinion, they not only passed on the amount of the wage increases, but they passed on more than the amount of the wage increases. Now, suppose we had 15,000,000 workers organized under one



Federation of Labor, we could make a real fight against inflation. We can't make a real fight upon inflation now because every union is trying to outmaneuver the other union.

Every thoughtful worker knows it would be far better were we to hold present wage levels and roll back prices. All of us know the profits made by the great industries of this country. They could have absorbed this last wage increase without any increase in prices, but we have no power to prevent it. But, if we had a movement of 15,000,000 organized workers, which would soon grow to 20 or 25,000,000 workers, we could make a fight upon inflation, we could become a real power in the world, we could battle the evils that beset the working people and the masses of the people in our country much more effectively than we can as a divided movement. A great Federation of Labor, 15,000,000 or more workers, banded together, led by men and women of vision and ability, could make our beloved America a beacon light for the whole world.

In one of Samuel Gompers' speeches, the great leader of the American Federation of Labor for so many years, made this tribute to America, "America is not merely a name, it is not merely a country, nor is it merely a continent. America is a standard, it is an ideal; the hope of the world can be expressed in the ideal America." Without America and America's free trade unions, what hope would there be in the world today? America, the land that Samuel Gompers loved, the land that all of us love, may have to face its greatest crisis during the next few years, possibly during the next few months.

If there ever was a time when we should have labor unity, national unity, and mutual understanding and tolerance, that time is now. This is the time for the organized workers of America to forget old hatred, old prejudices, old ways of speaking, old methods of action, because, in the words of James Russell Lowell:

New occasions teach new duties: Time makes  
ancient good uncouth;  
They must upward still, and onward, who  
would keep abreast of Truth;  
Lo, before us gleam her camp-fires! we our-  
selves must Pilgrims be,  
Launch our Mayflower, and steer boldly through  
the desperate winter sea,  
Nor attempt the Future's portal with the Past's  
blood-rusted key.

President DelMonte: I want to thank on behalf of the convention, Mr. John Burke, not only for the splendid talk he gave, but for that sizable check he gave as a contribution to our Massachusetts Citizens' League for Political Education. The Chair only wishes that he had been the first speaker on opening day, and maybe the other speakers would have caught on, and perhaps by this time we might have had enough money in contributions to help fight this battle. Again I express the sincere thanks of this convention.

The Chair at this time would like to have the delegates come to order. The Chair appoints a special committee of Vincent DiNunno, Philip Kramer, Nicholas Morrissey, Charles Murphy, and Charles Burns to escort Congressman Kennedy to the platform. Will the delegates please find seats in the hall.

Delegates, distinguished guests, visitors, and friends of the 62nd Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. We have with us here today a young fellow who has made a remarkable name for himself in defending the problems which come before him involving labor and labor education. He spoke to you at the 61st Annual Convention of the

Massachusetts Federation of Labor at Springfield, and he spoke to you so well that you, by unanimous vote, praised him and further voted into the records that his speech be transcribed and copies be made available to all members in the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. Your officers carried out your vote and we have received much comment on the speech, both at the convention and from the people who read the transcription of it.

He didn't stop the day he made his speech in Springfield. He continued to care about the problems that involve you. He continued to care about the problems that bother people of other races. Once he, personally, sent me a letter with remarks he had made before Congress with regard to an issue which was before him then on the Marshall Plan aid to Italy. He's a very busy fellow, he's always on the go. Incidentally, he has just returned from Europe. I don't believe he has been back much more than twelve or twenty-four hours. He did this so that he might be able to again address his friends convening at the 62nd Annual Convention. He saw fit to make a hurried trip across 3000 miles of water so that he could be with his friends, and I take pleasure in presenting to you Congressman John F. Kennedy.

### CONGRESSMAN JOHN F. KENNEDY

Thank you very much, John, I appreciate very much the opportunity of coming before you and speaking again, particularly at Nantasket, where I grew up. I thought this morning I'd speak to you very briefly about two scenes of action, Germany and Washington. The fight against Communism today goes on in every free state in the world. One scene of battle is in Berlin; another in Washington. Within the short space of the past few days I've had an opportunity to observe the fight against Communism in both of these places. The fight is being waged with great intensity.

Last week, in Berlin, the Americans were winning. As I flew over the center of ruined Berlin with General Haight, war-time commander of the famed 10th Division, and now Deputy to General Clay, the field was covered with DC-3's and 4's, bringing supplies to the city. It is an astounding and unprecedented undertaking.

We are attempting to keep a city of two and one-half million people operating. A city which before the blockade imported over 8,000 tons of food and coal every day. We can't do this by air, but by September we have to be carrying in over four and one-half tons a day to a beleaguered city, an amazing job when it is remembered that a C-54 can carry only ten tons in a flight from Frankfurt to Berlin. There will soon be unemployment in Berlin, for there will not be enough coal in Berlin to keep heavy industry going. There will be no heat in the Berlin homes this winter. Food will be scarce, transportation difficult, and yet the sight of these planes flying over their heads into Berlin at great risk, in order to help them remain free, has brought about an amazing transformation in the German spirit.

General Clay told me one day, and I quote him, "The Russians have given us by their actions the political soul of Germany on a silver platter." The communist forces of America have by no means assumed the strength they have in some of the rest of the European countries. Nevertheless, it was alarming on my return to hear Elizabeth Bentley reel off the names of government officials who have been working with the Communist Party in this country. It is equally alarming to sit in the



sub-committee of the Educational Labor Committee, and hear leaders of several of the united wholesale, retail and department store unions in New York, refuse to answer the question as to whether or not they would support the United States in case of war with the Soviet Union, to hear them say that the Communist Party has been a benefit to the American labor movement.

It is alarming to learn that a large labor union in New York had the communist flag hung behind the speaker's desk, while a union official pointed out that this was the flag the union was going to follow from now on. If the communists are ever to gain control in America, it will not be done by the guns of military conquest, it will be done by the insidious spread of totalitarian ideas. The communist plan for us is simple and direct. It involves the infiltration of communists and communist sympathizers into high places in the government, in industry and labor, in the press, and elsewhere. It counts as a sure thing an economic collapse in the United States in the near future. It hopes for unemployment, discontent and misery, for this is fertile soil for the growth of the Communist Party.

And from the direction our economy is taking today, there is no assurance that this hope will not be realized. Revolutionary forces are strongly at work in the price and income structure. Food prices have risen 47% since June, 1946. Clothing is up 25%. Average consumer prices are up 29%. Rents, which have remained under control, are up only 8%.

Meanwhile, Congress refuses to adopt any effective measures to deal with the inflation problem, despite the real hardships imposed on the lower-income groups and the danger of an ultimate collapse. Congress has been more inclined to blame labor for high prices than to relieve labor of their burden. It is true there have been substantial wage increases since the war, but it is also true that the real income of working men and women, that is, the purchasing power of these wages, has declined.

In May of this year, the average weekly earning power of factory workers was \$51.89, but the increased cost of living dipped into the pay envelope and took out \$21.63, leaving the worker with a purchasing power of only \$30.26 in terms of the 1939 dollar, and it should be remembered that many workers earn far less than \$51.89 per week. To them, inflation means their very struggle for existence; they call desperately for effective measures to be taken immediately.

Sane economic sense tells us in the long run we can never have a stable economy with decline in purchasing power on the part of those who make the goods in our factories and who, as consumers, are expected to buy them. A strong and free American labor movement is the solid core of our democracy. It should experience further development by easing the economic pressures that beset it, and according to working men and their families a real opportunity to enjoy the standard of living which American labor and industry have made possible. A strong and free American labor movement cannot develop, however, if it is hampered by unreasonable and hostile restrictions, such as imposed by the National Labor Relations Act of 1947.

The events of the past year have served to reinforce it. The Taft-Hartley Bill made unlawful the closed shop and permitted the union shop only on elections to be held by the National Labor Relations Board. Up to June 1, there were 13,325 union shop elections involving 9,250,000 workers. Ninety-five per cent of these workers expressed a preference

for the union shop, and it was worth noting the number of union shop elections held, was only half the number for which petitions had been filed. In spite of this overwhelming evidence that labor unions wanted the union shop, the cumbersome election machinery must be used. The result is that the General Counsel's office in Washington, finds that most of its time and energy are directed toward holding the union-security elections, while their primary function, eliminating unfair labor practices is neglected.

In dealing with unfair labor practices, time is of the essence if employees rights are to be safeguarded. The Taft-Hartley Bill has made rapidity of action against employers an administrative impossibility. As of June 1, thirty thousand, four hundred and ninety-three unfair labor practice cases had been filed. Of these, thirteen thousand, two hundred and sixty-four were still pending. The same Congress that passed the Taft-Hartley Act, drastically cut the Labor Department's appropriation in the budget for the fiscal year which ended 1948, on June 30, so as to provide adequate funds towards the curtailment of essential functions of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Labor Standards, the Wage and Hour and Public Contract Divisions, and the Women's Bureau.

Perhaps the most serious effect of the Taft-Hartley Bill on New England workers, particularly in the textile unions, is the blow it hit your New England hope of organizing southern workers. Textile mills in the south are largely staffed with unorganized labor, and the anti-union philosophy of the Taft-Hartley Bill, coupled with restrictive labor legislation in the southern states, has made it virtually impossible to unionize the unorganized mills. The result is a great competitive disadvantage to the mills here in New England which have strong unions and higher wages, and there has been a steady flow of industry from Massachusetts to the southern states. This practice will continue as long as this anti-labor legislation is on the books of this country.

It is interesting to note also that certain southern industrialists, appearing before a subcommittee of the Committee on Education in Labor, opposed successfully the raising of the minimum wage law, which at present amounts to a forty cent minimum, which in a 40-hour week comes to the grand total of \$16 per week. Their main objection seemed to be that "the raising of the minimum-wage law to 75c or \$1 would disturb," and I think I quote them correctly, "the fine relationship which exists between the workers and their principles." I think it is obvious that Congress did not adjourn without passing a satisfactory minimum wage law.

Whatever the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Bill may be, whatever its philosophy, however hampered the Labor Department may be by lack of funds, it is still administered by a government which is sympathetic to labor's position and keenly aware of its problems.

An inkling of what the future would hold under a Republican administration may be gathered from a statement by Representative Hugh Scott, the Chairman of the Republican National Committee, who spoke recently in Republican Maine. He said, "the Taft-Hartley Bill, despite the fact that the administration of the act is still in the hands of an unfriendly executive department, has brought about great improvement. When the new Republican administration comes in next January and undertakes to give real enforcement to this law, you will see still further improvement."

I am sorry to see that legitimate union activities here in Massachusetts are under attack



by three referenda petitions, filed by the Massachusetts Citizens' Union. I hope the people in Massachusetts will defeat each of them by a substantial margin. I deeply regret there remain among us individuals who, in the name of labor, seek to destroy its power and undermine its collective-bargaining factor.

They have failed to recognize labor's key role in the preservation of our way of life and in the struggle to protect the free peoples of the world. This is, in truth, a year of decision. Thank you.

President DelMonte: I want to thank the delegates first for the way they received the timely remarks of Congressman Kennedy. Then I want to express the sincere thanks of the entire Massachusetts Federation of Labor to Congressman Kennedy. I know that Congressman Kennedy has many, many friends within the Massachusetts trade-union movement. I understand that John Kennedy is in nomination without opposition, which ultimately secures his election this November. I'm sure that as you urged the defeat of the three referenda, we definitely would urge the reelection of Mr. Kennedy.

I hope that next year at our convention John Kennedy will be with us and I also hope that the year after he'll be with us again, and then I'm sure that all of us will join with him to give him a promotion that he richly deserves. He should have had it this year.

I want the delegates to remain in session, as we have a tremendous amount of business. The reason I ask you to remain in session is that we're going to hear a partial report from a committee, then the Committee on Union Labels is going to proceed to draw the ticket, which will allow you to win if you are the holder of the lucky number. There's everything from an anchor to a fishhook. We might as well speak in nautical terms as long as we are bounded by water. There are bicycles, clothing, and so forth, so remain here and give your attention to Chairman Ellis, of the Resolutions Committee.

Delegate Ellis (Sheet Metal Workers, Local 17, Boston): If the convention will turn to the first edition of resolutions as printed on Page 5. Resolutions No. 10, No. 11, No. 12, No. 13, No. 14, No. 15, No. 16, No. 17, No. 18, No. 19, No. 20, No. 21, No. 22. These resolutions were submitted by the National Federation of Post Office Clerks. The Resolutions Committee decided that they would offer to the convention a substitute resolution for the whole of these resolutions. Delegate Pratt, secretary of the Resolutions Committee, will now read Resolution No. 40, which is a substitute resolution for the numbers of the resolutions that I have read.

#### RESOLUTION No. 40

### OMNIBUS RESOLUTION FROM POST OFFICE CLERKS FOR RESOLUTIONS NO. 10 TO 22 INCLUSIVE

Whereas, The legislative program of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks provides for remedial legislation in the interest of Post Office Clerks based on sound progressive principles of Labor, and

Whereas, Such legislative program favors enactment of legislation approving:

- (1) Credit for military service be granted to all Postal Employees who have not reached their maximum salary grade.
- (2) An amendment to Public Law 134, correcting an existing inequity, providing

credit for past service to senior Postal Employees for salary purposes.

- (3) Overtime pay at the rate of time and one-half for service in excess of 8 hours daily or 40 hours weekly for substitute employees.
- (4) Union recognition.
- (5) Modernization of compensation Act providing compensation on basis of present day salary classification.
- (6) Appointments of substitutes in the Postal Service who are employed on a basis of 40 hours weekly and 8 hours within ten daily.
- (7) Increased sick leave and vacation, 26 days annual leave and 15 days sick leave.
- (8) Military sick leave for Postal Employees.
- (9) Periodic inspection of Post Office Buildings by U. S. Department of Public Health.
- (10) Tax exempt annuities up to \$1,440.00.
- (11) Establishment of a Civil Service Court of Appeals.
- (12) Weekly pay days.
- (13) Government bonding of employees.

therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Mass. Federation of Labor in Convention assembled endorse and approve such program, and be it further

Resolved, That the Representatives from Mass. in the House and Senate of the Congress of the United States be provided with copies of this resolution.

[Submitted by Delegates James M. Murphy, Martin D. Kelley and Andrew J. Mahoney, National Federation of Post Office Clerks, Local 100, Boston.]

The committee concurs in Resolution No. 40 and moves the adoption of the committee's report.

President DelMonte: You have heard the recommendation of the secretary—the recommendation is to adopt the committee's report. Are you ready for the question? As many as are in favor signify by saying "aye," opposed, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered. Further resolutions. The delegate—Delegate Payette will read Resolution 42.

Delegate Payette (Moving Picture Operators, Local 186, Springfield):

#### RESOLUTION No. 42

### AMENDING CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS APPLYING TO THE APPOINTMENT OF FOREMEN AND INSPECTORS

Whereas, Politics, favoritism and personal choice of superiors continues to prevail in the selection of acting and temporary foremen, inspectors and working foremen, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the employ of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and in the cities and towns therein that persons whose names appear on the official Civil Service list for appointment to the position of foreman of inspectors, be employed in such temporary or acting capacity, and that the Civil Service Laws of the Commonwealth be amended to provide for selection in the manner prescribed above.

[Submitted by Delegates W. V. Ward, W.A.L., Local 648; William A. Lynch, Local 296; Walter E. Shaughnessy, Local 296; Joseph Donoghue, Local 445; James P. Keilly, Local 602; Hugh P. Doherty, Local 445, AFSC&ME.]

Your committee concurs with this resolution, after the following is accomplished. After striking out "and working foremen" in the whereas. And the correction in the fifth line of the resolve, the word after foreman changed



to "or" instead of "of," and adding the words "from the civil service list" after the word "capacity" in the resolve. Your committee concurs in Resolution No. 42 and moves the adoption of the committee's report.

President DelMonte: Action comes on the adoption of the committee's recommendation, for the adoption of Resolution No. 42. Are you ready for the question? Are there any remarks? Hearing none, all those in favor say "aye," those opposed, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Will the delegates find seats in the hall, the Committee on Resolutions is making a report. Some of you wandering around the hall may have resolutions in here, and you'll be running up into the office when you get the report, and say, "I wanted to vote against that." This is the time to do it.

Resolution No. 43. I'm going to call upon a member of the Resolutions Committee, Julia A. Daley.

Delegate Daley (Central Labor Union, New Bedford):

#### RESOLUTION NO. 34

##### EFFECTIVE POLITICAL ACTION

Whereas, There comes before the citizenry of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, through the medium of the ballot, a referendum in which is embodied the elimination of the Union Security, a protective measure for organized workers, as a condition of employment; and

Whereas, The proponents of this measure are attempting to foist upon the Commonwealth cause for economic unrest and to bring about the undoing of years of progress in labor-management relations; and

Whereas, The right of the worker to affiliate with others for collective strength would be emasculated; therefore, be it

Resolved, That such interference is not only unjust, but would introduce confusion and disorder into the Commonwealth, since there is another and deeper consideration which must not be overlooked. Labor has its rights, which must be respected as to hours of work, wages and conditions of employment; and affiliated associations of workers are to be recognized as having the right to procure what is necessary for the purposes of life and self-preservation, which in most cases at the present are known and recognized; therefore be it further

Resolved, That the delegated representatives of trade unions affiliated with the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, A. F. of L., in convention here assembled make known to the public at large, the necessity of maintaining the standards now recognized by the Commonwealth in behalf of the organized workers and solicit from every angle voting strength to defeat the contemptible actions of the proponents of this measure.

[Submitted by Michael J. Norton and others, Truck Drivers, Local 25.]

Your committee concurs in Resolution No. 34 and moves the adoption of the committee's report.

President DelMonte: Action comes on the recommendation of the committee, which is concurrence in Resolution No. 34. Are there any remarks? Hearing none, all those in favor say "aye," those contrary-minded, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Further resolutions?

Resolution 49. Delegate Daley will read Resolution 49.

Delegate Daley:

#### RESOLUTION No. 49

Whereas, One of the most hazardous occupations in Massachusetts is the cleaning of windows, and

Whereas, In order to reduce such hazards to a minimum adequate legislation is needed, be it hereby

Resolved, That the Legislative Agent of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor be hereby instructed to include in his program for the coming year a bill making it necessary in all future construction of buildings in Massachusetts that all buildings above the first story have a window ledging of at least six inches in depth so that window cleaners can stand on solid substance while doing their work.

[Submitted by Delegate John J. Devlin, Individual Window Cleaners, Local 143, Building Service Employees International Union; Frederick A. Jackson, Local 254, Building Service Employees International Union.]

This is a substitute resolution introduced by the sponsor of the same and the committee moves the adoption of this resolution, and I so move.

President DelMonte: Action comes on the recommendation of the Resolutions Committee, which is concurrence in substitute resolution No. 49. Are there any remarks? Hearing none, action comes on the adoption. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor say "aye," those contrary-minded, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Resolution No. 37. Delegate Daley will read Resolution No. 37.

Will you give your attention to the Resolutions Committee, so we can expedite the matter before us. Delegate Daley.

Delegate Daley:

#### RESOLUTION No. 37

##### SUPPORT OF UNION LABEL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Whereas, The supreme ambition of every wage earner is to provide economic independence for himself in his declining years, and for his loved ones in the event of his untimely passing, and

Whereas, Through the advice and counsel and with the assistance of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated national and international unions, the Union Labor Life Insurance Company was formed, and

Whereas, The Union Labor Life Insurance Company is not only owned and controlled by organized labor, as represented by the American Federation of Labor, but is dedicated to the cause of labor and is managed solely in the interests of wage earners, their families and dependents, and

Whereas, The company has demonstrated its soundness and validity in serving the insurance needs of wage earners, their families and dependents for more than a decade, not only through Group Insurance for local or national unions, but also individual policies of all types for families and dependents, therefore be it

Resolved, That we reaffirm our endorsement of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company and recommend it to all organized labor, their friends and sympathizers, and be it further

Resolved, That we recommend to all affiliated and associated local unions throughout the state earnest and sympathetic consideration of trade union group life insurance, and be it further

Resolved, That we pledge cooperation to the officers of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company in securing competent representatives and



solicitors or agents in the various cities and towns coming under the respective jurisdictions, and be it further

Resolved, That we renew our determination to have all members of organized labor, their families, friends and sympathizers favor the Union Labor Life Insurance Company with all their life insurance needs, requirements and patronage.

[Submitted by Delegates Martin J. Casey, Boston Electrotypers, Local 11; Adam R. Messier, Bookbinders, Local 176; John J. Connolly, Norwood Central Labor Union, and others.]

Your committee concurs in Resolution No. 37 and moves the adoption of the committee's report.

President DelMonte: Recommendation of the committee is concurrence. Are there any remarks? If not, all those in favor of the adoption of the committee's report say "aye," those opposed, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Further resolutions.

Delegate Daley:

#### RESOLUTION No. 35

### DIVIDENDS FROM PREPAID INSURANCE PLANS

Whereas, There exist in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts numerous employer-employee group pre-paid insurance plans, and

Whereas, There are many cases where the employee continues to pay 50% of the original costs of such plans, and

Whereas, Numerous employers have not seen the wisdom of equally sharing dividends that accrue over the years with their employees from such insurance plans, and

Whereas, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York State have passed equitable laws governing such insurance plans to the benefit of employees, be it hereby

Resolved, That the Legislative Agent of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor be hereby instructed to include in our legislative program for the coming year a bill covering the subject matter as outlined in this resolution.

[Submitted by Delegate W. Frank Holland and others, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, Local 504, Boston.]

Your committee concurs in Resolution No. 35 and moves the adoption of the committee's report.

President DelMonte: Recommendation of the committee is concurrence. Are there any remarks? Hearing none, we will put it to a vote. All those in favor say "aye," those opposed, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

That is a partial report of the Committee on Resolutions and the chairman asks me to tell the members of the Resolutions Committee to meet immediately after adjournment at the rear of the hall for the purpose of taking care of emergency resolutions. The Delegates whose names I call are going to be appointed as the Election Committee. The reason I am calling your names now is so that you'll be back here this afternoon on time.

Now don't leave the hall because when I get through reading the names of those on the Election Committee they're going to raffle off all the things the Union Label Committee has.

The Chair will entertain a motion. It's been regularly moved and seconded that the

time to adjourn be suspended. All those in favor of the motion say "aye," those opposed, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Those on the election committee are John Donegan, Seafood Workers, Local 1572-2, Boston; Martin D. Kelley, Post Office Clerks, Local 100, Boston; Nick Gargano, Teamsters, Local 379, Boston; Victor Parziale, Laborers, Local 721, Brockton, Elmore Foster, International Ladies Garment Workers, Local 46, Boston. Will this committee meet and discuss the matters of the election, and be back here before 2 o'clock so they can have the ballot boxes ready and conduct the election.

Resolution No. 5.

Delegate Daley:

#### RESOLUTION No. 5

### EIGHT-HOUR DAY AND FORTY-HOUR WEEK FOR ALL WORKERS IN MASSACHUSETTS

Whereas, Most of private industry and the federal government as well, have adopted a forty hour week and eight hour day, and

Whereas, Industry found that shorter hours and a shorter work week during the war increased the quality and efficiency in production, and

Whereas, The forces against labor are increasing in power and political strength and showing an alarming tendency toward increasing hours and work loads, and

Whereas, The continued rise in prices and attempted leveling of wages augurs a certain period of unemployment for the worker, and

Whereas, The welfare of the worker under a program of unemployment is one of insecurity and suffering, and

Whereas, Shorter hours of employment insures an increase in the number of jobs available for the worker, be it

Resolved, That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor at its 62nd Annual Convention instruct its Legislative Agent to prepare and present to the next session of the General Court appropriate legislation relative to a forty hour week and an eight hour day for all workers in Massachusetts.

[Submitted by Delegate Dorothy B. DeLord, New Bedford Central Labor Union.]

Your committee reported unfavorably on this resolution. It might have its good points, but we feel that the reaction against union members would be greater than any advantages. I move the adoption of the unfavorable report of the committee.

President DelMonte: Action comes on the adoption of the recommendation of the Resolutions Committee, which, the Chair believes, is nonconcurrence. Are there any remarks? Hearing none, the Chair will put the question to a vote. All those in favor say "aye," those contrary-minded, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered. The resolution is not concurred in.

Delegate Daley:

#### RESOLUTION No. 36

### PURCHASE OF UNION LABEL TEXTBOOKS

Whereas, The union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council assures purchasers that school and text books bearing the same have been printed and bound under union conditions, and

Whereas, The union label of the Allied Print-

ing Trades Council, is the only union label on printed matter that has the unqualified endorsement of the American Federation of Labor, and

Whereas, The printing trades unions have organized nearly all the school and text book publishers, and can furnish them without cost "union labels" and these books can be sold without increasing cost; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates to the 62nd Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, do hereby request the purchasers of school and text books to purchase only such books that bear the union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council; therefore, be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary-Treasurer be instructed to forward this resolution to local unions urging its adoption and cooperation, and that copies be sent to departments of education, school boards, and committees of religious organizations, requesting the purchase of only such school and text books that bear the union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council.

[Submitted by Delegates Martin J. Casey, Boston Electrotypers, Local 11, Boston; Adam R. Messier, Bookbinders, Local 176, Boston; John J. Connolly, Norwood Central Labor Union, and others.]

Your committee concurs in Resolution No. 36 and moves adoption of the committee's report.

President DelMonte: Action comes on the recommendation of the committee's report, which is concurrence in the resolution. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor of the question manifest by saying "aye," those contrary-minded, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Daley:

#### RESOLUTION No. 39

### SUPPORT OF ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL LABEL

Whereas, The Allied Printing Trades Council union label has been in existence for over fifty-five years, and is the only union label on printed matter recognized by the American Federation of Labor, and

Whereas, The Allied Printing Trades Council union label guarantees that workers engaged in production of printed matter, bearing the same, are in contractual agreement with their employers, and

Whereas, Printing trades workers engaged in these shops, or plants, enjoy fair wages, hours and working conditions, arrived at through collective bargaining, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Sixty-second Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, reaffirm all previous action and call upon friends and members of organized labor to support the union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council, and to insist upon same on all printed matter from those whom they patronize.

[Submitted by Delegates Martin J. Casey, Boston Electrotypers, Local 11; Adam R. Messier, Bookbinders, Local 176; John J. Connolly, Norwood Central Labor Union, and others.]

Your committee concurs in Resolution No. 39 and moves the adoption of the committee's report.

President DelMonte: Report of the committee is favorable. Action comes on the adoption of the committee's report. Are there any remarks? If not, all those in favor say "aye," those opposed, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Daley:

#### RESOLUTION No. 56

### APPRECIATION TO UNIONIZED MILK COMPANIES

Whereas, The following:

Cashin's Milk Company  
Cosgrove's Milk Company  
J. Davidson & Sons Milk Company  
Deerfoot Farms  
Giroux Brothers Milk Company  
Joseph L. Griffin Milk Company  
Herlihy's Milk  
Kinsman's Dairy  
McAdams  
Needham Dairy  
Putnam Brothers  
Seven Oaks Dairy  
Speedwell Farms  
United Farmers  
Walker-Gordon  
Weiler-Sterling Farms Company  
White Brothers  
Whiting Milk Company

have unselfishly donated milk for the enjoyment of the delegates of this Sixty-second Annual Massachusetts Federation of Labor Convention held at Nantasket Beach, August second through sixth, nineteen forty-eight inclusive, therefore be it

Resolved, That a unanimous vote of thanks be sent these same companies by these assembled delegates and delegates pledge themselves to further the interests of the respective companies, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these same resolutions be sent to each one of the above mentioned companies.

[Submitted by Delegates Martin J. Casey, Electrotypers, Local 11, Boston; Bertram W. Kohl, Printing Pressmen, Local 67, Boston; and others.]

Your committee concurs in Resolution No. 56 and moves the adoption of the committee's report.

President DelMonte: It's been regularly moved and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be adopted. The recommendation is favorable for concurrence. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor of the motion say "aye," those opposed, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Daley:

#### RESOLUTION No. 62

### APPRECIATION TO UNIONIZED BAKERY COMPANIES

Whereas, the following companies have generously contributed to the Massachusetts Federation display of Union-made products.

Ward Baking Company  
Drake Bakeries, Inc.  
General Baking Company.  
Hathaway Bakeries  
Continental Baking  
F. M. Hoyts Products  
Gum Product Company  
Gridley Baking Company  
John E. Cain  
Sunrise Potato Chips  
Berwick Cake Company  
Mayflower Doughnut.  
Cottage Doughnut Company;

therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention go on record thanking them for their generous contributions, and be it further

Resolved, That the delegates here assembled



report back to their respective organizations asking for the patronage of their membership for these union made products.

[Submitted by Delegates Walter Aitchison, Bakers, Local 20, Boston; William Akins, Bakers, Local 20, Boston; John J. Devlin, Window Cleaners, Local 143, Boston; Marino Mattazarro, Bakery Workers, Local 348, Cambridge; Frank A. Gangi, Bakery Workers, Local 348, Cambridge; John Senkowski, Bakery Workers, Local 348, Cambridge; Eugene Pasini, Bakery Workers, Local 32, Springfield; Harry P. Hogan, Carpenters, Local 177, Springfield; Martin J. Casey, Electrotypers, Local 11, Boston.]

Your committee concurs in Resolution No. 62 and moves the adoption of the committee's report.

President DelMonte: Action comes on the adoption of the committee's report which is concurrence in Resolution No. 62. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor say "aye," those opposed, "no." The "aye's have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Further resolutions.

Delegate Daley:

#### RESOLUTION No. 60

### THANKS AND APPRECIATION TO DONORS TO UNION LABEL EXHIBIT

Whereas, The Union Label Exhibit affords makers of union-made articles an opportunity of making known to delegates and visitors their products, and

Whereas, The Union Label Exhibit is established to bring before members information as to Union-made articles, and

Whereas, The appended list of manufacturers, International, Local Unions and Central Labor Unions through these donations, have made possible a very successful Exhibit, therefore be it

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be extended all who contributed to our Union Label Exhibit, that delegates and visitors on their return to their homes, request their members, relatives and friends to patronize these products and firms and be it further

Resolved, That we, the Delegates to this, the 62nd Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, do hereby pledge ourselves to buy only such goods as bear the Union Label, and to patronize only those shops displaying Union Shop Cards, and whose employees display the Union Button of American Federation of Labor Organizations only.

#### LIST OF DONORS

International Ladies Garment Workers Union for eight articles of Ladies' Wear.  
Lawrence B. Smith Co. Boston, large sterling silver tray.  
Plymouth Rubber Co., Canton, large assortment of rubber and rubberized goods.  
New England Overall Co., Boston, two Biltwell pants, two Biltwell overalls.  
Gorton-Pew Fisheries Co., Gloucester, three cases canned fish.  
President Zaritsky, United Hat, Cap & Millinery Workers, New York, one Stetson hat.  
Edgar P. Lewis Co., Malden, twelve boxes assorted candies.  
Knipe Bros., Inc., one pair men's shoes.  
Freeman Shoe Co., one pair men's shoes.  
Westfield Manufacturing Co., Westfield, Columbia Ladies' Bicycle.

Kelley Brush Co., Westfield, twenty-two assorted brushes (through Federal Labor Union 24025).

Simpson Spring Co., South Easton, six cases tonic.

Lee, H. D. Co. Inc., Trenton, N. J., overalls.  
United Textile Workers Union, Lawrence, one ladies' and one men's suitings.

R. G. Sullivan Cigar Co., Manchester, N. H., Box 7-20-4 cigars.

Phillips Jones Co., New York, four VanHeusen shirts.

E. C. Hall, Brockton, case assorted Oak Hill canned goods.

National Fireworks Co., Children's toys.

Bennett Textile Co., Cohoes, N. Y., three men's undergarments.

Mail Pouch Tobacco Co.

Old Mr. Boston Gin, 500 two-ounce bottles wine.

Schenley Distillers—Whiskey.

Hiram Walkers Distillers—Whiskey.

Carstairs Distillery, Lipsticks.

Calvert Distillery, Whiskey.

Seagram's Distillery, Whiskey—key rings.

Our appreciation goes to Brockton and Quincy Central Labor Unions and all other Local Unions which have assisted our Union Label Exhibit.

[Submitted by the Committee on Union Labels, Buttons and Shop Cards, Martin J. Casey, Chairman (Electrotypers, Local 11, Boston).]

Your committee concurs in Resolution No. 60 and moves the adoption of the committee's report.

President DelMonte: Action comes on the recommendation of the committee, which is to concur in the resolution. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor say "aye," opposed, "no." The "aye's have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Before we go into the drawing, I wish to make the following announcement. The Executive Board of Local 25, Teamsters, will meet on the veranda upon adjournment of the morning session. That is the veranda on my left to the rear of the hall.

I have another announcement. Immediately after noon adjournment there will be a caucus of all delegates in the Retail Clerks Association in the rear of the hall.

The Chair will ask Brother Martin Casey to continue with his work. This is pleasant work as far as he is concerned. He has done it every year for a number of years.

Martin J. Casey, Chairman of the Committee on Union Labels, conducted the raffle of union-made material.

President DelMonte: I wish we'd give the Union Label Committee a rising vote of thanks particularly, Martin Casey, Chairman.

Will the members I asked to serve on the Election Committee come immediately to the rear of the hall? I want also to announce for the benefit of the photographer who took the official picture that the picture is on display at the rear of the hall.

Please be seated. Again, by the action of your motion here yesterday, the fourth and last gentlemen whom you invited, who is aspiring for the office of Governor of the Commonwealth is here. He is a Senator, and he has been in very many cases very good to labor. I have heard him speak to the Cambridge Central Labor Union on many occasions, and some of his thoughts have coincided with the thoughts of your officers on taxation and other bills, particularly on the Cook Bill, for which he fought with Joe Stefani.



May I have your attention, while I present to you Senator Edward Rowe, Candidate for Governor on the Republican ticket.

### SENATOR EDWARD ROWE

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen in attendance at the 62nd Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. You little know what a tremendous satisfaction it was to me when I returned to my home last evening, after a speaking tour which took me down through southeastern Massachusetts, Quincy, Brockton, New Bedford, Taunton, Fall River, and Attleboro, to find waiting for me a telegram, signed by your President and your Secretary-Treasurer, inviting me to appear to speak briefly to the ladies and gentlemen in attendance at this convention.

Now I'm here, as your President said, as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor in the September primaries, which comes on Tuesday, September 14, next. I believe if there's any member of the General Court who has a fair claim on the support of organized labor, I am that member, because from the time I first went into the Senate, I have been a friend of the labor movement, and I have faithfully supported the measures that you wanted, and sometimes I've done it with considerable opposition in my own party docket. I've never hesitated; I've always been friendly to the objectives of labor, particularly to the objectives of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and the American Federation of Labor.

I shouldn't have been a candidate in the first place if Howard Litchfield, of Arlington, who has been a Vice-President of the Massachusetts Federation hadn't asked me to run. I had his help. I was nominated when first I ran, by a slight margin of 59 votes. I know I was a political freak, at least so some people said and I'm sure they meant it, but, at least, I remembered my friends. You people have been my friends. One year you said that I had a perfect labor record, because I had voted "yes" on ten bills you wanted passed, and I had voted "no" on some bills that you didn't want.

As I came in, Mr. Kelley was good enough to hand to me the good and bad votes cast by the members of the Senate in the last session on bills concerning labor, and I find that out of ten votes I have nine good ones and I was absent once on roll call. I've had heavy committee assignments in the general court, and as Chairman of the Committee on Legal Affairs I received 150-odd bills a year; I've been Chairman of the Committee on Taxation, to which a great many controversial bills go. There have been times when I just couldn't be in the Senate and attending to the work of committees in conference. And that's probably why I was absent on one vote.

I think I have a very good reason to expect the support of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor's members and members of their families. For example, I was the one Republican who steadily stood by labor on its measures. I was the one Republican who led the fight to give a decent wage increase to state employees. We have 25,000 state employees, and many of them are affiliated with the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. Because of the tremendous power, influence and effort on the part of the Governor of the Commonwealth, some members of the Senate changed their position, two were not in attendance the day the matter came up another time. One man changed his vote and another was passed and you lost the measure.

But you well can imagine my resentment and disgust when I recall that I arose, the fellow who sponsored the bill to give to the Governor of this Commonwealth an increase of 100% in his salary. You may wonder why I did it. Well, I'll tell you. A salary of \$10,000 a year was never enough for the Governor of the Commonwealth. To be sure, a man like Alvan Fuller could decline to take it completely, as he did; it remained in the treasury of the Commonwealth as a credit to Alvan Fuller until the six years during which he could bring an action suit to recover it at law had expired, and then they marked it off the books. To be sure, a man of great independent income like Mr. Saltonstall could afford to be Governor for \$10,000 a year. But I well recall the former Attorney-General of this Commonwealth, Mr. Bristol, saying to me, that a certain man who was a candidate for Governor couldn't afford to be Governor because it paid only \$10,000 a year, and I made up my mind then that if I ever had a chance, I'd put in a bill that would increase that salary to a proper level.

And when I have in mind that the Governor of this Commonwealth directs the government of over 4,720,000 people, and that currently he has charge of the expenditure of a budget of \$240,000,000 a year, I say \$20,000 a year is little enough for him, and he ought to have more. But you can imagine my disgust, when I found that man who accepted a \$10,000 or a 100% increase himself, had a salary classification bill which provided the state employees an increase of six and seven-tenths per cent. Oh, I made the fight to do better for the excellent people I know the state employees to be, but I lost it. I'd like to have you think about this; salary classification bill classifies state employees into 74 salary grades, and in salary grade one and two, the salary is \$1,200 a year, in salary grade three, \$1,500 a year, as I recall it, the salary grade four is \$1,600, and salary grade five is \$1,700. I think by that time you've taken care of about 38% of the 25,000 state employees.

I know some of them well. I know one of them who has a wife and five children. If there's anybody in this room who can tell me how that man can feed himself and his wife and five children on \$1,200 a year, or even \$1,500 a year, I say let him come up here and I'll give him this microphone and he can have my time and tell these delegates about it. That's a safe proposition for me to make because it simply cannot be done and every man and woman here knows it cannot be done. I say I have a fair claim on the support of organized labor in Massachusetts, and I'm here to assert it. I'd like to point this out to you. That the present Governor is highly vulnerable. I have at least 25 campaign issues and if I stand here and develop them one by one, you wouldn't even get around to these votes that you have cast this afternoon. But I know that what I propose is sound. I know that it's good for the people of Massachusetts, and I'd like to have you consider that a Republican primary is, after all, a very small thing. That in 1946 there were only 210,000 votes cast in the whole Republican primary. Of the 210,000, the present Governor, who is running today, had 179,000 votes and there were 31,000 blanks.

Now all Rowe has to do is to get upwards of 200,000 people to go into the Republican primary and vote and he's sure to win. As a matter of fact, it won't take 200,000. In my opinion, 150,000 would turn the trick. How many members are there in Massachusetts of unions which are part of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor? How many families have



at least one member in a union which is part of the Massachusetts Federation? You have at least 500,000 members, and if you'll assert your rights you can walk into the Republican primary and take it over. You can do it right now if you wanted.

As a matter of fact, every one of you ought to be sure he's a registered voter, and he has just exactly seven days more to make sure that he is registered. If he's going to vote in the Republican primary he has to be either an unenrolled voter, or an enrolled member of the Republican Party. If you belong to other than the Republican Party, you have the right under the law to go to the election commissioners of your city or the registrar of voters of your town, and say to them, "change my party designation." You're then an unenrolled voter or you're on enrolled Republican if you choose so to be, and if you belong in either one of those classifications you have a right on primary election day to say to the election officers at your polling place, give me a Republican ballot. When you get it, unfold, and take care to mark a cross alongside the name, Edward M. Rowe, of Cambridge, for Governor.

We can carry this thing, and it ought to be done, and I'm here now to ask your support. It's up to you to decide just how much support you'll give me, and in what way. By nominating and electing me Governor you can be sure of this, that in the Governor you'll have the same friend that you'd had during the six years that Rowe's been in the State Senate.

I'd like to suggest to you that this is a tremendous opportunity, that there are many things that should be done in Massachusetts, to help Massachusetts people, men, women, young men and young women who ought to have better university facilities. How many of you had children who've been graduated from high school during the last three years who couldn't get into a college or university because there wasn't any room for them? That's one thing that ought to be done. We have a State University at Amherst, we have nine Teachers' Colleges, and we have University Extension at Camp Devens that will expire under the statute that created it in 1951.

I believe all those facilities ought to be extended so that every boy and girl who's graduated from an accredited high school in this Commonwealth, with proper marks, will have a fair and full opportunity for higher education, if the boy or girl wants it. That's something that the labor movement wants. Now I ask you to consider my case. If you find you want to support me, you have the opportunity and I'm satisfied that when we get the Governor's office, I'll be able to appear before an early meeting of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and report what steps we have taken to establish a program to restore the grand old Commonwealth of Massachusetts to

the position of leadership and prestige in this nation that, until recently, we enjoyed.

President DelMonte: Thank you, Senator Rowe. I extend to you, the sincere thanks of this convention, and we wish you well.

I have an announcement to make. Over to my right you see a display here by the Bakery and Confectionery Unions, and information has been brought to me that International Organizer, Thomas Burns, of the Bakery Workers, who have been sponsoring the wonderful display of bakery products, announces to me that all the goods on display are being donated to the Little Sisters of the Poor in Allerton, and the Children's Vacation Camp, in Bayside.

One more announcement that I'd like to make while everybody is here, and it's an important one. If I have your attention, you'll agree with me that this is an all-important announcement. As your Chairman, and as I am going to serve you as your President for the ensuing year, and we are confronted with a very tough election, I'm going to request that all the international organizers, all the paid officers, and all the delegates assembled here, when they go back to their respective organizations to make their report, report to their organization that the Chairman of this convention recommends that the paid officers of their union be given leave of absence for at least four weeks before the election so that they may assemble in the office of the Massachusetts Citizens' League for Political Education. With an army of volunteers like this, we can go out and do the job that's necessary. That's an urgent appeal and I hope that you take it back to your unions, and Brother Johnson, Director of the Massachusetts Citizens' League for Political Education, will be waiting for those of you that can get a leave of absence.

I have two announcements to make, Edward Rowe, the candidate for Governor, who just addressed you, asked me to announce that he is positively in opposition to the three referenda.

This charming young lady, Mrs. O'Connor, who has been sitting in the booth way at the back of the hall, worked for the Chamber of Commerce, and she's been giving advice and information to the delegates, and doing a swell job. She came up and gave me the message and said to ask the Teamsters Union to give her special dispensation so the fire chief can deliver the bakery products to the home of the Little Sisters of the Poor. I'm going to speak for the Teamsters and say that I'm sure permission is granted. Now let's give her a nice round of applause for the swell job she did all week.

This meeting will reconvene at two o'clock sharp, for the purpose of voting and then other business will be carried on. The morning session now stands adjourned until two o'clock sharp this afternoon.

## AFTERNOON SESSION

President DelMonte: The convention will come to order. Will the Committee on Elections please come forward.

In order to proceed with the election of officers, the Chairman on Credentials must make his report. Give your attention to Chairman Grady, as he makes his final report.

Chairman Grady then made his report of

the Credentials Committee and recommended that the delegates be seated with voice and vote.

President DelMonte: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the delegates names which have just been read by the Chairman of Credentials be seated with voice and vote. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor say "aye," contrary-minded, "no."



The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Will you give your attention to Chairman Grady as he makes his final report.

Delegate Grady (Electrical Workers, Local 707, Holyoke): Mr. Chairman, for the benefit of the delegates, there are now just exactly 600 delegates seated. That is the final report.

President DelMonte: You have heard the final report as made by Chairman Grady of the Credentials Committee. There are 600 in number here. Action comes on the adoption of the Committee on Credentials' Report in its entirety.

It's been regularly moved and seconded that the report of the Credentials Committee be accepted. Are there any remarks? Are you ready for the question? All those in favor of the motion signify by saying "aye," those contrary-minded, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

I want, at this time, to ask the delegates to join with your Chairman in extending to the Credentials Committee a rising vote of thanks for the splendid job they've done.

The delegates will please find seats. Under the direction of Chairman Martin Kelley, of the Election Committee, the Election Committee will pass ballots to the delegates assembled in here. The delegates will then remain seated and mark their ballots. They then will wait until their name has been called by Sec.-Treas. Kelley. As he calls your name, you'll come down here and you'll have your name checked with the credentials. Then you'll proceed to fold your ballot in the center and you proceed over to the ballot box.

I want to tell you how to fold your ballot. You fold it twice. You do it like this, in the center, and then you do it in the center again. Now the delegates be seated and I believe that the chairman can instruct his committee to pass out the ballots. While the ballots are being passed out, Legislative Agent Kelley will give you final instructions.

Secretary Kelley: Chairman and delegates to the convention. The rules under which the balloting for officers takes place are provided in the Constitution, Article 5, Sections 6, 7, and 8. I'll read the three pertinent sections.

SECTION 6. The Australian ballot shall be used in electing officers, with printed ballot, which shall contain the names of the candidates, the organizations and the localities they represent as delegates.

SECTION 7. The election of officers shall be held immediately on opening of Friday afternoon session, unless sooner reached, when a roll call of the delegates shall be called to deposit their ballots.

SECTION 8. The President shall appoint a committee of five duly accredited delegates who shall act as tellers, who shall distribute, sort and count ballots.

Your chairman has designated the following committee to be the Election Committee: Martin D. Kelley, Post Office Clerks, Local 100, Boston, Chairman; John Donegan, Seafood Workers, Local 1572-2, Boston; Nicholas Gargano, Teamsters, Local 379, Boston; Victor Parziale, Laborers, Local 721, Brockton; Elmer Foster, International Ladies Garment Workers, Local 46, Boston.

I think, Mr. Chairman and delegates, in view of the fact that one of the three vicious referenda confronting us on the ballot endeavors to imply that elections in labor unions are not democratically, honestly and openly conducted, that our procedure here this afternoon has considerably more significance than our balloting in previous conventions. I do hope that the

press and the photographers will take this opportunity to take photographs of the open and democratic manner in which our elections are conducted, in order that it can give the lie to the sinister Massachusetts Citizens' Union's implication about our particular voting procedure.

President DelMonte has explained to the delegates that you take your ballot, fold it in two, and then fold it over again. You file up and deposit it in the particular ballot box facing you. I hope, Mr. Chairman, that the delegates will not merely cooperate with the Election Committee, but cooperate with your officers, in order that we may dispose of this balloting as quickly as possible and dispose also the remaining business confronting this convention.

President DelMonte: Does everybody have a ballot? The ballots are being passed out. You'll get them faster if you'll sit in your seats. Now that the delegates are receiving ballots and have received their instructions as stated in our Constitution, I declare the order of business for the afternoon session, which is election of officers, now open. Secretary Kelley will proceed to read the rolls on the credentials. Will the delegate, when his name is called, go to the aisle on my left and proceed down towards the Secretary, and get their ballots checked and go over to the ballot box? Then go back this way to your seat. Remain here after the voting. There is important business to be brought up.

Will the delegates who are not voting please be seated? The only people who will be allowed between the ballot boxes or in front of the credentials desk, are those people being checked or depositing their ballots. They'll come down to my right and back to their seats.

Secretary Kelley then called the roll.

Secretary Kelley: That completes the calling of the roll. Now if there are any delegates who have failed to vote, will they please in the next 15 minutes come up before this platform and be checked in and deposit their ballots?

President DelMonte: Has everyone that received a ballot had his name called? Have all the delegates assembled in this hall voted? Will the convention come to order and delegates take seats for the purpose of conducting the order of business which will follow?

There is more business to come before you.

The polls are about to be closed and the convention will be called to order for the purpose of conducting the final amount of business before it. Is there anybody in this hall who has not voted? As soon as the balloting for officers has closed the Chair will allow the delegates to speak. I understand that Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent Kelley announced that the polls would close at 3:45 p.m. All those who haven't voted as yet, must do so immediately. The hour of 3:45 will be here in 15 seconds. The Chair will allow only those who have ballots in their hands to cast them.

The hour of 3:45 p.m. has come. The Chair now declares the balloting closed. The Chair would like to say that if any of the candidates have a contest, they may elect a watcher. As long as this is an election run on democratic principles, the Chair will allow each candidate who has a contest, to pick a man to act as a watcher, while the ballots are being counted. You'd better make it quick, we don't want you to hold it up. You may submit the name of the watcher to Brother Kelley, and the Election Committee will proceed to count the ballots, and nobody will be allowed where the



ballots are being counted except the watchers and the Election Committee.

The convention will come to order now for the purpose of finishing our order of business. The Chair said that it would recognize Luke Kramer, Teamsters, Local 380. Will the delegates please find seats in the hall?

Luke Kramer (Teamsters, Local 380, Boston): At the earlier part of this convention, I requested each and every delegate in this hall to visit our milk bar, so that they could see union milk in union bottles, handed to them by union men, and that they would find this milk good, wholesome, healthy, clean, and refreshing. I wish you noticed, too, the type of men that handed you this milk. Delegates, composed of Matthew Maloney, of the fighting Maloneys from South Boston; Matthew Dunn, whose silver hair has shone in many a convention; John Kelley, who stands here tall, clean, and young. Men who have all made their living from the delivery of milk. John Donovan, Business Agent, who for the past 25 years has made his bread-and-butter from the delivery of union milk.

I ask you to notice little jumping Johnny Kelley, who still makes his living from the delivery of union milk, of Billy McGuire, who processes that union milk; Joe Murray, who you've seen time and time again in this convention hall, whose living is made from this union milk; Fred Larson, who makes his living from the delivery of union milk.

I'm quite sure that you will find each and every one of those men that spent this whole week handing you fresh, clean milk, are good union men. We have reached the stage in the milk business where you read in the newspapers of the price increases, and you feel within your heart that price increase is only a larger profit to the different dealers, whose names are emblazoned on that sign, and who have contributed the milk for this convention. Gentlemen, at the present time the cost to the dealer from the country in New Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine, is \$6.49 a hundredweight. A hundredweight is composed of forty-six and one-half quarts of milk. Roughly figuring—you'll find that the cost of raw milk up in the country is practically fourteen cents per quart. Then there is a transportation charge of at least one penny per quart to bring it into the Boston area. I can't begin to tell you of the office figures, but I can tell you that the wages on that quart of milk to your milk man is .01856 per every quart of milk he delivers, or almost a little more than one and three-quarters cents. But that milkman you have has a relief man. One-half of a relief man to be exact. Every group of five has two relief men, plus a fraction who will not get their complete days off.

That brings the delivery price, the wages of the men who leave it at your door, two and one-half cents per quart. That is all. That brings the price of your milk before processing, before truck charges or any other upkeep, so that if the spread on milk today is more than six and one-half cents a quart, it is more at the present time than I think. You, to have this milk delivered to your door, pay one penny per quart for delivery, and here's what your penny does. That penny hires for every 200 customers, one milkman to deliver that milk. For every two milkmen, or 400 customers, there is one relief man. For every three deliverers of milk, you have two men in a processing plant, and if you have that milk delivered at your door, you are responsible, in the main, for five men working at union wages. That alone, ladies and gentlemen, isn't the problem.

We have in this Metropolitan Boston area, the largest dealer of them all, perhaps almost as much strength throughout New England as the combined union strength. And that dealer cannot be organized by the money at our command, nor at the ability of the officers we possess. We are too small by ourselves. We cannot do the job. We can't sell them organization, because every time Local 380 receives something new in a negotiated contract, Hood Milk Company gives that to their men. And yet I dare say that if Local 380 were to disband tomorrow, you would instantly see the men of Hood form a union to keep what we got for them.

Only a short while ago we had a strike in the milk industry in Boston, a year ago last April, a two-day strike. In other industries that might not be long, but in the 40 years that Local 380 has been organized, this is the first time that the complete industry was out on strike for two days. Never before in our history had it lasted for more than two or three hours. And this strike gained for us the five-day week. And although Harvey Hood had told his men in a meeting assembled two weeks previously, that the five-day week would never become a matter in this negotiation amongst union dealers, two days before we established a five-day week, Hood gave it to his men.

There's only one way we can organize Hood, and that is you, our affiliates in the labor industry. You are affiliated. You endorsed our resolutions, have thanked us for the display of milk, and you have thanked our dealers for contributing 15,000 jars of milk to your pleasure and refreshment.

All we ask you to do is save our jobs. There is a real scarcity of milk looming in the New England area, because even though we raise enough milk for our own needs, large dairies outside of this area are competing with our dealers to buy up the milk for New York milk sheds and elsewhere. Our contractual employers have been forced to deal in large quantities from states as far out west as Michigan and Minnesota. They contracted to buy a full year's supply, in summer and winter, in flush and in scarcity, so that you, the people of Greater Boston and the state of Massachusetts, might get union milk from union milk men. But we still are faced with a shortage this coming winter.

We do know, because of the price of milk, because of the cost of living, many within the sound of my voice will be forced to curtail the delivery of milk. And by so doing, you automatically put union men out of work; by so doing, you are forcing every dealer to eliminate routes, so that our men lose jobs.

Now I ask you this. If men be lost from the milk business, please see that it's a non-union dealer. If within your home you find non-union milk, ask them to turn to a union dealer, so that our boys who pay dues into this American Federation of Labor, into the International Teamsters, into every Central Labor Union within our jurisdiction, are allowed to continue to earn their bread and butter from you, are allowed to continue to take their two and one-half cent increase, or whatever you vote, and give it to your American Federation of Labor to fight the interests which are trying to break unions. And I don't think I ask too much when I ask you to go back to your members, each and every one of you represents 200 men, and beg them as I beg you, to keep my boys at work, and let the non-union man, who is definitely outcutting our group, let him hope to be able to join a union, so that he may make a decent wage.



In conclusion, gentlemen, during the five-day strike, I found that I had to do business with certain people who are in control of labor policies in this state, the right I had to expect of the then Governor of this state to protect the working people of this state, and to live up to his promises to the union men of the milk industry. When I received a guarantee from him, that in the event we would call off our strike and go to arbitration, one of the terms we would be granted before going into arbitration would be retroactive to the termination of the last contract. And, gentlemen, when we called off the strike, on the basis of the word given to me by the Governor of this Commonwealth, I found that word no good. When I directly questioned both him and his Secretary I was answered, by a former district attorney, by a man who is a graduate lawyer, that he did not know what the word retroactive meant. He did not know the word that everyone ever negotiating a contract must know, that we have nothing to lose through arbitration.

So, gentlemen, I'm one with an independent voting status. I heard a Republican opponent of Governor Bradford take the floor here and speak with you and claim that he had definitely backed every labor policy, and asked to be backed by the A.F. of L. in the state. Therefore, gentlemen, I propose a resolution that Governor Bradford's opponent be endorsed by this convention here assembled on the basis of the man's pro-labor record; and against Governor Bradford on the basis of a dark-anti-labor record.

President DelMonte: Does the Chair understand the delegate, when the Chair states that you wish this convention to endorse the candidacy of Senator Edward M. Rowe?

Delegate Kramer: That is correct.

President DelMonte: The Chair will have to rule the motion and the request out of order. You, at this convention, accepted the Joint Report of the Officers, in which you found the status of the Massachusetts Citizens' League for Political Education outlining to you the functioning and details of that organization. Contained within it are the words saying that the matter of all political endorsement will be submitted to the Policy Committee, and the advisory committee of that Citizens' League. Therefore, that endorsement, and any other endorsements to come before this Chair, will be ruled out of order. Is there any further business?

Delegate Kramer: Mr. President, I yield to the decision of the Chair and am extremely happy if the message was accepted by the delegates.

President DelMonte: For what purpose does the delegate rise?

Delegate Hull, (Central Labor Union, Westfield): I'd like to speak just a moment or two on the question that Brother Kramer brought up in reference to milk. The first convention that I attended of the State Federation of Labor was in Springfield about 15 years ago, and was then representing the Moving Picture Operators Union. The first time I ever spoke in a public gathering was at that convention.

At that time Johnny Donovan, of the Milk Wagon Drivers Union, presented a resolution to the convention, asking the delegates not to purchase Hood's milk and other milk delivered by non-union companies. Lo and behold, here it is 15 years later, and I'm speaking, Mr. Chairman, as delegate of the Westfield Central Labor Union, he's still crying that it's necessary for the Milk Drivers' Union to come before this convention and plead with the dele-

gates to buy union milk, milk delivered by union members.

I go to baseball games, I go to fights, and I go to all sorts of sports, and I'm sick and tired, Mr. Chairman, of seeing Hood's ice cream put up in front of my nose, and I think it's pretty near time that a committee be appointed to get in touch with these fight promoters and baseball magnates and find out if we can get honest-to-goodness union milk into our amusement parks. Thank you.

President DelMonte: The Chair will now recognize the Chairman of the Committee on Education, who wishes to make his final report. This committee has done a tremendous amount of work in the past year. Brother Russell will briefly summarize it. You all have a copy of it in your Joint Report. Brother Russell.

Delegate Russell (Engineers, Local 849, Boston): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I will be brief. I hope that you, the delegates to this convention, will, when reading the Annual Officers' Report, make a note of the written document on Page 68, through to Page 74. There we want you to join and enjoy with us the monument that labor of Massachusetts is building in the name of Robert Watt. We thank you, ladies and gentlemen, we thank John DelMonte and Ken Kelley, for making it possible for us to initiate 1. A scholarship or a fellowship at Harvard University in the name of Robert Watt. The program is outlined there. We are going to extend Workers' Education throughout the entire Commonwealth in the name of Robert Watt. We are going to have an Essay Contest which will permit you and your children, and the children of other members, to participate in learning now in their teen-age, what labor stands for. Our Institute of Labor is held at various institutes throughout the state and is now an organic part of your program. We have now presented you with a news release, *The Reporter*, which will grow in importance and usefulness, as you have permitted it to grow this past year.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, this was made possible because you permitted it last year.

Again, this year, you have endorsed our program which will be expanded for educational purposes entirely. We trust that we have made one further advancement this year, in that you are going to demand a bigger and better educational program. I thank you.

President DelMonte: The Chairman of the Committee on Education moves adoption of his report in its entirety. Do I hear that motion seconded? Are you ready for the question? All those in favor of the motion respond by saying "aye," contrary-minded, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Will the delegates please take seats in the hall?

I understand that the delegate from Teamsters, Local 25 desires the microphone for the purpose of making a special announcement. The Chair at this time recognizes Delegate James V. Hurst, Teamsters, of Local 25, Boston.

Delegate Hurst (Teamsters, Local 25, Boston): Mr. Chairman and delegates, at yesterday's afternoon session I was one of the delegates who fought against the increase in per capita tax, and at that time I told you that Local 25 was going to make a suitable donation to the Political Education League. Now we've had to call an Executive Board meeting, and the Executive Board of Local 25 is going to recommend through their membership that we give the Political Education League a sum of \$10,000. I thank you.

President DelMonte: The Chair would like



to thank the Teamsters, Local 25, for this very generous contribution.

Will you please state your name and the local you represent?

Delegate O'Donnell (Teamsters, Local 25, Boston): Mr. Chairman and fellow-delegates, as one of the opposition to the recommendation of the Constitution Committee, should the same issue arise now, Mr. Chairman, I would be still in the same position. But I feel, as everybody at this convention, that now is the time we've got to use every ounce of energy, and also give any financial assistance we can for the success of the labor movement in its drive against these three referenda. I want to say, Mr. Chairman, that I am heartily in accord with my Executive Board in the recommendation for \$10,000, and perhaps they may recommend more if the occasion requires.

President DelMonte: The Chair would like to make a few observations in passing. The Chair refers again to the convention in Springfield, when some delegates rose to the floor and questioned the generosity of the Teamsters when the labor movement was in danger then, having put upon it Question No. One and Question No. Two. At that time there was quite some discussion, but in looking over the list of contributors in the Barnes campaign fund, I find that the Teamsters then contributed approximately \$10,000 of the \$40,000-some-odd collected.

Many times the question was asked me, as I represent Teamsters, "What are you fellows going to give?" I answered that judging from the record of the last contribution campaign, the Teamster will be in there doing his part. I feel I was justified in making that remark, because today it is substantiated.; In connection with what Brother O'Donnell said, when the final gong has sounded this time, the Teamster will not only have matched dollar for dollar every other contributor in the state, but as far as effort and assistance of any kind is concerned, they will be in there helping. It pleases me, at this time, to know that on the records of our convention will be inscribed the words of President Hurst of Local 25, giving \$10,000 or more to this campaign to defeat the three referenda. I'm sure it must inspire you people out there to bring back to our Citizens' League for Political Education the largest amount that you possibly can.

With this support, we're not afraid of anybody. With this unity, we're not afraid of anybody. I think that Vincent DiNunno brought it out very well yesterday. We can go out of here tonight and tomorrow and not be afraid to face anybody within this state or the other 47 states.

Give your attention now as we continue to act on further resolutions. Chairman Ellis, of the Resolutions Committee.

Delegate Ellis:

#### RESOLUTION No. 61

### ELECTION OF JUDGES IN MASSACHUSETTS

Whereas, In these days of wholesale injunctions issued indiscriminately by judges in the courts of this Commonwealth, and

Whereas, These injunctions so vitally effect the lives and future welfare of all workers in this Commonwealth, and

Whereas, These injunctions are issued by judges, not elected by those persons against whom they are issued, but rather, such judges

are appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Executive Council; and

Whereas, These judges are appointed for life tenure and are not directly accountable to the public, against whom these injunctions and decisions are rendered; and

Whereas, The principle of electing judges to the courts of many states in this country is now being followed with great success including the state of New York, now therefore be it hereby

Resolved, That the Legislative Agent of this federation be instructed to prepare and present to the next session of the General Court appropriate legislation calling for the election of judges in this Commonwealth.

[Submitted by Israel Learner, Teamsters, Local 259, Boston, and others.]

Your committee concurs in Resolution No. 61 and moves the adoption of the committee's report.

President DelMonte: It's been regularly moved and seconded that the recommendation of the committee to concur be adopted by this convention. Are there any remarks on Resolution No. 61?

Delegate Learner (Teamsters, Local 259, Boston): Mr. Chairman. Only as late as last night, we passed, unanimously, this increase of the per capita, so we could establish a Political Educational Committee, to educate the laboring man on how to fight back. I heard, only a few minutes ago, that Bradford is not a suitable person to represent this Commonwealth as Governor. I can hardly agree with any speaker in here, or elsewhere, who condemns the man who stands by his platform and party. Bradford comes from a party that is reactionary towards labor, and I will at least give him credit for sticking and abiding by the principles of that so-called reactionary party.

But it wasn't so long ago that many of the delegates present this afternoon attended the last convention at Springfield, and we had quite a row with the committee which brought in a report and recommended that we applaud the two labor gentlemen who sat in on the Slichter Committee. It was at that time that I made a motion to condemn the law in its entirety, and after a hard struggle, it was unanimously approved. I will only repeat what I said last year in regards to some of our so-called union leaders.

President DelMonte: The Chair wishes to call the delegates to order. As the Chair understands the resolution, it deals with the election of judges in Massachusetts. The resolve is that the Legislative Agent of this federation be instructed to prepare and present to the next session of the general court appropriate legislation calling for the election of judges in this Commonwealth. Nowhere in this resolution do I find labor leaders mentioned.

If the delegate desires to continue speaking, he must speak on the resolution.

Delegate Learner: In answer to you, Mr. Chairman, I'm trying to get to the point that is of great importance to all delegates of this convention. I am hoping that you will refrain from being so technical as to disallow a delegate to express his opinion when he's trying to get somewhere with some people who don't know the truth so that they might become familiar with it.

President DelMonte: The chair has ruled that the talk will be on the resolution.

Delegate Learner: Definitely on the resolution and nothing else. In order for me to speak on this resolution, you must permit me to bring out the faults that lie with the appoint-



ment of judges by Governors, as well as any other appointments that are made by a Governor. I am not becoming personal with anyone. I am merely trying to criticize some men who are supposed to act in the capacity of leaders of the labor movement. I know that many of the delegates certainly want to know things that they haven't heard before.

When the Governor appointed two labor men to sit in on the Slichter law, those two labor men voted unanimously with industry, to bring in a report such as they brought in at the last convention. It was in that report, Mr. Chairman, that we found ourselves being harassed by the Slichter law. What have we found? It wasn't very long after this law went into effect—

President DelMonte: For what purpose does the delegate rise? State your point of order.

The Chair recognizes the delegate at the microphone.

Delegate DeAndrade (Paper Handlers, Local 21, Boston): The delegate is not speaking on the question, Mr. Chairman. The question before us is the election of judges, and the delegate, in my opinion, is out of order.

President DelMonte: Your point of order is well taken. The speaker will continue to speak on the resolution or he will forfeit the opportunity to stand before the microphone. I may say that we can, at least, try to be consistent. Yesterday, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts stood before you, and he quoted from the Slichter law, as it is today. We have accepted that to be a condemnation of the open shop referenda. I ask the delegates to be as enthusiastic as they wish, but please be consistent. The newspapers carried the story today, based on his quotation, that Governor Bradford denounces the open shop bill. Now, if we're going to get into a controversy here based on last year's convention, and I believe, as the Chairman, that it was amended by the splendid opportunity of publicity offered to us by the statement of the Governor, then we are not consistent. The delegate may continue to speak on the question before the assembly, Resolution No. 61, dealing with the election of judges.

Delegate Learner: Being one of the cosigners of this resolution, I hope and trust that all the delegates will vote for it. It's high time labor takes the stand that we are not going to permit various groups to file bills constantly to hurt the people of this state, to hurt labor. We also are not going to stand still in permitting their judges to issue injunctions against the laboring man, who toils for a living.

In conclusion, may I say to the chairman, that I, as an individual, am not any better than anyone else. I abide by all rules and regulations.

President DelMonte: The Chair recognizes the speaker at the microphone.

Delegate Higgins (Teamsters, Local 25, Boston): Mr. Chairman, I wish to offer a five-point decision just recently handed down by the courts, an injunction against Local 25. I feel the need of this legislation to protect us in these injunctions being passed down. If I may, Mr. Chairman, I'd like to read the decision and the five points.

1. From maintaining more than five pickets at any time, at any one of the gates of the property of the complainant, the American Sugar Refining Co., Granite Street, South Boston, or other entrance to the building of said property.

2. Uttering or calling invectives or other

offensive language to any persons entering the premises or away from the premises of the complainant, The American Sugar Refining Co.

3. From threatening and intimidating or coercing any employee of the complainant, the American Sugar Refining Company, or applicants for employment who may seek to enter or work on the refinery premises of said complainant, or attempting threat or violence against any of them.

4. From congregating on Granite Street or within one-eighth of a mile of the premises of the complainant, the American Sugar Refining Co.

5. Do not allow speaking device near the property of the complainant, the American Sugar Refining Company, of any reasonable volume.

These five points, Mr. Chairman, show a need, to our opinion, of this legislation. It is causing a lot of misunderstanding among the employees of the union, who feel as though this legislation is needed and who feel that this convention in session should adopt it.

President DelMonte: Are there any further remarks? Before I recognize the speaker, I'd like to make a very important announcement.

It is not the prerogative of the Chair to interrupt, but a young fellow lost a wrist watch, which is a keepsake. If anybody has found a wrist watch in or around the vicinity of this hall, will he please bring it to the Chair.

You may proceed.

Delegate —: I move you, Mr. Chairman, to move the previous question.

President DelMonte: I believe that Brother Morrissey, who sponsored the resolution, wished to speak on it. If there is no objection, we'll allow Brother Morrissey to speak on the resolution, and then put the question.

Delegate Morrissey, (Teamsters, Local 25, Boston): Mr. Chairman and delegates, Resolution 61, is presently before the body for consideration, and as I understand it, has been concurred in by the committee. It is one that has been a perennial resolution in this convention or in similar conventions.

It goes without my saying that the Taft-Hartley law has invoked upon us many burdens which we thought many years ago had been abolished when the National Labor Relations act, became the Magna Charta of the labor movement. It has become increasingly evident, since the adoption of the new law that the employers are now seeking recourse through the courts in a manner to which they were accustomed in the early 19th century, seeking injunctive release from some of the considerations that have been deemed to be proper for the bargaining or conference table.

The delegates here today, I'm quite sure, are as familiar as am I with some of the recent cases which have come before the courts of this Commonwealth, wherein employers have sought to break our local unions, and local unions in the opposition organization, by seeking recourse to the courts.

In the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the citizenry has no way of registering their opposition to the treatment accorded by the courts. Incidentally, I might say in passing, that I, myself, have been the victim of more attempts on the part of employers for injunctive release, perhaps, than any other man in the convention hall. Because of this condition and because in the final analysis we have no way of participating in the selections of appointees to our judicial court made in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, because there is no system of recall, and because all you've got to do to become a judge in the Commonwealth



of Massachusetts is to be a good friend of the Governor, it's pretty near time, under the circumstances, in my humble opinion, that we do something about making a system available to ourselves to have some control in the selection of the people who are going to be placed in high positions in our courts.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I hope that the delegates in attendance will concur in the report of the committee and adopt this resolution charging the Legislative Agent with the responsibility of obtaining an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Massachusetts, to enable us to elect our judges as they do in the state of New York. Thanks very much.

President DelMonte: Action comes on the adoption of the committee's report. The committee's report is concurrence. The question being called for, we will vote on it. All those in favor say "aye," those opposed, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered. The Chair is going to rule that it is the unanimous consent of this convention. There being no objection, so ordered.

Further resolutions.

Delegate Daley will read Resolution No. 38.

Delegate Daley:

#### RESOLUTION No. 38

### ENCOURAGING NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING

Whereas, Advertising in newspapers makes possible buying by all classes of people by having a printed readable advertisement or picture, and

Whereas, The eye and mind retain the story conveyed in advertising and pictures resulting in a knowledge of the article advertised, and creates a demand for such article, and

Whereas, Such newspaper advertising makes possible dissemination of news, articles and stories, not only enlightening all people on current affairs, but actually affords a means of education, and

Whereas, Many thousands of union men and women are employed under most favorable working conditions and wages, and adjust all disputes through conciliation and arbitration, and

Whereas, The well being of all people calls for an ever increasing use of newspapers, one of the mediums enjoyed only by a free people; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates of this Sixty-second Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor do hereby pledge our support to the medium for advertising, that we commend its opportunities of bringing before all peoples the merits of manufactured articles, and we do hereby call attention of all to a newspaper advertising which is secured at a minimum cost.

[Submitted by Delegates Martin J. Casey, Boston Electrotypers, Local 11; Adam K. Messier, Bookbinders, Local 176; John J. Connolly, Norwood Central Labor Union, and others.]

The committee concurs.

President DelMonte: Action comes on the recommendation of the committee, which is concurrence in the resolution. Are there any remarks? Are you ready for the question? All those in favor of the committee's report say "aye," opposed, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Velleman will read Resolutions No. 43 and No. 45.

Delegate Velleman (Office Employees, Local 6, Boston):

#### RESOLUTION No. 43

### PROVIDING FOR PAYMENT OF SALARY FOR STATE EMPLOYEES

Whereas, Classified service employees in the State Service are paid monthly, and

Whereas, Payment of wages and salaries on a weekly basis has become an accepted standard in the business world, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor go on record as favoring legislation providing weekly pay days for all state employees receiving \$3,000.00 yearly or less.

[Submitted by Delegates William J. Beggan, Walter Davis, Local 477, AFSCME.]

I move for adoption and the committee's report is to concur.

President DelMonte: Action comes on the adoption of the committee's report, which is concurrence. Are there any remarks? Are you ready for the question? All those in favor of the resolution respond by saying "aye," opposed, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Velleman:

#### RESOLUTION No. 45

### ENDORSE PRINCIPLE OF SHORTER WORK DAY AND WORK WEEK

Whereas, It has been demonstrated that improvements in industry are responsible to a maximum degree for the highest production of goods and services in the history of the United States, and

Whereas, Such production has been accomplished by accelerated workday and work week schedules in order to satisfy unmet demands both in this country and abroad for such goods and services, and

Whereas, Experience has shown that such an unmet demand is merely a temporary responsible for the holding of our present economy at a high level which once satisfied, the effect of our technological progress is to cause mass unemployment and economic disaster thereafter, particularly after a general surge of price inflation which we are now experiencing, and

Whereas, The loss of employment tends to destroy morale, spiritual values, intangible human values, and to cause workers to lose their self-respect and dignity because of their inability to work and earn a decent living, and

Whereas, The development of new practices and the mechanization of industry to its greatest potentiality cause scientific benefits that should be enjoyed fully and completely by the men and women who work through a reduction of hours of work giving them an opportunity to enjoy leisure to develop their spiritual and cultural life to enjoy art, and all the fine things of life to the end that they shall become better citizens of our great country, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Sixty-second Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor assembled at Nantasket, Massachusetts, endorse the principle of the shorter workday and work week as a national policy; therefore be it further

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor be advised of such action and urged to secure early enactment of legislation to reduce hours without reducing wages and that this principle be made a matter of national policy in collective bargaining by affiliates of the Federation.

[Submitted by Delegates Eugene H. Lazarz, F.L.U. 19469, Chicopee Falls; Patrick J. Hasset, F.L.U. 19469, Chicopee Falls; Oscar R. Mortenson, F.L.U. 19469, Chicopee Falls; James E. Walsh, Local 497, N.F.P.O. Clerks; Ralph



W. Walleneur, Local 20681, F.L.U.; Robert E. Morrison, F.L.U. 20681; Shirley J. Vines, F.L.U. 20582; John J. Bannon, C.L.U., Springfield; John C. Brown, F.L.U. 18518, Chicopee; John W. Valego, F.L.U. 20332, Chicopee; R. J. McNamara, F.L.U. 18518, Chicopee; Jeanette Burke, F.L.U. 24295, Westfield; Wm. Dustin, Local 688, Chicopee.]

The committee recommends concurrence. I move for adoption.

President DelMonte: Action comes on the adoption of the committee's report which is to concur. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor say "aye," opposed, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Further resolutions.

Delegate Velleman:

#### RESOLUTION No. 47

#### VOTING INSTRUCTIONS ON ANTI-LABOR REFERENDA

Whereas, Many voters of the Commonwealth are sometimes misled by wording of initiative petitions that appear on the ballot at our state elections, be it

Resolved, That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor send sample ballots with proper instructions on how to vote on the initiative petitions that appear on the ballot of all Massachusetts State elections, to all affiliated unions, to instruct and educate the members of the American Federation of Labor to defeat the initiative petitions.

[Submitted by Delegates Shirley J. Vine, F. L. U. 20582, Springfield; R. J. McNamara, John C. Brown, John Morin, F. L. U., 18518, Chicopee; Eugene H. Lazarz, Patrick J. Hassett, Oscar R. Mortenson, F. L. U., 19469, Chicopee Falls; Robert E. Morrison, Ralph W. Wallenius, F. L. U. 20681, Springfield; John J. Bannon, C. L. U. 20681, Springfield; John W. Valego, F. L. U. 20332, Chicopee.]

The committee voted concurrence on this resolution, and moves for action, and that it be referred to the Executive Council for action.

President DelMonte: Action comes on the adoption of the committee's recommendation that the resolution be concurred in by this convention and that it be referred to the incoming Executive Council for action. Are there any remarks? Are you ready for the question? All those in favor say "aye," opposed, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Velleman:

#### RESOLUTION No. 46

#### SEVENTY-FIVE CENT MINIMUM WAGE

Whereas, The Congress of the United States of America, after two years of intensive study and debate, enacted into law the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, a declaration of a National Policy on the matter of wages and hours and other conditions of employment, and

Whereas, This definition of policy declared that: The Congress hereby finds that the existence, in industries engaged in (interstate) commerce or in the production of goods for (interstate) commerce, of Labor conditions detrimental to the maintenance of the minimum standard of living necessary for health, efficiency and general well-being of workers.

Whereas, The 40 cent minimum is now and has been demonstrated to be for some time a substantial condition of employment as measured by the minimum standard enunciated by the

United States Department of Labor, and other authoritative agencies both of the government and the general public; and

Whereas, Costs of living surveys such as those conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor and by the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions, and analysis, such as presented in President Truman's report to the Congress on the economic State of the Nation, have all indicated that it is impossible for the American worker to achieve and maintain the minimum standards of living necessary for health, efficiency, and the general well-being of himself and his family, be it

Resolved, That the Sixty-second Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor assembled at Nantasket, Massachusetts, record itself as in favor of the establishment immediately of a minimum rate of pay of no less than 75 cents per hour, and be it further

Resolved, That the action of this convention be communicated immediately to the President and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for consideration as a national policy to the end that the present "Fair Labor Standards Act" of 1938 is amended to include the establishment of at least 75 cents per hour as the basic minimum rate for all workers in all industries.

[Submitted by Delegates John C. Brown, R. J. McNamara, John Morin, Federal Labor Union, 18518, Chicopee; John W. Valego, Federal Labor Union, 20332, Chicopee; Patrick J. Hassett, Oscar R. Mortenson, Eugene H. Lozarz, Federal Labor Union, 19469, Chicopee Falls; John J. Bannon, Central Labor Union, Springfield; James E. Walsh, Local 497, Nat. Fed. P. O. Clerks; Robert E. Morrison, Fed. Union, 20681; Shirley J. Vines, Federal Union 20582; Ralph W. Wallenius, Fed. Union, 20681; Jeanette Burke, F. L. Union 24295, Westfield.]

The committee concurs in the resolution and I move for the adoption of the committee's report.

President DelMonte: Action comes on the adoption of the committee's report which is to concur in the resolution. Are there any remarks? Are you ready for the question? All those in favor of the resolution say "aye," those opposed, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Velleman:

#### RESOLUTION NO. 7

#### ESTABLISHING ELECTION DAY AS A HOLIDAY IN MASSACHUSETTS

Whereas, The welfare of the working people of Massachusetts has become greatly jeopardized by the reactionary forces working to have passed in the legislature certain legislation detrimental to the future well-being of the worker, and to elect legislators intent upon destroying the labor organizations of this Commonwealth, and

Whereas, One of the major problems is to persuade our citizens to exercise their right to vote, and

Whereas, Many workers do not vote because of lack of facilities and time to reach the voting polls, be it

Resolved, That the 62nd Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Branch of the American Federation instruct the Executive Council of the Mass. Federation of Labor to notify all unions connected with the American Federation of Labor that Election Day shall be declared a holiday, and be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Council instruct the officers of local unions to notify all businesses and establishments employing American



Federation of Labor workers in due time so that these employers may prepare for this declared holiday.

[Submitted by Delegate Dorothy B. DeLoid, New Bedford Central Labor Union.]

### RESOLUTION No. 33

#### ESTABLISHING ELECTION DAY AS A HOLIDAY

Resolved, That this Massachusetts Federation of Labor in 62nd Annual Convention assembled endorse and support establishing election day, November 2, 1948, as a holiday, so that all workers will have an opportunity to vote and get their friends to vote in an effort to elect our friends and defeat our enemies.

[Submitted by Delegate Patrick J. Moynihan, Firemen and Oilers, Local 47, Brockton.]

Your committee, after spending some time with these two resolutions dealing with the same subject, recommends that this matter be carried out by each local union. That is the recommendation of your committee.

President DelMonte: Does the Chair understand that the Resolutions Committee non-concurs in the resolutions?

Delegate Velleman: Not particularly, Mr. Chairman, but the Resolutions Committee felt these two resolutions dealt with the question that might come in with the confines of contract in so far as organizations were concerned with their employers. It might come to the question of each local organization deciding whether they wanted to declare election day a holiday or take four hours of the morning, or whatever position they might see fit. We do know that election day is a holiday in many organizations, in many international unions, and so recognized. But we haven't found, after questioning many delegates in reference to these resolutions, that they are in vogue in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. And, an innovation at least we assume will have to be carried on as a campaign to the state and through the local unions.

Your committee favors the structure of the resolutions but to carry it out from a state federation viewpoint and definitely declare to your local unions that they designate the second Tuesday of November a holiday, then it might be in conflict with some of the agreements and contracts of 1948 some of the organizations have.

President DelMonte: Are there any remarks on this particular resolution? The Chair would like to make an observation if there's no objection. The Chair was of the opinion that when these resolutions were submitted to the Resolutions Committee, it not only would agree with the intent of the resolutions but that it would come out here and ask for concurrence and that this organization would shake the rafters by their applause. Election day has got to be our holiday.

The state law now allows you to suspend work for a period of certain hours without loss of pay, so that you may be permitted to go to the polls and vote. If ever you need to go to the polls and vote, I believe you have to go there on November 2, 1948, and I don't believe any delegate sent here by his or her local union should worry about any contract with an employer when he or she goes back and recommends that we don't work election day. We go and vote. There's nothing to be ashamed of there. I believe it was the State Federation of Labor which assisted in passing the law against unscrupulous political employers, who

would keep you working early in the morning and late at night, so that you couldn't go and vote. You have that right. Let's exercise that right at least.

It amazes me to think that there are no remarks on these particular resolutions. I for one am going to urge everybody within my hearing distance that they stop work on election day to go down and vote against the three referenda and those people who are anti-union. Are there any remarks on these resolutions?

Delegate Fox (Teamsters, Local 259, Boston): Mr. Chairman. Is there a motion in order now?

President DelMonte: The action is on the adoption of the committee's report, and the committee's report is just to concur with the intent of the resolutions. If you adopt that, I believe you then will kill the sense of the resolutions as being embodied by the entire delegation. The Chair will entertain an amendment to the motion.

Delegate —: I move, Mr. Chairman, concurrence of the resolutions. An amendment. My amendment is that this convention concur with the resolutions as entered before the convention at this time.

President DelMonte: The amendment to the committee's report is that we concur with the resolutions which, if adopted, in the opinion of the Chair, means that the Federation of Labor then has declared election day a holiday. Are there any remarks on the amendment?

Delegate Jason (Teamsters, Local 59, New Bedford): What have you now, an amendment on the floor? I wish to speak on the amendment, Mr. Chairman.

President DelMonte: You may proceed Brother Jason.

Delegate Jason: Speaking on the amendment of the resolution, and as you now have combined it I'm a little confused. However, the original intent of the resolution was, and I wish you'd listen to me while I'm talking, the original intent of the resolution was that over a period of a few years the state Federation of Labor has been taking a defensive position against our enemies, and I think that it's about time that the state Federation of Labor take an offensive position against our enemies.

I heard the Governor say here the other day that on November 2, we had a right to go and vote the way we felt like. Of course, I didn't want to insult the fellow. After all, he is the Governor and I'm not one who goes around insulting anyone. But he didn't tell the convention that there was an organized group, and surely they are not members of the state Federation of Labor, who have been campaigning viciously and seeking plenty of contributions in order to defeat us on November 2. I've heard statements here at this convention, that there is a possibility of compulsory arbitration and, of course, we know the three referenda are bad. I know one is going to hit you especially. It is more dangerous than all of them, and I hope that with the small delegation we have here that some action is taken.

Mr. Chairman and delegates, I've been seeking the counsel of a lot of our old delegates here, and we know that eventually you will find the referendum on the ballot which the people and your members, no matter whether Local 25 or any of them give you \$10,000, can never defeat. In my opinion it's going to be a referendum of which your members and mine will vote in favor,—regulating the monthly dues of every trade unionist. And, ladies and gentle-



men of this convention, imagine if some day we are confronted with a referendum with dues regulated at fifty cents a month. Who is going to be pleased by that particular resolution? That will be the death of the labor movement, and I think we ought to take action. That was the original intent of the resolutions, that the President of this convention, the Legislative Agent, and the Executive Council take the position this year that we are going to hit industry with everything we possibly can on the referendum ballot, and beat them at their own game. That is the intent of the resolutions, Mr. Chairman.

President DelMonte: Are there any further remarks? If not, action comes on the amendment. The recommendation of the Resolutions Committee is to concur in the intent of the resolutions. The amendment is to concur in the resolution, therefore, declaring this election day a holiday for all A.F. of L. members in this state. The other resolution, as I understand it, is to legislate for election day to be made a holiday by the legislature. Are you ready for the question? Brother Kelley.

Secretary Kelley: Mr. Chairman and delegates. I, like you, agree wholly with the substance, principle and intent of Resolutions Nos. 7 and 33, but I hope that you, the delegates to this convention, will recognize that in Resolution No. 33, it calls upon the Massachusetts Federation of Labor to endorse and support the establishment of Election Day, November 2, 1948, as a holiday, so that all workers will have an opportunity to vote, and get their friends to vote in an effort to elect our friends and defeat our enemies.

I, as your Legislative Agent, as the result of similar action by last year's convention, introduced to the current session of the legislature a bill establishing election day as a legal holiday, a summary of which you'll find on page 43 of the Legislative Agent's Report; but, we cannot initiate a bill to establish election day as a legal holiday again until after January 1, 1949, because the legislature does not sit until then. Therefore, Resolution No. 7 is in improper form. It could be amended so that the Legislative Agent of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor would be instructed to introduce legislation, establishing in the future, election days as legal holidays in Massachusetts. But you can't do anything by law this year to establish election day as a legal holiday.

Now, Resolution No. 7. The principle of that is one which I think very easily could be accomplished by the officers of the state Federation of Labor by sending a communication to all affiliated unions. The delegates to this convention could carry back to their unions that message, urging that they take it upon themselves to have election day established as a legal holiday in their collective bargaining agreement.

The third thought I want to leave with you on this particular matter is, there is a chapter of the general laws, I don't have the particular section of the law with me now, requiring employers to grant at least two hours off to workers, to vote in elections.

Mr. Chairman and delegates to the convention, we're all agreed in the principle that these two resolutions seek, however, there are certain courses or methods which we must pursue. We can't initiate a bill to cover this coming election. Secondly, your officers and your Executive Council, can send a communication to all affiliated unions, urging that they seek to establish election day in their contract as one of the holidays,

be it a whole holiday, or half holiday. The third course of action is, your Legislative Agent will send to all local unions the complete statement of the law which permits two hours off for voting on election day.

So, Mr. Chairman, I think the recommendation of the Resolution Committee, which is concurrence in the principle, is the most proper way to handle these two resolutions.

Delegate Morrissey (Teamsters, Local 25, Boston): Mr. Chairman. Resulting from the explanation made by the Legislative Agent, I desire to make a substitute motion for the committee's report and the amendment. I desire at this time to substitute as a motion that the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent be instructed, in conformance with the language in Resolution No. 7, to prepare such legislation for the next session of the legislature wherein election day will be declared a legal holiday.

And the second part of this recommendation is that he be instructed to circulate to the affiliated local unions the recommendation that their membership takes sufficient time off, if not the entire day, on the forthcoming election day.

President DelMonte: It's been regularly moved and seconded . . . Are there any remarks on that motion? It's a substitute motion.

Delegate Cadigan, Teachers, Local 66, Boston): Mr. Chairman, I ask for a point of information. Will the Secretary-Treasurer or any other officer here, tell us whether or not it is impossible because of our political influence, to ask all employers to declare election day, November 2, 1948, a legal holiday?

President DelMonte: I believe you'll find your answer in the substitute motion as made by Brother Morrissey. The first part of his motion gives authorization as requested by the Legislative Agent, to prepare at the suitable time and submit to the legislature. The second part of his motion asks that literature or correspondence be sent out declaring this coming election day a holiday. We here can proclaim election day a holiday.

Delegate Cadigan: That doesn't totally answer my question. I wish to know if in the opinion of the Chair or of our other officers, it is a politically astute thing to ask His Excellency to issue such a proclamation. He, himself, said yesterday, that he considered this a vital matter.

President DelMonte: I agree with the delegate. If we were to ask His Excellency to proclaim it a holiday, it wouldn't be very good procedure, but I disagree with anybody who says that we here can't, in our own business, proclaim it a holiday.

Delegate Morrissey: Mr. Chairman. I'll clarify my motion to take care of the lady delegate's point, I believe. That the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent be instructed to comply with the request made in Resolution No. 7, and No. 33, which was seeking legislative action at the next session of the legislature. In the event that the legislature rejects the petition of the Massachusetts Federation for such action that it then become an initiative petition of the federation to create election day a holiday, that he stand further instructed, in accordance with the terms of the second resolution to circularize the affiliated local unions in the interest of taking sufficient time, if not the entire day, off on which to vote; in addition to which, he also stands instructed to call upon the Governor to proclaim election day a holiday, in keeping with the request of the lady delegate.

President DelMonte: Are you ready for



that motion? All those in favor of the motion respond by saying "aye," those contrary-minded, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

It is the unanimous consent of this delegation, and the motion is adopted giving orders on the resolutions.

Further resolutions.

Delegate Velleman:

#### RESOLUTION NO. 51

##### "MY BREAD" BAKING COMPANY

Resolved, That it be spread on the records of this convention that the MY BREAD BAKING COMPANY of New Bedford has no contract with either the Bakery Drivers Union or the Bakery and Confectionery Workers Union, also that this is one of the few concerns in the southeastern Massachusetts area that does not employ members of the American Federation of Labor.

[Submitted by Delegates Edward J. Trainor, Thomas F. Carroll, Paul R. Gustave, Barney Chartor, William R. Maguire, Bakery Drivers 494; John Santamarine, Marino Matarazzo, Thomas F. Burns, Bakery Workers 348.]

Your committee concurs in Resolution No. 51 and moves the adoption of the committee's report.

President DelMonte: The recommendation of the committee is to concur. Are there any remarks?

Delegate Morrissey: Mr. Chairman, I want some information.

President DelMonte: State your name, Brother Morrissey, for the purpose of the records.

The resolve is that it be spread on the records of this convention that the "My Bread" Baking Company, of New Bedford, has no contract with either the Bakery Drivers Union or the Bakery & Confectionery Workers Union. Also that this is one of the few concerns in the southeastern Massachusetts area that does not employ members of the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Morrissey (Teamsters, Local 25, Boston): Mr. Chairman, I'm not at this time in conflict with the resolve except that I think, if the committee hasn't already done so, it might be well if we took the final resolve up with Attorney Segal, whom you have engaged here as your Legal Counsel, so as to enable us to protect ourselves in this instance from any suits for recovery of financial losses incurred, resulting from this resolution.

President DelMonte: The Chair believes the suggestions of the delegate are very much in order, and if there is no objection, although the recommendation is to concur, the subject matter will be referred to the incoming Executive Council. Brother Chartor.

Delegate Chartor (Teamsters, Local 494, Boston): The resolution was drawn up by an Attorney Harold Donahue, who O.K.'d it.

President DelMonte: Well that is all right. Then action comes on the adoption of the committee's recommendation, which is to concur. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor respond by saying "aye," contrary-minded, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

The time of adjournment has arrived. The Chair desires a motion to extend the time.

Delegate Fox, (Teamsters, Local 259, Boston): I move, Mr. Chairman, that this convention extend the time of the meeting.

President DelMonte: It's been regularly

moved and seconded that the convention time be extended. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor say "aye," opposed, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Further resolutions.

Delegate Velleman:

#### RESOLUTION No. 48

##### OVERTIME AFTER EIGHT HOURS FOR STATE EMPLOYEES

Whereas, The Commonwealth of Massachusetts passed a forty-hour work week for its employees, and

Whereas, An employee must now work forty-eight hours before being paid time and one-half, per hour and

Whereas, It is now a common practice in private industry to pay overtime after eight hours of daily work, be it

Resolved, That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor through its Legislative Agent, prepare and present to the next session of the General Court appropriate legislation relative to obtaining overtime payment of time and one-half after 8 hours.

[Submitted by Delegate William J. Beggan, Local 477, AFSCME.]

Your committee concurs in Resolution No. 48, and moves adoption of the committee's report.

Action comes on the adoption of the committee's report, which is to concur. Are there any remarks?

Delegate Beggan (American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, Local 477, Boston): Mr. Chairman, I would like to make an amendment to the resolution. The amendment is to make this legislation for cities and towns.

President DelMonte: You mean you would like to add cities and towns?

In order for the Chair to accept an amendment, it would have to be resubmitted to the Resolutions Committee. In order to expedite this resolution for you, would you object to having it referred to the incoming Executive Council and then they can take action upon it?

Delegate Beggan: That will be all right with me.

President DelMonte: If there's no objection, that will be the procedure followed. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor say "aye," opposed, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Further resolutions.

Delegate Velleman:

#### RESOLUTION No. 50

##### SUITABLE LIVING QUARTERS FOR JANITORS

Whereas, The Massachusetts Federation of Labor, in its constitution, declares as one of its objectives in Article 2, Section 4, "To render every assistance possible to affiliated unions in their effort to secure legislation in the interest of the workers, and to introduce such legislation as its conventions may decide upon," and

Whereas, The apartment house janitors in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts are in altogether too many instances forced, in the course of their occupation, to occupy apartments in the basements of the buildings they service, and which apartments are frequently sub-standard, in that they are dark, damp, poorly lighted, poorly ventilated and generally unhealthful, and

Whereas, These conditions affecting as they do, several thousand working men and their families in this commonwealth, are by the provisions of our constitution the concern of all of us; now therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor go on record as approving, and do all in its power to effect, legislation providing that, in all new construction of apartment houses within this commonwealth, living quarters be provided for the caretaker or janitor above the ground level and that such quarters be not inferior to those units offered for rent to the public.

[Submitted by Delegates Frederick A. Jackson, Building Service Employees' International Union, Local 254; John J. Devlin, Local 143, Building Service Employees International Union.]

Your committee concurs in Resolution No. 50 and moves the adoption of the committee's report.

President DelMonte: Action comes on the recommendation of the committee's report, which is to concur. Are there any remarks? Are you ready for the question? All those in favor say "aye," those opposed, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Further resolutions.

Delegate Velleman:

#### RESOLUTION No. 52

##### FAVORABLE PRESS COVERAGE

Whereas, The welfare of the working people of Massachusetts has become greatly jeopardized by the reactionary forces working to have passed in the Legislature certain legislation detrimental to the future well-being of the worker and to elect legislators intent upon destroying the labor organizations of this Commonwealth, and

Whereas, The Press of the Commonwealth has not given labor fair treatment in its news coverage, playing up strike news, work stoppages, etc., with little consideration for real facts, and

Whereas, The part that Organized Labor plays in carrying out campaigns for civic and charitable betterments and making for better working and living conditions is either minimized or practically never mentioned, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 62nd annual convention delegates of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor pledge themselves to call to the attention of their locals the fact that each member should take it upon himself to insist on proper coverage in the press of labor activities and to write and continue to write to their newspaper when they feel that labor has not received just treatment.

[Submitted by Delegate John O. Dahill, John D. Craig, Typographical 13, Boston.]

Your committee concurs in Resolution No. 52 and moves the adoption of the committee's report.

President DelMonte: Action comes on the committee's report, which is to adopt Resolution No. 52. Are there any remarks? Hearing none, are you ready for the question? All those in favor of the motion say "aye," opposed, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Velleman:

#### RESOLUTION No. 53

##### THANKING MILK WAGON DRIVERS LOCAL NO. 380

Whereas, The Milk Wagon Drivers Union Local 380 have presented this convention one of the finest displays (urging the purchasing of

Union Made Goods) that has been displayed in years, and

Whereas, This display brings forth the importance of purchasing goods from fellow members of our great organization, and

Whereas, This display, by its nature of products, has quenched the thirst to the delight of our delegates and friends, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Delegates of this 62nd annual convention commend and thank Milk Drivers Union Local 380 for their untiring efforts, and be it further

Resolved, That the officers of the above local deserve recognition for their effort. The following officers were responsible for this wonderful display: Luke Kramer, Mathew Malony, Matthew Dunn, John Donovan, John Kelly, William Macquire, John Santamaria, Fred Larson, Wm. Brandon, George Jones and John Kelly.

[Submitted by Delegates Benjamin G. Hull, Westfield Central Labor Union; Kenneth J. Kelley, Quincy Central Labor Union.]

Your committee concurs in Resolution No. 53 and moves the adoption of the committee's report.

President DelMonte: Action comes on the committee's report, which is to concur. Inasmuch as this is going to be included in the resolution of thanks, I want the delegates to know we agree that both resolutions would be permissible. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor say "aye," those opposed, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Further resolutions.

Delegate Velleman:

#### RESOLUTION No. 55

##### QUINCY PATRIOT LEDGER LOCKOUT

Whereas, Boston Typographical is this year celebrating its 100th anniversary, and

Whereas, During this century of employer-employee relationship, Boston Typographical Union has had a continuous succession of friendly and honorable exchange of ideas in the setting up of working agreements that have been mutually satisfactory to both employer and employee, and

Whereas, At this time the *Quincy Patriot Ledger*, a newspaper publication within the jurisdiction of B. T. U. has seen fit to ignore this century of satisfactory negotiating processes, and

Whereas, This publication has refused to recognize those rights and conditions of jurisdiction which have been B. T. U.'s for 100 years, thereby creating a lockout of the Composing Room employees of the *Quincy Patriot Ledger*. Therefore be it

Resolved, That Members of this Massachusetts Federation of Labor here assembled, take cognizance that a lockout of Boston Typographical Union members exists at the *Quincy Patriot Ledger* because the management of that paper refuses to participate in collective bargaining. And further be it

Resolved, That members of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor express their endorsement and support for those locked out brothers and sisters in the *Quincy Patriot Ledger* in the hope that amicable relationship may be re-established in the immediate near future.

[Submitted by Delegates Henry G. Taff, John O. Dahill, and others, Boston Typographical Union No. 13.]



Your committee concurs in Resolution No. 55 and moves the adoption of the committee's report.

President DelMonte: Action comes on the recommendation of the committee. The recommendation of the committee is to concur. Are there any remarks? Will the delegate state his name and the local he represents?

Delegate Goodman (Typographical, Local 13, Boston): Mr. Chairman, I would sincerely like to be heard. I'm putting every effort forward so that every delegate in the room might hear what I have to say in regard to this matter. As the resolution was originally written, we urged that nobody do any business with the *Quincy Patriot Ledger*.

Well, I'd like to call forth to this membership that the Typographical Union is the oldest union in America. The Typographical Union has stood forth in favor of principles that have been the basis of all unionism, closed shop contract. The closed shop contract is outlawed by the Taft-Hartley Act specifically. Today the Typographical Union is on strike in Chicago and in many jurisdictions, only over the question of the closed-shop issue.

Let me tell you the real trouble with the Taft-Hartley law. It may be interpreted by those people who are inimicable to your interests, and it becomes further necessary then to fight the harder. We have been outlawed in what we considered to be a legal position.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, fellow delegates and members here, let me request every one of you to ask your friends not to do business with the *Quincy Patriot Ledger*.

President DelMonte: Action comes on the committee's recommendation to concur. Are you ready for the question?

Delegate Dailey (Typographical, Local 13, Boston): It is the intent of the members of the Boston Typographical Union to appeal to the members of those unions and local unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in the Quincy area, asking them not to support the *Quincy Patriot Ledger* for the duration of this lockout, which is now in its sixth month. The employer of this newspaper refuses and will not accede to conciliation. He will not agree to collective bargaining, arbitration, or any other form.

And we, therefore, appeal to the union members, their friends, and the people in Quincy, not to support this publication, not to buy the daily newspaper, and not to advertise therein. We hope that the members of this delegation when they return to their respective unions, inform their members. We thank you.

President DelMonte: The question has been called for. All those in favor of the motion respond by saying, "aye," those contrary-minded, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Further resolutions.

Delegate Velleman:

#### RESOLUTION No. 5

### EIGHT-HOUR DAY AND FORTY-HOUR WEEK FOR ALL WORKERS IN MASSACHUSETTS

Whereas, Most of private industry and the federal government as well, have adopted a forty hour week and eight hour day, and

Whereas, Industry found that shorter hours and a shorter work week during the war increased the quality and efficiency in production, and

Whereas, The forces against labor are increasing in power and political strength and showing an alarming tendency toward increasing hours and work loads, and

Whereas, The continued rise in prices and attempted leveling of wages augurs a certain period of unemployment for the worker, and

Whereas, The welfare of the worker under a program of unemployment is one of insecurity and suffering, and

Whereas, Shorter hours of employment insures an increase in the number of jobs available for the worker, be it

Resolved, That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor at its 62nd Annual Convention instruct its Legislative Agent to prepare and present to the next session of the General Court appropriate legislation relative to a forty hour week and an eight hour day for all workers in Massachusetts.

[Submitted by Delegate Dorothy B. DeLoid, New Bedford Central Labor Union.]

Your committee recommends Resolution No. 5 be referred to the incoming Executive Council to study.

President DelMonte: The committee recommends Resolution No. 5 be referred to the incoming Executive Council. Are there any remarks?

Will the delegates please come to order? There are still some here who wish to be heard. Delegate Dooley.

Delegate Dooley (Fire Fighters, Local 718, Boston): I think we were partially responsible for the action of the Resolutions Committee. Our reason for not wanting an eight-hour day was because after winning a forty-eight-hour campaign the threat was passed on to us that they would work us a split-hour eight-hour day, so at no time would we have three hours to ourselves out of any twenty-four-hour period. I hope the delegates will concur with the findings of the Resolutions Committee.

President DelMonte: Action comes on the adoption of the resolution which is to refer it to the Executive Council for action.

Delegate Lehan (Fire Fighters, Local 30, Cambridge): Through the action of the committee with regard to a legislative committee, I wish the members of the Fire Fighters Union will be called to explain their position on the eight-hour day.

Delegate Jason (Teamsters, Local 59, New Bedford): Mr. Chairman. One of the previous speakers said that it was because of action taken by the Fire Fighters. Well, that isn't so. The intent of Resolution No. 5 is exactly the same intent that we had with Resolution No. 7, declaring election day a holiday. The Fire Fighters' organization appealed to me and asked me if I would withdraw the eight-hour day, and the only reason why I withdrew the eight-hour day was to have unity here and not fight with another organization.

Well if the employers can pay it, so can the cities and towns, and I hope the Executive Council of this federation will propose not only a 40-hour week for the same pay, but a six-hour day with the same pay. Then they can employ more firemen, truck drivers, and what not.

President DelMonte: Is there any delegate who hasn't spoken on the question who desires to speak?

Delegate Lehan: I believe that the Fire Department setup is altogether different. Now our day is twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. If we had a 40-hour week, we'd be tickled to go along in the same category.

In order for us to have a twenty-four hour day off, we have to work ten to fourteen-hour shifts with five days' pay. That's a forty-eight-hour stretch. If we come down to an eight-hour day, it would give more time for a fireman to work outside, so that's wrong.

It's been condemned in our international convention, it's been condemned in our state association. All we want is to get some time off in our seven-day week. We have locals working 70 hours, and 84 hours. How are you going to stretch these out on an eight-hour day when you try to get them a day off during the week?

President DelMonte: Are there any further remarks?

Delegate —: Mr. Chairman, if I may, I'd ask if any other delegates would like to talk.

President DelMonte: Is there any other delegate that desires to speak on this question?

Delegate Donovan (Central Labor Union, Boston): Mr. Chairman. I don't believe there is any conflict here between the makers of this resolution and the Fire Fighters. I'm a Fire Fighter myself. If we don't concur in the committee's report, let's refer the matter to the incoming board. The Fire Fighters are willing to go along with that, referring the matter to the incoming board. For the sake of expediting this convention, I make a move that both parties are in agreement with the committee's report and we are ready for a vote on the question.

Delegate Jason (Teamsters, Local 59, New Bedford): Again I want to repeat, Mr. Chairman, that I also talked to the committee with the Fire Fighters, and it was agreed that we weren't going to discuss this resolution. The only reason why I was willing to let it go to the Executive Council was because of our original agreement.

I am willing to let the matter go on to the Executive Council you can rest assured, but as a member of that Council I hope to submit a six-hour day, which would put more men to work and stop fellows from holding two or three jobs.

President DelMonte: Are there any further remarks? The question being called for, action comes on the adoption of the committee's report which is to refer to the incoming Executive Council. All those in favor say "aye," contrary-minded, "no." "The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Further resolutions.

Delegate Velleman:

#### RESOLUTION No. 57

### RIGHT OF MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES TO ORGANIZE

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has sought to organize and bargain collectively, but officials in government service have in many instances put many obstacles in the way, and

Whereas, The Town employees in Massachusetts have a right to organize and form unions of their own choosing and

Whereas, A former Speaker of the House of Representatives in Massachusetts, Benjamin Loring Young, has seen fit to issue a letter, dated July 21, 1948, stating that unionization of Town employees of Plymouth, Mass., is a blow to self government. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the delegates assembled at the

62nd Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor go on record as re-affirming the natural right of town employees to form unions for the purpose of improving their conditions through the recognized and democratic methods of collective bargaining.

[Submitted by Delegate John A. Blaney, A.F.S.C. & M.E., Local 451, Charlestown.]

Your committee concurs in Resolution No. 57 and moves the adoption of the committee's report.

President DelMonte: Action comes on the adoption of the committee's report, which is to concur. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor say "aye," contrary-minded, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Further resolutions.

Delegate Velleman:

#### RESOLUTION No. 58

### STATE HOUSING BOARD

Whereas, The question of Housing still remains as one of the most pressing problems of this Commonwealth, and

Whereas, Organized Labor has a definite interest in housing for veterans and for its own members, and has always promoted progressive housing legislation, and

Whereas, This Commonwealth has made some start through the adoption of the Sears Committee Report, and

Whereas, Labor has not been granted full representation on Local and State Housing Boards and Authorities in Massachusetts thereby violating the spirit of the law, and

Whereas, Various rules, regulations and edicts and administrative housing orders in Massachusetts are also violating the spirit and intent of the Massachusetts law, therefore be it

Resolved, That the delegates at the 62nd Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor go on record as urging the State Housing Administrator to grant full local autonomy to local Housing Boards consistent with the law and to give labor its full representation on all Housing Authorities on a state and local level, to repeal all other administrative orders violating the spirit and intent of the Massachusetts Housing Laws and to limit his rules and regulations to sound banking principles.

[Submitted by Delegate Kenneth J. Kelley, Central Labor Union, Quincy, and others.]

Your committee concurs in Resolution No. 58 and moves the adoption of the committee's report.

President DelMonte: Action comes on the recommendation of the committee, which is to concur. Are there any remarks? Are you ready for the question? All those in favor say "aye," opposed, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Further resolutions.

Delegate Velleman:

#### RESOLUTION No. 59

### ESTABLISHING FIVE-MAN HOUSING COMMISSION

Whereas, The problem of Housing involves many interests including labor, all of which should be represented, and

Whereas, The present Housing Administration



is too narrow in that there is a single administrator, therefore be it Resolved, That this Convention go on record in favor of legislation amending the present Housing Laws in Massachusetts to call for a five-man Housing Commission instead of a single administrator.

[Submitted by Delegate Kenneth J. Kelley, Central Labor Union, Quincy, and others.]

Your committee concurs in this resolution and moves the adoption of the committee's report.

President DelMonte: Action comes upon the adoption of the committee's report, which is to concur. Are there any remarks? Are you ready for the question? All those in favor of the resolution say "aye," opposed, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Further resolutions.

Delegate Velleman:

#### RESOLUTION No. 63

### COMMENDING PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S 11-POINT PROGRAM BEFORE THE 80th CONGRESS IN SPECIAL SESSION

Whereas, President Truman deemed it urgent and necessary to call the 80th Congress to a special session on July 25th, 1948, and

Whereas, He presented personally an eleven-point program including two major issues of grave import to the labor movement and the common man namely anti-inflation and housing for their consideration and enactment and

Whereas, President John J. DelMonte in his message to the delegates at the opening of their convention commended President Truman's action and concurred in the program presented, therefore be it

Resolved, That the delegates to the 62nd Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor wholeheartedly endorse the eleven point program of President Truman and we call upon the 80th Congress to enact legislation to bring about the fulfillment of this progressive program.

[Submitted by Delegates Francis Lavigne, Truck Drivers, Local 653, Brockton, Henry J. Brides, Central Labor Union, Brockton, and others.]

Your committee concurs in Resolution No. 63 and moves the adoption of the committee's report.

President DelMonte: Action comes on the adoption of the resolution. The committee wishes to concur. Are there any remarks? Hearing none, the question being called for, all those in favor say "aye," opposed, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Further resolutions.

Delegate Velleman:

#### RESOLUTION No. 64

### TRIBUTE TO GENERAL CHARLES H. COLE

Whereas, General Charles H. Cole has rendered brilliant service as a soldier in World War I and

Whereas, General Charles H. Cole performed efficient service as Fire Commissioner of the city of Boston and

Whereas, General Charles H. Cole has given unselfish and conscientious service as Chairman of Conciliation and Arbitration for the state of Massachusetts. Be it hereby

Resolved, That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor go on record in this, our 62nd

Annual Convention assembled at Nantasket, in recognition of General Charles H. Cole's loyal service to his city, state, and nation as saying, "Well done thou good and faithful servant," and wish for him and Mrs. Charles H. Cole many years of happy retirement. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to General and Mrs. Charles H. Cole.

[Submitted by Delegates Nicholas P. Morrissey, Teamsters, Local 25, Boston, Benjamin G. Hull, Central Labor Union, Westfield, and others.]

Your committee concurs in Resolution No. 64 and moves the adoption of the committee's report.

President DelMonte: Action comes on the adoption of the committee's report, which is to concur on the resolution. Are there any remarks?

Benjamin Hull (Westfield Central Labor Union): Mr. Chairman. I move that a copy of this resolution be sent to General Cole.

President DelMonte: It's incorporated in the resolve. It being a fine resolution—for a fine man, a great leader, who has retired into private life, it would be only fitting and proper that this convention concur in the committee's recommendation by a rising vote. All those in favor of the adoption, please rise. Those opposed. There are none. It is a unanimous adoption by this convention by acclamation.

Further resolutions.

Delegate Velleman:

#### RESOLUTION No. 24.

### REVIVING EMPLOYEE CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FUND

Whereas, Employing interests are exerting ever increasing pressure to emasculate the liberal provisions of the Employment Security Law, and

Whereas, Said employing interests derive their greatest arguments for such attempts to sabotage said liberal provisions, from the fact that they the employers are the only group compelled to contribute to the Compensation Fund, and

Whereas, The workers best interest can be served by acquiring an equity in the Fund; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this 62nd Annual Convention go on record instructing the incoming officers to draw up and file such suitable legislation to be presented to the 1949 session of the General Court providing for an employee payroll tax of not more than one-half of one percent or any lesser amount deemed proper.

[Submitted by Delegate Leonard G. Trull on behalf of the United Textile Workers Union, Local 1113.]

Your committee recommends to refer Resolution No. 24 to the incoming Executive Council, who, in turn, will put it in the hands of the newly appointed Social Security Committee. I move the adoption of the committee's report.

President DelMonte: Action comes on the adoption of the committee's report, which is to refer it to the newly appointed Social Security Committee. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor say "aye," contrary-minded, "no." The "aye's" have it. It's a vote and so ordered.

Further resolutions.

Delegate Velleman:



## RESOLUTION No. 44

## UNION HOME CARDS

Whereas, A good many folks have no way of knowing who is or isn't a union member when visiting homes for sales purposes, and

Whereas, Something should be done to correct this, be it

Resolved, That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor have printed and sold at cost to each affiliated Local, a placard stating "This is a Union Home," this card to be placed near the entrance of each member's home.

[William J. Beggan, Walter Davis, Local 477, AFSCME.]

Your committee reported unfavorably on this resolution.

Action comes on the adoption of the recommendation of the Resolution's Committee, which is nonconcurrence. Are there any remarks? Hearing none the Chair will put the question to a vote. All those in favor say "aye," those contrary-minded, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

## RESOLUTION No. 27

## INSURING LABOR'S PROGRESS

Whereas, Labor has fought valiantly for years to maintain fair wages, hours, and conditions, and

Whereas, At the present time an anti-labor House of Representatives and Senate are in the majority, and

Whereas, union members are not fully cognizant of the peril which is definitely getting more dangerous, as the legislative laws are being passed to quell labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That each and every member of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor shall only buy goods and services that are labeled or recognized by the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it further

Resolved, That any member who patronizes non-union products or services wherever union products and services are available shall be penalized by his or her executive board.

[Submitted by Delegates Joseph Murray, Wilmer Brandon, Frederick Larson, John J. Kelly, Luke Kramer, John Donovan, and Mathew Maloney, Milk Wagon Drivers, Local 380, Boston.]

Your committee reported unfavorably on this resolution.

Action comes on the adoption of the recommendation of the Resolutions Committee, which is nonconcurrence. Are there any remarks? Hearing none the Chair will put the question to a vote. All those in favor say "aye," those contrary-minded, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

## RESOLUTION No. 65

## RESOLUTION OF THANKS

Whereas, The hearty welcome extended to the 62nd Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor by Nantasket, the civic leaders and officials, has contributed greatly to the enjoyment of the delegates and guests to this convention, and

Whereas, The Brockton Central Labor Union Reception Committee has been untiring in its arrangements for the convenience and comfort of the delegates, their friends and guests and

Whereas, We have enjoyed a most pleasant sojourn and convention here in the community of Hull, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Sixty-Second Annual

Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in behalf of the delegates, officers, guests and friends tender hearty thanks to the local union leaders, civic leaders, the press and to all who contributed to the success and enjoyment of this convention including the following:

Archbishop Richard J. Cushing; Governor Robert F. Bradford; Congressman John F. Kennedy; Reverend Thomas E. Shortell, S.J.; Reverend William B. Shea; Chairman William M. Bergan, Board of Selectmen, Town of Hull; Reverend Ralph L. Ruhlen; Rabbi Jacob Mann; Michael J. Walsh, New England Regional Director, A.F. of L.; Ralph Diehl, Field Representative, Union Labor Life Ins. Co.; Frank Fenton, International Representative, A.F. of L.; President H. L. Mitchell, National Farm Labor Union; Chester Skibinski, Commissioner of Dept. of Labor & Industries; Reginald Kennedy, A.F.L. Assoc. Director Community Chests and Council, Inc.; Stanley C. Elsis, A.F.L. Staff Representative, CARE; Harry Gordon, Chairman Public Celebrations Committee; Joseph D. Keenan, Executive Director, Labor's League for Political Education; Daniel J. Boyle, Commissioner of Labor; Rose Parker, Executive Sec., Labor Committee to Combat Intolerance; John J. Murphy, Director of Organization, A.F. of L.; Ernest A. Johnson, State Director, Mass. Citizens League for Political Education; Rose Norwood, Vice-President, National Women's Trade Union League; Miss Marie Therese Connerly; Reverend Hubert C. Callaghan; Hon. Paul A. Dever; Hon. Maurice J. Tobin; Senator Edward Rowe; Attorney Robert M. Segal; Mrs. Mary E. Connor, Chamber of Commerce; Harry Simmons, Hull Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Albert Mokaba; Owen Brides; Henry Brides, Vice-President Brockton District; Frank Lavigne, Central Labor Union, Brockton; J. A. Cruthers, Director of the Port of Boston; John P. Burke, International President, Paper, Pulp & Sulphite Workers.

Your committee concurs in Resolution No. 65 and moves the adoption of the committee's report.

President DelMonte: The recommendation of the committee is to concur in the resolution. Are you ready for the recommendation of the committee? All those in favor say "aye," contrary-minded, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered. It is the unanimous approval of this body.

Delegate Velleman:

## RESOLUTION No. 41

## PROTEST TRANSFER OF HEARST COLOR PLANT FROM BOSTON

Whereas, In the past we have seen various industries moved from Massachusetts to different parts of the country, thereby losing employment we felt belonged to members of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor,

And Whereas, The Hearst Corporation's American Weekly, now being printed in Boston by members of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, contemplates moving this work from Boston into another State,

And Whereas, These members having devoted a lifetime of skill and labor to the printing of this Weekly magazine, will be seriously handicapped, and may have to retire, if this work leaves Boston, thereby relinquishing 30 to 40 years of job priority they had established;

Therefore Be It Resolved, That this Massachusetts Federation of Labor Convention go on record as opposing this transfer of work from the Hearst Color Plant in Boston, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution when adopted be forwarded to the Hon. William



Randolph Hearst, San Simeon, California, requesting reconsideration of the removal of this work from the Color Plant in Boston.

[Submitted by Delegates N. J. Farwell, Pres., Newspaper Printing Pressmen, Local 3; Cyriel Rogiers, Worcester Web Pressmen, Local 29; John J. Keenan, Newspaper P. P. Union, Local 3; Frank Mangan, Somerville Central Labor Union and others.]

Your committee concurs in Resolution No. 41 and moves the adoption of the committee's report.

President DelMonte: Action comes on the adoption of the recommendation, which is to concur. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor say "aye," those opposed, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Further resolutions.

Delegate Velleman:

#### RESOLUTION No. 25

### ESTABLISHING A TRIPARTITE COMMISSION TO ADMINISTER UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION LAW

Whereas, The operation of the Massachusetts Unemployment Compensation Law under the original three man Commission representing Labor, Employer and the Public made for a more democratic and social minded administration and interpretation of the Law's provision, and

Whereas, The present administration of the Employment Security Law under the Director form is not and has not been, in the best interests of either the workers or the Commonwealth; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this 62nd Annual Convention go on record to instruct the incoming officers to draw up suitable legislation to be presented to the 1949 session of the General Court providing for the abolishing of the Director and substituting therefore a three man Commission representing Labor, Employer and the Public, to administer and control said Employment Security Law.

[Submitted by Delegate Leonard G. Trull on behalf of the United Textile Workers Union, Local 1113.]

Your committee recommends that Resolution No. 25 be referred to the incoming Executive Council and moves the adoption of the committee's report.

President DelMonte: Action comes on Resolution No. 25 which is to refer it to the incoming Executive Council. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor say "aye," opposed, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Further resolutions.

Delegate Velleman:

#### RESOLUTION No. 3

### REPEAL OF SLICHTER LAW

Whereas, Employees in food processing plants, public utilities and transportation organizations have seriously felt the impact of the Slichter Law in this Commonwealth, and

Whereas, The above organizations have been hindered in the securing of new working agreements by the threat of this law, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Sixty-second Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor go on record as being vigorously opposed to the Slichter Law and be it further

Resolved, That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor introduce action for the repeal of this legislation.

[Submitted by Delegates William Akins and Walter R. Aitchison, Bakery Workers Local 20, Boston.]

Your committee recommends that Resolution No. 3 be referred to the incoming officers for study and action, and moves the adoption of the committee's report.

President DelMonte: Action comes on the recommendation of the committee, which is to refer to the incoming officers for study and action. Are there any remarks? All those in favor say "aye," those contrary-minded, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

That concludes your report of the Resolutions Committee. I, as the Chairman, want to thank the delegates to this convention who were on the Resolutions Committee. Thank you, gentlemen. I wish to thank Brother Alfred Ellis on behalf of the convention. He did a fine job. In selecting him, we knew we had to get a good man to follow Harry Russell, who had it for many years, and I'm sure that the delegates agree with the Chair that Al Ellis and his committee did a swell job.

They had sixty-five resolutions and I believe that you should express your gratitude by applauding heartily.

Action now comes on the adoption of accepting the committee's report as a whole. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor say "aye," those contrary-minded, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Are there any committees to report, the Organization Committee, the Committee on Grievances? James R. J. MacDonald, are you ready to report?

James R. J. MacDonald reports there were no grievances and that concludes his report.

Action comes on the adoption of the report of the Committee on Grievances. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor say "aye," contrary-minded, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Is Oscar Pratt, of the Carpenters, ready to make a report of the Committee on Organization? Are there any further committees to report? Will Past-President Nicholas P. Morrissey remain in the hall, so that he may administer the oath to the newly-elected officers?

We will now have the report of the Committee on Election. Give your attention to Chairman Kelley as he makes that report.

Delegate Kelley (Post Office Clerks, Local 100, Boston): Mr. Chairman and fellow delegates. The 1948 convention Election Committee submits the following report: There was a total of 507 ballots cast at the election this afternoon, with the following results for the ensuing year:

#### PRESIDENT

JOHN J. DelMONTE

Teamsters 379, Boston.....

#### VICE-PRESIDENTS, First District

JAMES J. DUNNE

Laborers Local 223, Boston ..... 270

JOSEPH P. FAHEY

Street Carmen Local 589, Boston..... 249

BERTRAM W. KOHL

Printing Pressman Local 67, Boston.... 208

LUKE KRAMER

Teamsters Local 380, Boston..... 175

#### VICE-PRESIDENTS, Second District

HENRY J. BRIDES

Central Labor Union, Brockton...unopposed

JOSEPH A. SULLIVAN

Meat Cutters Local 294, Quincy...unopposed

**VICE-PRESIDENTS, Third District**

JOHN A. CALLAHAN  
Central Labor Union, Lawrence....unopposed  
JOSEPH F. GRACE  
Carpenters Local 910, Gloucester ..unopposed

**VICE-PRESIDENTS, Fourth District**

THOMAS P. AHEARN  
International Ladies Garment Workers  
Local 281, Lowell ..... 364  
JOSEPH D. McLAUGHLIN  
Central Labor Union, Cambridge..... 277  
SALVATORE PERCOCO  
Federal Labor Union No. 21914, Water-  
town ..... 197

**VICE-PRESIDENTS, Fifth District**

SAMUEL J. DONNELLY  
Central Labor Union, Worcester...unopposed  
ROBERT P. GAGNE  
Paper Makers Local 372, Fitchburg.unopposed

**VICE-PRESIDENTS—Sixth District**

BENJAMIN G. HULL  
Central Labor Union, Westfield....unopposed  
JAMES E. WALSH  
Post Office Clerks Local 497, Spring-  
field .....unopposed

**VICE-PRESIDENT, Seventh District**

JOSEPH A. GUILBEAULT  
Carpenters Local 1416, New Bedford.. 230  
S. P. JASON  
Teamsters Local 59, New Bedford..... 293  
DANIEL J. MCCARTHY  
Central Labor Union, Fall River..... 293

**VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE**

GEORGE W. HURLEY  
Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship  
Clerks-At-Large .....unopposed

**VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE (Woman)**

MARY C. CADIGAN  
Teachers Local 66, Boston.....unopposed

**SECRETARY-TREASURER-LEGIS-  
LATIVE AGENT**

KENNETH J. KELLEY  
Central Labor Union, Quincy.....unopposed

**DELEGATE TO A. F. OF L.  
CONVENTION**

KENNETH J. KELLEY  
Central Labor Union, Quincy.....unopposed

**ALTERNATE DELEGATE TO A. F. OF L.  
CONVENTION**

JOHN J. DeLMONTE  
Teamsters Local 379, Boston.....unopposed

Mr. Chairman, I move adoption of this report.

President DelMonte: By action of your balloting this afternoon, you have elected as your officers for the ensuing year:

**PRESIDENT**

JOHN J. DeLMONTE

**VICE-PRESIDENT—First District**

JAMES J. DUNNE  
JOSEPH P. FAHEY

**VICE-PRESIDENT—Second District**

HENRY J. BRIDES  
JOSEPH A. SULLIVAN

**VICE-PRESIDENT—Third District**

JOHN A. CALLAHAN  
JOSEPH F. GRACE

**VICE-PRESIDENT—Fourth District**

THOMAS P. AHEARN  
JOSEPH D. McLAUGHLIN

**VICE-PRESIDENT—Fifth District**

SAMUEL J. DONNELLY  
ROBERT P. GAGNE

**VICE-PRESIDENT—Sixth District**

BENJAMIN G. HULL  
JAMES E. WALSH

**VICE-PRESIDENT—Seventh District**

S. P. JASON  
DANIEL J. MCCARTHY

**VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE**

GEORGE W. HURLEY

**VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE (Woman)**

MARY C. CADIGAN

**SECRETARY-TREASURER-LEGIS-  
LATIVE AGENT**

KENNETH J. KELLEY

**DELEGATE TO A. F. OF L.  
CONVENTION**

KENNETH J. KELLEY

**ALTERNATE DELEGATE TO  
A. F. OF L. CONVENTION**

JOHN J. DeLMONTE

The recommendation of the Committee on Election is to accept these delegates as the officially elected delegates for the ensuing year. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor say "aye," those contrary-minded, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Guilbeault (Carpenters Local 1416, New Bedford): Mr. Chairman, I want to congratulate opponents Daniel J. McCarthy and S. P. Jason, and want them to know at this time that, as in the past, I will cooperate with them in each and every way in every endeavor in which I can be of service.

President DelMonte: Will the newly elected officers present come before the rostrum and will Past-President Nicholas P. Morrissey come to the rostrum and administer the oath of office?

Will the delegates kindly remain while they watch the officers of the ensuing year become obligated.

Delegate Morrissey (Teamsters, Local 25, Boston): Raise your right hand, use your name where I use mine. I, \_\_\_\_\_, do hereby solemnly and sincerely swear that to the best of my ability I will fulfill all the obligations and perform all the duties evolving upon me in the office to which I have been elected, and at all times will abide and preserve the laws, and uphold the integrity of the American Federation of Labor, and the Massachusetts



Federation of Labor, and will always strive for the general interests, benefits, and advancements of the members of these organizations.

I do further affirm that upon the completion of my term in office, I will transfer to my successor, all books and property of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, of which I have been custodian. To all this I do now pledge my most sacred honor as an American trade unionist. God save the Commonwealth.

You will now retire to your respective offices and take up the duties you are charged with the responsibility of discharging.

President DelMonte: I wish to say to the delegates here that this has been a most pleas-

ing convention. I want to thank the delegates and commend them for their attention at all times. There may have been times when the Chair had to use some force of the gavel in order to bring about quiet, but I want to assure you that it was only done because we wanted to give everybody in attendance an opportunity to be heard.

Again, I want to thank each and every one of you. Let's go out of here fighting and keep fighting until November 2.

Is there anything further to come before this convention? If not, I now declare the 62nd Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor adjourned sine die.

Respectfully submitted,

Kenneth J. Kelley

Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent





# JOINT REPORT

*of the*

Executive Council and Officers

*of the*

MASSACHUSETTS  
FEDERATION OF LABOR

*"The Year of Decision"*



1948

NANTASKET, MASSACHUSETTS

AUGUST 2-6





# JOINT REPORT

*of the*

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND OFFICERS

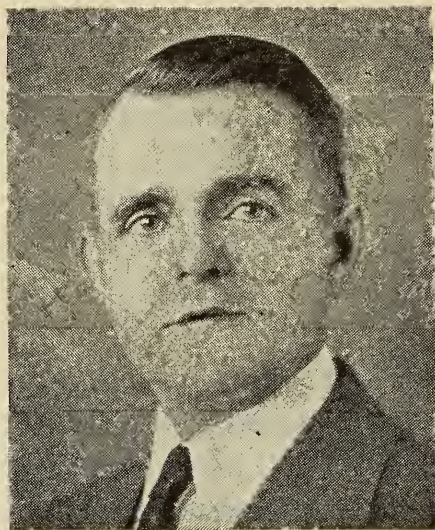
---

Your officers respectfully submit this report to the delegates to the Sixty-second Annual Convention for their information and consideration. It contains a report by the President and Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent, as well as a concise summary of the important activities of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor during the past year. The Executive Council sincerely hopes that each and every delegate will carefully consider the report and recommendations contained herein.

Looking back over the past year, it is difficult to summarize the many important decisions and activities which confronted the Executive Council. Your officers have been called upon to adopt far-reaching policies to cope with the fast-moving developments that have occurred. On the threshold of the Sixty-second Convention, your officers sincerely hope that the delegates to this, the most important Convention in the glorious history of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, will recognize the seriousness of the situation facing the trade union movement in this "1948—The Year of Decision".

The delegates to this Convention will have to "face up" to the tremendous campaign that lies ahead. All of us have a great responsibility to so conduct ourselves in this Convention that its deliberations and decisions will constructively guide the Federation and its affiliated locals and members for many years to come. In its Sixty-second Annual Convention the Massachusetts Federation of Labor has truly a "Rendezvous with Destiny".

# In Memoriam



Robert J. Watt

*July 16, 1893—July 24, 1947*

SECRETARY-TREASURER  
LEGISLATIVE AGENT  
MASSACHUSETTS FEDERATION OF LABOR  
1930-1938



# In Memoriam

WHEREAS, The Creator of all things, God, in His infinite wisdom has called Bob Watt to His eternal home, for Bob was tired, and

WHEREAS, It will be hard to suffer our great loss and only by high resolve can we adequately pay tribute to Bob, and

WHEREAS, Bob loved the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor most, and we of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor loved Bob and will carry on as we feel Bob would want, and

WHEREAS, Bob Watt left Massachusetts to travel the world for labor and comes home with a great job well done and his eternal rest assured; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor at its Sixty-first Annual Convention in Springfield, Massachusetts, July 28, 1947, adopt the following program as an expression of our admiration and respect for our late Secretary-Treasurer, Robert J. Watt.

1. That the American flag at the Convention be at half-mast during the morning session.
2. That a delegation of five delegates be assigned to the funeral.
3. That this resolution be forwarded to his wife and children.
4. That the charter of the Federation be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.
5. That a marker acceptable to Bob's family be appropriated by this Federation noting Bob's term of office.
6. That in due time the Executive Council develop other projects which will perpetuate the name of our great leader, Robert J. Watt.

Unanimously Adopted July 31, 1947.

# In Memoriam



**Ernest E. Longley**  
*January 17, 1897—February 11, 1948*

VICE PRESIDENT AT-LARGE  
MASSACHUSETTS FEDERATION OF LABOR  
AUGUST 16, 1946—FEBRUARY 11, 1948



# In Memoriam

WHEREAS, God in his infinite wisdom called from our midst our Vice-President-At-Large, Ernest E. Longley during the past year, and

WHEREAS, Brother Longley served with dignity and distinction as an officer of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, and

WHEREAS, with his passing the Massachusetts Federation of Labor has lost a sincere and statesmanlike trade unionist, and

WHEREAS, his colleagues on the Executive Council of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, his associates in the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks and the members of his family have suffered a great loss; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the 62nd Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor stand in silent tribute to the memory of Ernest E. Longley, and, be it further

RESOLVED, that copies of this memorial resolution be presented to his family and to the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks.

Submitted by the Executive Council of the  
Massachusetts Federation of Labor

JOHN J. DELMONTE, *President*  
JOSEPH P. FAHEY, *Vice-President*  
JOHN J. GREELEY, *Vice-President*  
HENRY J. BRIDES, *Vice-President*  
JOSEPH A. SULLIVAN, *Vice-President*  
JOHN A. CALLAHAN, *Vice-President*  
GEORGE F. MAGUIRE, *Vice-President*  
THOMAS P. AHEARN, *Vice-President*  
LAWRENCE J. DUFFY, *Vice-President*  
SAMUEL J. DONNELLY, *Vice-President*  
ROBERT P. GAGNE, *Vice-President*  
BENJAMIN G. HULL, *Vice-President*  
JAMES E. WALSH, *Vice-President*  
S. P. JASON, *Vice-President*  
DANIEL J. MCCARTHY, *Vice-President*  
MARY E. CADIGAN, *Vice-President-At-Large*  
GEORGE W. HURLEY, *Vice-President-At-Large*  
KENNETH J. KELLEY, *Secretary-Treasurer*

## *President's Report*

We are at war.

Yes, fellow delegates, as we convene in the Sixty-Second Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, we find ourselves still at war. This is a war with those who would deny us the liberties which have been so dearly won on the blood-drenched battlefields. Somehow we feel that we have been let down by those people who promised us so much for the splendid job of production we did during the war years. These same fair-weather back-slappers are the reactionaries shouting hatred of us on both the state and national level. The 80th Congress, during the past year, might have done so much toward materializing for the worker the fruits of victory. However these elected representatives chose to favor the enemies of the people and as a result, instead of housing, social security and many other benefits, we have been handed legislative shackles. What is true of the national level is true of the state level. The similarity of the repressive program of the state and national groups is so striking that it tips the hand of those who would destroy us. The constant pressure exerted by these merchants of hate has kept the officers of the Federation ever alerted.

May I submit to the Convention the report of my activities as President for the past year, which report must necessarily be abbreviated as its length must give way to limitations of space. Inasmuch as reactionary enemies militantly continued to do everything that they possibly could in the way of enacting class legislation, the Mass. Federation of Labor began to map strategy to defend our liberties at once and to carry the fight to a successful and final protection no matter how long it might take. In addition to the regular meetings of the Executive Council many special meetings were called so that we might meet the challenge of the thieves who would steal our freedom. Realizing the need for creating a more highly geared operation after witnessing our ineffectiveness with our Non-Partisan Political Committee, I recommended to the Executive Council that a meeting of all the Central Labor Union officials throughout the state be held for the purpose of inaugurating a streamlined political action committee. The Executive Council indorsed this recommendation and a meeting was scheduled and held at the Parker House on Sunday, November 23, 1948, where many plans were outlined for a streamlined political educational committee. The matter again was referred to the Executive Council of the Federation and a subcommittee was appointed to bring recommendations to a future meeting. At a special meeting of the Executive Council held December 29, 1947, a five-page tentative program prepared by Secretary Kelley was read and later approved and accepted. At this meeting many of the members of the Policy Committee were present and our plan got under way. It was agreed that we send Chairman Harry A. Russell of the Education Committee to a meeting held by the American Federation of Labor in Washington, D. C., which was to be held for the discussion of the national political educational committee which resulted from a resolution passed at the American Federation of Labor Convention. The Federation's plans and suggestion were received with much interest by the A. F. of L. session, and a meeting of the Policy Committee of our new Political League was called January 12th, for the purpose of selecting a new State Director. At this meeting



Brother Ernest A. Johnson, of the Building and Construction Trades was elected by vote to serve as a Director of the League. A name was chosen and the new political committee was to be called the Massachusetts Citizens League for Political Education. We believe then, and we believe now, that the league could do much towards curbing repressive reaction in politics, particularly those in this state.

The purpose of the committee is to educate all members affiliated by supplying them with information on the political facts of life. Membership in the league is open to all members of the A.F. of L. or any citizen that would be willing to subscribe \$1.00 per year. This plan will result in organization, political, wise and sensitive that would be able to maintain a political education, so that reactionaries would never again be able to jockey themselves in a position to sledge-hammer Labor. This league under the directorship of Ernest A. Johnson is doing a remarkable job and substantial results will be evident at the coming election.

The militantly reactionary group which calls itself the Massachusetts Citizens Union is at it again. In the past session of the legislature this Charlie McCarthy of the robber barons introduced three measures known to most of us in labor circles as House Bills No. 1745-46-47. House Bill No. 1745 would abolish the union shop in this state in any form. House Bill No. 1746 would control the function of a union dealing with strike authorization. House Bill No. 1747 would direct the control of the election of union officers. Together these three bills spell a more backward trend than any legislation ever proposed to the Massachusetts Legislature. Labor made a remarkable showing at the public hearing on these three bills. The three bills were defeated by the legislature after they had been amended. However, since these three bills were presented in the form of petitions they automatically go on the ballot next November in the form of referenda in spite of the fact that they were overwhelmingly defeated by both branches of the state legislature. I trust that with the assistance of the political education program of the Massachusetts Citizens League for Political Education with all our members co-operating, that these bills will be defeated in the coming state election in November. I feel confident that the people who work in this state are sick and tired of these self-appointed undertakers who have been driving nail after nail into the coffin being readied for Labor's corpse. I feel that there should be a standing committee on political education or action established in the Massachusetts Federation of Labor to continue the functions of the Citizens League after November.

In this connection, I would like to touch briefly on the state of affairs in the Massachusetts legislature that affected Labor. Those members of organized labor who always appeared in the State House when called upon will agree with me when I say that more vicious anti-labor measures were filed this year than in any of the past years in the history of our Federation. The tempo of the time-table of the thieves of liberty has been stepped up. I am sure that those who had an opportunity as I did to see our Legislative-Agent Kenneth J. Kelley in action will agree that our representation in legislative matters was handled remarkably well. I want to state again this year as I did in the past year, that I believe that no Legislative-Agent had to be so much on the alert as our Ken Kelley always was. I believe that the members affiliated with

the Massachusetts Federation of Labor are very fortunate indeed in having a man of his caliber so ably representing them in legislative matters, which opinion I formed while assisting Brother Kelley in most of the Federation's legislative matters.

I have continued to be active in many civic capacities. In carrying out the responsibilities of the office of President, I have, in behalf of the membership, accepted service on various committees and on some I served as chairman.

Some of the activities that the State Federation of Labor through its President participated in were:

1. The Security Loan Drive
2. The Crusade for Children
3. The Massachusetts Governor's Highway Safety Conference
4. The New England Zionist Emergency Council
5. The New England Labor Zion Group

On the first two activities your Federation was further honored by having your President designated as Chairman. I also attended many rallies for the New England Labor Zion Council and assisted in securing signatures on petitions protesting the reversal of the United Nations on the Palestine situation, and on April 15, with a committee, I had an audition with the acting Secretary of State in Washington to whom we brought 125,000 signatures protesting the reversal. On June 2, 1948, your President accompanied by Philip Kramer and other members of the New England Labor Zion Group had an audition with the British Counsel-General again protesting the action against the people of Palestine. It was on that day we also picketed the British Counsel-General's headquarters in Boston.

On the international level, the Executive Council indorsed the Christian Democracy in the Italian election. I took an active part through the foreign-language newspapers, Amercian newspapers and short-wave radio recordings that were sent into Italy urging the people to vote down the communists. I have received to date approximately 250 letters from people who are strangers to me, living in Italy, thanking me on behalf of the State Federation of Labor in Massachusetts for the part we played in the down-fall of communism in that nation. I sincerely believe that the contribution made in the fight against communism, through the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, played a very important part in the defeat of communism in the election in Italy.

Your President continues to serve on the Port of Boston Authority as the Labor Representative and many of the projects undertaken by the Authority will result in many jobs for members of our affiliated unions. At this writing, a large project is going on in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in the rebuilding of Hoosac Pier, that will not only provide jobs now but will continue to supply jobs when completed as the pier handles the ebb and flow of the world.

Many changes have taken place in the past year; one noticeable change was the promotion of John J. Murphy from New England Regional Organizer to National Organizer of the American Federation of Labor. Although his departure from within our region is deeply missed by us all, we cannot stand



in the way of such talents as possessed by John Murphy and later recognized by William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor. The selection made by President William Green in the replacement of John Murphy in the person of Michael Walsh as New England Regional Director of Organization is also a happy choice. I am certain that the same mutual cooperation between the Federation and the New England A. F. of L. Organizer will continue to produce further achievements for the working men and women.

Regional conferences become more active this year than in any other year. As a result of the spadework of our Political Educational Committee and because of the heavy legislative program, we began our conferences on January 5th in the city of Springfield, Massachusetts. These sessions were followed by conferences in the following cities: Worcester, Quincy, Boston, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, Gloucester, New Bedford, Brockton, Northampton, Lowell, Cambridge, and Fall River. I attended all of these regional conferences with the exception of the one held in Gloucester and the one in Northampton, Massachusetts. On each occasion, I was scheduled to appear at another meeting as your Federation's representative. In addition to speaking at these regional conferences, I addressed many other meetings, some within the labor movement and some outside the labor movement. The latter group was comprised of Kiwanis, veterans, religious and political organizations. At each of these meetings, I always espoused the justice of Labor's cause in arousing people to vote against the three vicious referenda that would appear on the ballot. In further support of this conviction, I have been, and am now, spending much time urging the registration of voters so that our cause will be victorious in the November election as our votes ring up total after total like the bell on a busy cash register.

I have continued my activity in the Education Committee as set up by the Constitution of our Federation. The Education Committee has been more active this year than in any other year since its inception, as you will read in other pages of the Joint Report. The Labor Institute held at Holy Cross College, June 11-13 was one of the finest Institutes ever conducted by any Educational Committee and was attended by more than two hundred people. The program was of great value to those who attended.

For the first time the Education Committee has a monthly news organ called "The Reporter," which has not yet reached everybody affiliated, but I am sure that in the near future, by the demand, everybody will have the opportunity to receive the "Voice of the Federation." We must give a load of orchids to the publication sub-committee that has presented us with such a valuable news organ. The cost of publication prevents the Committee from issuing the paper free. I sincerely urge those who would like to have one to subscribe immediately to the publication for the sum of \$1.00 per year.

The antagonistic political picture resulted in the amalgamation of the A. F. of L., C. I. O., and the A. D. A. in political operations on Monday, June 7, 1948. After much previous discussion within our Executive Council and the Policy Committee of the Political Educational League, it was announced that these three groups had amalgamated for the purpose of political operations with all our efforts focused on the defeat of the three referenda in November. The movement is a very valuable one, and Brother Johnson

who worked very diligently to bring the three groups together for political purposes deserves great credit.

I have attended many Local Union, Executive Council, Political Education League meetings as well as testimonials and banquets as your representative.

I was privileged to serve on a committee for a testimonial banquet tendered to John J. Murphy, and I was further honored by the committee by being appointed as toastmaster for this occasion. Those who were present must have felt as I did, that it was a grand testimonial for a grand fellow.

I want to express on behalf of the Federation thanks to the Presidents and Executive Councils of the Maine Federation of Labor and the Rhode Island Federation of Labor for inviting me to address their conventions. On each occasion, I brought to our brother and sister members in other New England States the dark story of legislative activities within our state. I was invited by the Chairman of the Recess Committee to study appendix A of the Slichter Committee's Report. Appendix A was the only part of the report that was not adopted by last year's legislature. This appendix provided a revamping of the Massachusetts Department of Conciliation and Board of Labor and Industries. The position of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor was pointed out to this Recess Commission. Much good was accomplished as the committee submitted a majority and a minority report. The majority report, which favored streamlining the present set-up was passed by the legislature and sent to the Governor for his signature which the Governor withheld. As a result, the Massachusetts State Department of Labor and Industries Board of Conciliation and Arbitration continues to be as it was in the past, which is pleasing to all who have had the opportunity of availing themselves of the services offered by the Board.

The passing of Vice-President Ernest E. Longley was a sad blow to all of us within the Executive Council and in the Federation. His splendid record will be a hard one to surpass. The resignation of Vice-President Duffy was a tremendous loss to the Executive Council. I express my grateful feelings for the good work that Brother Duffy was always able to do while he was a member of the Council.

It has been necessary in the foregoing report, to give but a digest of your president's activity on account of the strict limitations of space and I do wish to take some of that space to thank the officers and members of Local 379 for so generously allowing me time to fulfill the duties that go with the office of President of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. For the same co-operative understanding, I want to thank my colleagues in the Executive Council. I am sure that without their co-operative understanding of problems that confronted us during the past year, and without the time they gave to assignments from this office, that the Federation of Labor could not have progressed as well as it has. The continued progress of any organization rests heavily on a reliable secretarial staff, and so I wish to extend my thanks to Mrs. Frances Balough, Mrs. Catherine Hennessy and Mrs. Joyce Buckley for the splendid co-operation that they have given me and my colleagues in the past year. During the year Miss Mary Cooney left us to go with the Massachusetts

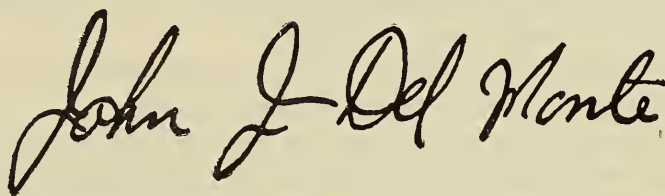


Citizens League for Political Education to serve with Mr. Johnson, where I know she is doing a good job. To her also I extend my thanks for the co-operation she has always given.

And in the person of Kenneth J. Kelley we have the caliber of an individual necessary to adequately discharge the important requirements of the position of the Legislative Agent-Secretary-Treasurer. Here I want to thank Kenneth Kelley for all he has done for the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions and for the splendid co-operation he has given me at all times.

In closing I want the delegates to the 62nd Annual Convention to know that it has been an honor and privilege to serve them and their fellow trade unionists as President for the past two years, and that although the load has grown constantly heavier, I have felt it a privilege to give all I had for the success of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. I hope and pray that as we assemble in Convention on the shores of the beautiful Atlantic Ocean at Hull, Massachusetts, and seriously debate our problems that divine providence will guide us as in the past through a successful Convention.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "John J. Del Monte". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name "President.".

President.

## *Vice-Presidents' Reports*

---

### DISTRICT I.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-second Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

I respectfully submit my report as Vice-President from the First District.

Shortly after the last Convention your Executive Council was confronted with the problem of setting up the Massachusetts Citizens League for Political Education. I am quite sure that the efforts put into the establishment of this league will pay dividends to the trade union movement in the years to come.

Your Executive Council was also confronted with the greatest flood of anti-labor legislation in the history of the labor movement in Massachusetts. In meeting and opposing this flood of anti-labor legislation, I want to congratulate Legislative Agent Ken Kelley and the members of the Executive Council for their untiring efforts and splendid co-operation during the whole year. I was deeply shocked by the death of our Vice-President-at-Large Ernest Longley—a great trade unionist.

To President DelMonte and Secretary Kelley for their able assistance and co-operation, I give them my sincere thanks.

In conclusion, let me state, I have attended the meetings of the Executive Council whenever possible and have carried out all assignments given to me by President DelMonte and Secretary Kelley. To them, as well as to Mrs. Hennessy, Mrs. Balough and Miss Kenefick in the State Federation, I express my grateful appreciation for their many favors.

I trust my work as Vice-President of the First District has been of value to the trade union movement in these very trying times.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH P. FAHEY,  
Vice-President, District I.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-second Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Greetings:

As one of the Vice-Presidents in the First District, I hereby submit the report of my activities since the last Convention.

During the past year I have been in attendance at as many meetings of the Executive Council as possible. Again, we have gone through a year wherein the enemies of labor have been vicious in their attempts to inflict upon us drastic legislation to curb or surrender our legitimate activities.

The next few months are the most important in our history, and everyone must participate in order that we may be successful in defeating the referenda which will appear on the ballot in the election of November. During the year as you know the Executive Council brought into being the Massachusetts



Citizens League for Political Education under the direction of E. A. Johnson. He is a brilliant organizer and a tireless worker and will take full advantage of all our experiences made during our unsuccessful fight against the Financial Report Referendum of 1946. If we give him and his associates proper co-operation, I feel certain that this time we will be successful in defeating these vicious bills.

Due to the tremendous amount of work I and my associate business agents have had to do this past year, I have not been able to devote as much time to the Federation as I should have liked to and the outlook for the coming year is no different. Consequently, I have decided not to seek re-election in the First District. It is my intention, however, to continue to serve the Federation whenever I can and so offer my service to our Secretary-Treasurer, Ken Kelley. The untimely death of Vice-President Ernest Longley was a source of deep, personal loss to me and the Executive Council.

I wish to express my appreciation to President DelMonte, Secretary-Treasurer Ken Kelley and the other members of the Council for the fine co-operation extended to me as well as to Mrs. Hennessy, Mrs. Balough and Miss Kenefick in the State Federation office.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN J. GREELEY,  
Vice-President, District I.

## DISTRICT II.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-second Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

This year of decision when the Massachusetts Federation of Labor finds itself again embattled with the forces of reaction, there is little time to spend reviewing the good deeds of the past. In this 62nd Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor we should pool our resources, both physical and financial, to unify a fighting force capable of defeating those who would destroy the trade union movement in America.

A year ago I recommended a stock taking of funds of the Federation in order that we could embark on an educational campaign worthy of the support of all of our people. The Convention took action to expand the work of the Educational Committee with limited funds. I have followed the reports of that Committee's meetings and am fully convinced that here is the groundwork from which expansion can and must be developed. Every delegate should render assistance to the program of this Committee: (1) The recent publication of its voice, "The Reporter"; (2) The essay contest to be conducted in the schools on the subject of "Organized Labor's Participation in the Development of Our Nation"; (3) The "Robert J. Watt Memorial Scholarship"; (4) Its conduct of The Federation's Annual Institute of Labor. Funds should be made available for extended use of the radio and newspapers to publicize the advantage of the trade union movement to counteract the opposition of N.A.M. and A.I.M.

A review of the discussion on this subject at last year's Convention indicates that if the Committee on Education developed a worthwhile program adequate funds would be forthcoming for the expansion of its work.

We in the State Federation stand condemned for our failures by many for our feeble attempts to establish and maintain good public relations. There are hundreds of great deeds performed by the representatives and members of labor unions that have not been properly called to the attention of the public. The aims of our legislative program should be brought out front to all of the public so that every measure would have support of the public rather than just our own members. Many liberals will support us if we let them know what we are doing rather than our policy of trying to "go it alone." I recommend the establishment by constitutional amendment of a public relations committee of five to be named by and answerable to the Executive Council between conventions and to render a complete report of their activities to succeeding conventions.

Your Executive Council took a forward step in providing for and naming a Legal Adviser for the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. Speedy action was mandatory in the face of the attack on labor by the "Capitalistic Anarchists" policies, of enslaving the workers by laws that will not stand up in the courts of our state and nation. We should give further consideration to this endeavor in the convention and decide here and now to retain on a permanent basis such counsel and to provide the finances necessary.

All of the aforementioned will necessarily mean money. The 1948 Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor should not adjourn without providing the necessary funds to carry on these essential services. It is my belief that our system of per capita assessment must undergo some overhauling in order that we may properly provide for the functions that are the property of the State Federation of Labor. To this end a committee representative of the greatest segments of the State Federation should be convened and organized to bring the fulfillment of our per capita tax collecting system about.

Every person admitted to membership in an affiliated union of the State Federation of Labor assumes that he or she is a part of the movement, an assumption that there is a proportionate share of their dues set aside for representation on a per capita basis in the State Federation of Labor. Statistics available for public scrutiny place the labor movement in danger of ridicule on this particular subject.

I recommend that this Convention take some step to remove further criticisms of our policy of electing officers annually. Many of our employers, as well as the politicians with whom we are forced to deal, in asking for improved conditions and security, are quick to remind us of our own narrow policy of insecurity. A constitutional amendment should be enacted increasing the terms of office of all of our official family.

These are conditions with which I find the State Federation of Labor confronted, in order that its growth and expansion may continue. However, there is a great deal of work that must be done in the political fields immediately.

My associates in District Two are fully cognizant of this need. A plan is already in effect wherein we have enlisted the aid of fraternal, civic and social organizations. We have contracted for radio time with local Station



WBET in order to bring to the people of District Two the true story of organized labor. In the passing of our late Vice-President Ernest Longley, the Executive Council and the Federation suffered a tragic loss.

In conclusion I wish to thank the officers of the Executive Council and all of the affiliated locals of District Two for the co-operation extended to me in the past year. To Secretary-Treasurer Kelley and his gracious and efficient office staff, Mrs. Hennessy, Mrs. Balough and Miss Kenefick, I express heartfelt thanks for their many kindnesses and courtesies.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY J. BRIDES,  
Vice-President, District II.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-second Annual Convention of the  
Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

As one of the Vice-Presidents of the Second District, I submit this report of my activities during 1947-1948.

In one of the busiest years of the State Federation of Labor as far as its legislative program and political activity was concerned, I attended as many meetings of the Executive Council as possible. In the matter of affiliations I secured for the State Federation, I have no knowledge of the number of these, but can only say that I sent letters to numerous unaffiliated locals stressing the necessity of joining forces against the labor-haters of this state and also spoke at other locals' meetings and called to the attention of the members present what was facing us in the future and giving them the information necessary for joining up.

On May 11 of this year a regional conference for the Second District was held in Brockton and attendance was very good. Much credit must be given to Vice-President Brides and the members of the Brockton Central Labor Union, who worked hard to bring about its success. Since the Convention of my own International was being held that week in Chicago, I was unable to attend.

I attended many hearings at the State House and take this opportunity to congratulate the delegates to last year's Convention for re-electing Kenneth J. Kelley as Legislative Agent. At the hearings his work on the part of labor in Massachusetts has been highly commendable. He was in especially good form at the hearings on the bills submitted by the Mass. Citizens Union and through his efforts brought about the recent action of the Legislature, when both Houses rejected the bills almost unanimously.

We are faced this year with the appearance of these anti-labor bills on the ballot, and it is my sincere hope now, more than ever before, that all members and officers of labor unions will join together in a decided, aggressive effort to defeat these bills. All of us must in our various communities get the people out to register, so they can vote with us on election day. By attention to this detail we may be doing what will bring the tide in our favor on election day and this will make the Legislators once more take us into consideration when they are about to vote on anti-union legislation.

I entreat all members of organized labor to get behind the Mass. Citizens League for Political Education and its Director, Ernest Johnson, both by buying the \$1 subscription and by doing everything in their power to see that their friends and members of their locals join up.

I wish to extend my thanks to President John J. DelMonte and Kenneth J. Kelley, Secretary-Treasurer and Legislative Agent, and to Mrs. Hennessy, Mrs. Balough and Miss Kenefick of the office staff for the assistance rendered me throughout the year.

The untimely passing of Vice-President-at-Large Ernest Longley was a distinct loss to the State Federation and to the trade union movement.

In conclusion, I should like to say that I am sincerely grateful for the opportunity that I was given to serve the State Federation of Labor.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH A. SULLIVAN,

Vice-President, District II.

### DISTRICT III.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-second Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

As a Vice-President of the Third District, I hereby submit my report as to my activities in behalf of the organized and unorganized people of my district.

During the current year I have attended many hearings at the State House on bills relating to labor and I am firmly convinced, by the numbers present at these hearings, that the trade unionists of the State of Massachusetts are aroused and cognizant of the plans being formulated by those who if successful in their endeavor would destroy the benefits that have been secured by organized labor over the period of years.

Undoubtedly the trade unionists are aware of the intention of those who are endeavoring to undermine the trade union movement. With this thought in mind and at the request of the State Federation of Labor, a speakers' bureau was established in the Third District. These speakers have been appearing before social, fraternal and civic organizations expounding the cause of labor and enlisting their assistance in our most worthy cause.

This, I believe, is the most important year in the history of the trade union movement in our state. Labor has arrived at the crossroads and you and I, members of this great organization, the American Federation of Labor, must do all in our power to relegate the enemies of labor to political oblivion from whence they shall not return.

The year 1948 saw the inception of the Massachusetts Citizens Political Education Committee. This organization will be successful only if you and I do our part in making it so. The officers of locals throughout the state are duty bound to instruct their members of the purpose of this organization. I have appeared before many meetings throughout the district speaking in behalf



of the Massachusetts Citizens League for Political Education endeavoring to alert locals as to the necessity of their becoming active participants in this organization.

As President of the Lawrence Central Labor Union, I, along with other members of the Central Labor Union, actively participated in the successful campaigns to increase the annual salary of the Mayor and Aldermen of our City, and to secure for the Fire Fighters of our city a forty-eight-hour week.

I have attended as many executive meetings as possible and carried out assignments to the best of my ability.

Whenever possible, I have attended local union meetings throughout the Third District.

To President DelMonte and Secretary-Treasurer Kelley and members of the Executive Council, my sincere thanks for their assistance and guidance during my first term as Vice-President. Mrs. Hennessy, Mrs. Balough and Miss Kenefick in the State Federation office have been most gracious and co-operative.

For the honor and privilege of serving on the Executive Council, I am deeply grateful.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. CALLAHAN.

Vice-President, District III.

To the Officers and Delegates to the 62nd Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

Again it is my privilege and honor to submit a report on my activities for the past year as a Vice-President in the Third District.

I took an active part in the meetings of the Executive Council and endeavored to contribute to the development of a sound legislative policy for the State Federation. The development of the Massachusetts Citizens League for Political Education, a mandate from the 61st Convention, was the major business of our Executive Council meetings.

We were very fortunate in obtaining the services of Ernest A. Johnson, as State Director. I am sure our first venture into the field of political education will be successful if we all give it a big push and 100% support.

I attended several hearings at the State House on our legislative program and I was very much impressed with the effective manner Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent Kelley presented the Federation's position on the various bills.

I have worked in co-operation with our Secretary-Treasurer and contacted the Representatives and Senators in my district and solicited their support in enacting legislation beneficial to the trade union movement.

The untimely passing of Vice-President at Large, Ernest E. Longley, was a real loss to the trade union movement and a personal loss to me as I valued Ernest's friendship and advice.

I would like to compliment our Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent on the fine businesslike setup he has installed in the Federation office. It's really worthwhile to visit and inspect the modern plant we have at 11 Beacon Street

now. I also wish to thank the girls in the office for their gracious co-operation, Frances Balough, Catherine Hennessy and Joyce Buckley.

I attended several Regional Conferences and visited local and Central Labor Unions in my District whenever possible. I have tried to get the local unions in the southern end of the Third District "on the ball" on our Political Education program but to date I have not had too much success.

In closing, I want to express my appreciation to all the officers and employees of the State Federation for the consideration and cooperation they have shown me. It has been a pleasure to have been associated and working with them during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE E. MAGUIRE

Vice-President, District III.

#### DISTRICT IV.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-second Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

As one of the Vice-Presidents of the Fourth District, I submit this report of my activities for the past year.

During the past year we, on the Executive Council, were indeed saddened at the passing of our brother, Ernest E. Longley, Vice-President-at-Large. Brother Longley was a real leader and the type of person labor will miss and find hard to replace.

I have appeared before and spoken to 26 Local Unions explaining to them the three bills that will appear on the ballot this year and how important it is that these bills be defeated. I also urged all locals affiliated with the State Federation to pay true per capita tax on their membership, which in turn will make the Federation stronger.

I have been successful in having three local unions affiliate with the Federation and hope in the near future that all A. F. of L. unions in the State will be affiliated.

This year is the most important that we in this State have ever been called upon to face and we must be united to defeat our enemies and preserve that which our forefathers fought so hard to obtain.

It has been a pleasure to serve the members of the State Federation of Labor this past year and I want to express my sincere thanks to my colleagues on the Executive Council, President DelMonte, Secretary-Treasurer Kelley and the girls in the office, Catherine Hennessy, Frances Balough and Joyce Kenefick, for their co-operation and assistance to me.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS P. AHEARN,

Vice-President, District IV.



To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-second Annual Convention of the  
Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

The following is my report for the past year as a Vice-President in District IV. I have attended all meetings of the Executive Council and the Political Education Committee, as well as carrying out all assignments given me in various parts of the State by President DelMonte and Secretary-Treasurer Ken Kelley. I have also attended meetings of different locals in District IV in conjunction with the fund-raising campaign of the Political Education League. The reception that appeals for money received has been very disappointing. The attitude of the rank and file seems to be to let the other fellow do it. In my opinion there is too much apparent ignorance on the part of a great many of our members as to what labor is confronted with at the present time in Massachusetts. If something can be done at this 62nd Annual Convention to arouse these people from their apathy, it will be highly desirable. I shared with the official family of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor the great loss we suffered in the death of Vice-President Longley, a sound and sincere trade union leader.

To quote from our tireless and fearless Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent Ken Kelley: "Organized Labor in Massachusetts has a 'rendezvous with destiny' this November." I sincerely trust that every officer and member of unions in this state will dedicate himself unceasingly and unselfishly to making sure that Labor keeps that rendezvous and emerges victoriously from the fray with its "head bloody but unbowed."

During my term of office it has been a great pleasure to work with the other members of the Executive Council and I want to take this opportunity to thank not only them but the office staff of the Federation, "Kay" Hennessy, "Fran" Harrington Balough and Joyce Kenefick for the co-operation they have extended me.

Respectfully submitted,

LAWRENCE J. DUFFY,  
Vice-President, District IV.

#### DISTRICT V.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-second Annual Convention of the  
Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

I submit this report of my activities for the term just completed, as one of the Vice-Presidents from the Fifth District.

During the past year I attended most of the meetings of the Executive Council, and found the members of the Council very co-operative and willing to work out the problems that confronted us this year.

A regional conference was held in Worcester on the Sunday when we had the worst blizzard of the year. President DelMonte, Secretary Kelley and Director Ernest Johnson should be commended for their attendance at

this conference, traveling the distance from their homes in such a storm, in order that we could carry on with the fine work they have started.

Labor in this state does not realize the attack that is being made on them through legislation this year. I have studied the list of contributors in this district to the Citizens Union, and find large employers in industrial plants that have had labor difficulties or where a campaign of organization was objected to on the part of the employers. Look over this list and you can find the membership of the Worcester County Metal Association.

Labor must awaken this year to defeat the referenda that will be on the ballot this coming November, namely, House Bills Nos. 1745, 1746 and 1747. Instead of the employer declaring an "open shop" against the worker, the citizens of the State of Massachusetts are going to be called upon to declare an "open shop" in Massachusetts and make it a law. We have gone a long way since 1921. Let us continue to progress and not go backwards.

Representatives of the Worcester Unions attended many of the legislative hearings and assisted Kenneth J. Kelley, Legislative Agent, in his legislative program.

During the past year I have addressed many local unions for the Federation and also to acquaint them with the legislative program both locally and national. In the passing of Vice-President Ernie Longley, the Executive Council lost an outstanding member.

I wish to express my appreciation and thank the members of the Executive Council as well as the office staff, consisting of Catherine Hennessy, Frances Balough and Joyce Kenefick, for the co-operation extended to me in the past year, and to President DelMonte and Kenneth J. Kelley I extend my sincere appreciation for their co-operation. The State Federation has been fortunate this year in having men of their caliber at the head of it when the need was so great.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL J. DONNELLY,

Vice-President, District V.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-second Annual Convention of the  
Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

This is my fifth report as a Vice-President of the Fifth District, for which I respectfully submit a summary of my activities during the year 1947-1948.

Your Executive Council during the past year has been faced with many serious problems, and I know from past experience that they have used good judgment and have acted with great care on all matters that have come before them.

I have attended several hearings at the State House on some of the most vicious anti-labor bills ever to be enacted in this State. I have also attended hearings on Workmen's Compensation legislation and want to give credit to our Secretary-Treasurer Ken Kelley for his presentation of labor's views on these bills. I have spoken to many locals not only in the Fifth District but also in many other parts of the State on the seriousness of the



Taft-Hartley Law and the bills being sponsored by the sinister Mass. Citizens Union. These bills do nothing but aim at destroying the labor movement not only in this State but all over the nation, and if we do not awaken ourselves to the realization of this, we will end up with our unions being broken by men who know little or nothing at all about the working man's needs, but only of the aims of a few capitalists who control the wealth of this country.

I have recommended to all the unions before whom I have spoken that the most important thing for us as trade unionists is to get not only our members, but our friends and neighbors and their friends to make an effort to register and vote against all the Senators and Representatives not only in this State but also in our National Government who were responsible for and supported these laws.

During the past three months I have been on a temporary assignment as an international representative of the Papermakers' Union, and have had the opportunity during this period to visit many locals affiliated with the State Federation of Labor, and also some not affiliated. During our many discussions I could feel a new enlightenment amongst the members, and a willingness to co-operate in electing labor's friends and defeating its enemies.

I have tried to carry out the assignments given to me by the President and the Secretary-Treasurer, and hope to carry on as this is the year that we must as union men make a very special effort to elect those who have proved to us that they have our interest at heart.

The Convention this year will be held at Nantasket. This will be the most important one ever held by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. I urge every delegate to the Convention to deliberate on and discuss each matter with care.

In closing I wish to extend my thanks to President DelMonte, Secretary-Treasurer Ken Kelley, to all the members of the Executive Council, and to all others who have helped me in my duties as a Vice-President, especially to Mrs. Hennessy, Mrs. Balough and Miss Kenefick of the office staff. In the unfortunate passing of Vice-President Ernest E. Longley the labor movement lost a brilliant leader.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT P. GAGNE,  
Vice-President, District V.

#### DISTRICT VI.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-second Annual Convention of the  
Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

Again it is my privilege and honor to render a report of my activities for the past year as a Vice-President of the Sixth District.

I have attended all Executive Council meetings that time would permit, and have taken a deep interest in the proceedings. Since I have been in Boston I have had the happy privilege of meeting a great number of officers and members of organizations affiliated with our great body. I have attended

all hearings possible and signed cards in protest or in favor of bills that concerned our great labor movement.

As we are gathered here at our 62nd Annual Convention, you will read and hear reports from your officers who consider this convention the most critical and important that has ever been held in our history. We are faced with annihilation by a small group of people who are neither employers nor union members, and who know nothing about the problems of either, nor are they interested.

It seems that their interest is collecting money from their victims in order to collect sizable salaries for themselves. They would attempt to make the workers believe that they are their saviors and salvation. They also would attempt to lead the employers to believe likewise. They attempt to lead the public to believe that their purpose was to bring about better relationship between industry and labor. The reverse is in fact the truth.

House Bills 1745, 1746 and 1747, if enacted by a referendum vote this coming November, will destroy peaceful relationship between the employers and employees. Strikes and turmoil will result. This state stands as one of the leaders of the entire nation for its good relationship between industry and labor.

Preceding governors have proudly announced on many occasions the peaceful relationship that exists. We as delegates here assembled have got to tighten our belts and straighten up our shoulders and go forward with the determination that no minority group is going to drive industry or our unions out of business. It is up to us to see to it that this state shall enjoy prosperity as in the past.

I have addressed many organizations both of labor and others, on our rights as citizens of this Commonwealth to preserve and maintain the conditions that the working men and women enjoy. It has been a pleasure to serve as one of your vice-presidents, and my associations with the entire Executive Council have been an inspiration. Every one of them, from President John J. DelMonte down, have sincerely given their best for the State Federation of Labor.

It was with deep regret that the Board heard of the passing of Vice-President-at-Large Ernest Longley. We also regretted to see John J. Murphy leave this District, for he had done a wonderful job. We welcome his successor, Michael J. Walsh, and I wish him every success.

In my capacity at the State House, I happen to have the privilege to observe that tall, slim fellow who is our beacon light watching every move that might be made either for or against us. I refer to our Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent Kenneth J. Kelley. In my opinion, he is doing an excellent job. It has been an extreme pleasure to work with him.

I wish to thank Jim Walsh and the officers and members of locals in the Sixth District for their splendid co-operation and good fellowship. I also wish to thank all those who have come into my office to give me a word of encouragement. I have always found Mrs. Hennessy, Mrs. Balough and Miss Kenefick in the State Federation office most co-operative and congenial.

I have assisted many representatives of labor who have sought information or advice, and I request that all delegates and officers visit the Department of Labor and Industries and avail themselves of the vast material and service that is rendered in this Department.



My request in closing is that when Election Day arrives this November, go to the polls and take along your friends and vote against those referenda that are against you.

Respectfully submitted,

BENJAMIN G. HULL,  
Vice-President, District VI.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-second Annual Convention of the  
Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

It seems appropriate at the outset of this report as one of your vice-presidents in District Six, that thanks be given to the Springfield Central Labor Union, its president and members, for the fine co-operation and assistance rendered at the Springfield Convention. For that spirit of co-operation always shown the State Federation and to me, I am deeply grateful.

Fully realizing the enlarged responsibilities and expanded activities of the State Federation, I have attempted to adjust myself to them and have carried out to the best of my ability every assignment given me by President DelMonte. Organizations have been exceptionally well informed on legislation and current labor problems by Secretary-Treasurer Kelley, this being reflected by the increasing requests for additional information and the repeated offers of assistance from heads of organizations and members. It was further shown by the attendance of representatives of federal, international, and central labor unions at legislative hearings on the more important bills, at the Political Education Conference at Harvard, and at the Labor Institute conducted by the State Federation at Holy Cross College. In attendance at legislative hearings and on numerous visits to the State House, I was witness to the responsibilities of Legislative Agent Kenneth J. Kelley. A review of his accomplishments on Beacon Hill can bring only the highest commendation.

Regional conferences, well attended, were held at Northampton and Springfield, and assistance was given to other state-wide conferences held in this district. Presidents of Central Labor Unions in Springfield, Holyoke, Northampton and Greenfield have appointed committees to work with Educational Director Ernest A. Johnson toward the defeat of the referenda to appear on the ballot this fall, and a goodly amount of serious work has already begun. It is not my intent to single out any one committee member, but I do want to mention the work of former C. L. U. President Harry P. Hogan, Business Agent of the Carpenters Union. Not only has he addressed building trade groups, but federal unions, civic groups and church organizations have benefited by his frank, scholarly explanation of the dangers to both industry and labor the referenda, if passed, would create. I am happy to report that Springfield labor representatives actively participate as board members of numerous civic organizations. Their convictions effectively interpreted should win many friends among the members of these organizations.

At a two-day Safety Council Conference, arrangements were made through I. L. O. Director Francis P. Fenton, and Mr. Nelson Cruikshank of Washington, D. C., addressed the conference. Participating in a Labor-

Management Forum, his remarks drew exceptionally fine comment. At this conference, with a group of other trade unionists, it was my pleasure to spend a few hours with Assistant Secretary of Labor Kmetz. Having been with the late Robert J. Watt, who was heading for the Springfield Convention, we heard intimate details of his death and of services aboard ship conducted by the Apostolic Delegate to Washington. At San Francisco with two other board members and a number of delegates from Massachusetts, I witnessed the collapse of Judge Joseph A. Padway and the memorial exercises held in the convention hall. In our Executive Council family, the passing of Vice-President Ernest E. Longley was very keenly felt. We have witnessed the passing of three outstanding leaders—their inspiration lives on. May they rest in peace.

In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation to Vice-President Benjamin J. Hull, Associate Commissioner of Labor, for his many acts of assistance; to Organizer William J. Malone, and the office force at the State Federation, Mrs. Hennessy, Mrs. Balough and Miss Kenefick, who have been extremely helpful. To the members of the Executive Council, I deem it a high privilege to serve with you. You have outlined a program every trade unionist ought to find noble to follow. If each does his or her share, good management will see the folly of disrupting existing fine labor relations in this State and join in the program to defeat these referenda.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES E. WALSH,  
Vice-President, District VI.

#### DISTRICT VII.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-second Annual Convention of the  
Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

#### Greetings:

During this year I have attended various legislative hearings and actively supported many, including the bill to prohibit women and children from working in mills and factories after 6:00 P.M. I appeared particularly against House Bills 1747, 1746, and 1745 as I feel that these bills are as detrimental to the life of the organized labor movement as the Financial Report Law or the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947, better known as the Taft-Hartley Bill.

Although I supported the House Bill requiring banks, insurance companies, corporations, etc., to be placed under the same restrictions and subject to the same financial reports as labor unions, I learned after talking with several legislators that they felt it was not fair to present them with that type of bill because, as they had previously voted against the bill requiring labor unions to make financial reports, the same decision would be carried forth with this measure. In the past I had felt that this Bill carried a certain amount of nuisance value, but I am now in agreement with the legislators that the proper thing to do would be to repeal or modify this present law.



I therefore recommend to the Convention that the Legislative Agent be instructed to submit a bill to the General Court repealing or modifying the present financial report law. The only reason it became law was because of a referendum vote by the people, who were drastically misled by both the anti-labor press and the notorious Citizens Union.

The passing of this class legislation into a law has definitely created a divided feeling between labor and various civic and community groups which supported and voted for this measure and thereby lost the support, financial and otherwise, of the labor groups.

The only way to inform our affiliated local unions and the public in general and to keep them informed is through the legislative agency in the community, the Central Labor Union. We, being a legislative group, constantly alert and working in unity, can best keep our unions and affiliates informed of the vicious and anti-labor legislation appearing in the General Court and Congress, fostered and approved by the subversive activity of those organizations which are continually proposing class legislation.

After considerable discussion at the New Bedford Central Labor Union, we formed an organization known as the "Greater New Bedford and Cape Cod Citizens' League for Political Education." The League will be guided by officers and a policy committee representing Greater New Bedford, Cape Cod, Marthas Vineyard and Nantucket.

In November I was invited to appear at the Kiwanis Club meeting at Buzzards Bay to give labor's stand on the infamous Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947. Scheduled to speak in favor of the Act as I understood it was a man who fosters class legislation—who is a proponent of the exploiters of labor—Donald Nicholson of Wareham, Mass. However, when Mr. Nicholson learned that a man who knew his political background, his smeared record, was to appear, he decided that it was best for him to absent himself from that particular meeting. I spoke for about an hour and the interest shown by the audience was evidence that my words had the ability to make the impression that I intended.

On May 8, 1948, we were honored with the presence of Congressman John F. Kennedy, who attended our first educational meeting to address a large attendance at the Cook School, New Bedford, Mass., on the Taft-Hartley Law. He was received with great favor.

At this meeting I spoke as Chairman and outlined the aims and objects of the League, which are as follows: to enlist the assistance of all the people in the support of progressive and liberal candidates seeking public office and to encourage liberal and progressive individuals to seek public office; to assist individuals by education and publicity in recognizing and understanding the high idealism which permeates the labor movement and to inform the electorate of the valuable contributions which the labor movement has rendered to the vitality of our American democracy.

The audience reaction to the whole meeting was one of great enthusiasm.

On May 21st I attended a meeting in Hyannis at the Veterans of Foreign Wars Hall, at which there was a good gathering of the newly organized Buzzards Bay Gas Company employees and friends. I acquainted this group with the labor records of our present legislators and they were surprised to learn the true facts. This was the first time anyone had spoken to the workers and enlightened them as to the labor activities and labor records of the legis-

lators on Cape Cod. It was recommended that a series of meetings of the same nature be held.

I was appointed to the Area Rent Control Advisory Board and attended several meetings but because of more pressing matters required of me, it has been impossible to attend meetings for quite some time. All matters brought up before the Board are being well handled by the local Boards and anything of a more serious nature is brought to my attention by Miss Harkins, Secretary for the Board.

The New Bedford Central Labor Union extends its sincere thanks to President DelMonte, Legislative Agent Kenneth J. Kelley and Ernest Johnson, State Director of the Massachusetts Citizens League for Political Education, for their fine presentation at our Regional Conference of 1948. I shared the grief of the Executive Council in the untimely passing of Vice-President Ernest Longley. I have found the girls in the State Federation office, Kay Hennessy, Frances Balough and Joyce Kenefick, most courteous and helpful.

I close with a sincere hope that the labor movement of the American Federation of Labor in the ensuing year will prove itself one of the outstanding forces in strengthening our fine American principles and in furthering American democracy in the State of Massachusetts.

Respectfully submitted,

S. P. JASON,  
Vice-President, District VII.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-Second Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

In completing my second term as one of your vice-presidents of District Seven, I respectfully submit a report of my activities since our last convention. I have attended as many hearings on anti-labor legislation as was possible. At the request of President DelMonte, I attended a public hearing on Workmen's Compensation in Springfield, and appeared before a special recess commission on Unemployment Compensation at Boston.

Since the reports on the anti-labor bills have been available, much time has been spent at union meetings in explaining the effect they will have on the organized wage earners of this state. It is our intention to follow this policy from now until election day, so that every worker in this district will understand the true facts about these bills that are intended to destroy every form of union security.

In the passing of Vice-President-at-Large Ernest E. Longley, I and the Executive Council lost a sincere trade unionist and a personal friend.

In conclusion, I want to express my thanks to President Del Monte, Sec.-Treas. Ken Kelley, the Vice-Presidents and the entire office staff for their cooperation during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL J. McCARTHY,  
Vice-President, District VII.



## VICE-PRESIDENTS AT LARGE

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-second Annual Convention of the  
Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

In completing a year as one of your vice-president at large, I wish to report some of the ways in which I have tried to serve the cause of organized labor in this state. It is only natural that the chief of these ways should be my attempts to organize teachers in various cities and towns by awakening them to the duty and privilege of becoming part of our great movement. As yet the results are not spectacular, but there is much interest in several places, and in one important city there will soon be a large local, one which will immediately affiliate with the State Federation, I am sure.

All efforts I have made among yourselves have been invariably attended by such kindness that accepting invitations to your various functions has been a pleasure. Among these happy experiences are the evening I spent taking part in the educational program of the Central Labor Union of Gloucester, the evening when I spoke at the quarterly supper meeting of the Central Labor Union of Brockton, and the evening in Nahant when I spoke at the annual banquet of the Pattern Makers' Union.

Throughout the year I have tried to serve our cause faithfully, whether on the Executive Council or on the Massachusetts Citizens League for Political Education or on any other committee or in any other capacity related to my position as vice-president.

I shared the deep, personal grief of the members of the Executive Council in the tragic loss of Vice-President Ernest Longley.

During the winter, at the invitation of the Boston League of Catholic Women, I gave a course of lectures in Labor Relations to their Junior Business Girls. Such extension of our principles and experience I think can be very valuable to us. To Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent Kelley and the personnel at the State Federation office, Mrs. Catherine Hennessy, Mrs. Frances Balough and Miss Joyce Kenefick, I extend my grateful appreciation for their courteous co-operation.

Serving you in these ways has been a privilege.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY C. CADIGAN,  
Vice-President at Large.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-second Annual Convention of the  
Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

Vice-President at Large Ernest E. Longley passed away during the month of February, 1948, and in his passing the New England District Board of Adjustment, B.R.C. Express Division, of which he was General Chairman, suffered a great loss and, no doubt, the Executive Council of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor lost a conscientious, energetic member.

The Executive Council meeting at Springfield, Mass., April 24, 1948, honored me by electing me as Vice-President at Large to fill the unexpired term of my late predecessor.

While the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees have only been affiliated with the Massachusetts Federation of Labor since the latter part of 1945, we will continue to take an active part in its affairs, which we trust will aid in the success of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

During the short time I have been privileged to work with the Executive Council, my experiences have been stimulating, and I wish to express my sincere appreciation to all the officers and the staff of the Federation for the many courtesies shown me.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE W. HURLEY,  
Vice-President at Large.



## ATTENDANCE RECORD OF VICE-PRESIDENTS AT EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETINGS

In accordance with Section 1 of Article IX of the constitution, the following is a record of attendance of Vice-Presidents at meetings of the Executive Council during the past year: There were 10 regular and 3 special meetings held between September 26, 1947 and July 6, 1948.

VICE-PRESIDENTS	Full Sessions	Half Sessions	Absences
<i>District I</i>			
JOSEPH P. FAHEY	7	0	6
JOHN J. GREELEY	6	0	7
<i>District II</i>			
HENRY J. BRIDES	10	0	3
JOSEPH A. SULLIVAN	10	1	2
<i>District III</i>			
JOHN A. CALLAHAN	11	0	2
GEORGE F. MAGUIRE	11	0	2
<i>District IV</i>			
THOMAS P. AHEARN	11	0	2
*LAWRENCE J. DUFFY	12	0	1
<i>District V</i>			
SAMUEL J. DONNELLY	5	0	8
ROBERT P. GAGNE	7	0	6
<i>District VI</i>			
BENJAMIN G. HULL	10	0	3
JAMES E. WALSH	10	0	3
<i>District VII</i>			
S. P. JASON	6	1	6
DANIEL J. MCCARTHY	6	0	7
<i>At Large</i>			
MARY C. CADIGAN	10	0	3
**ERNEST E. LONGLEY	6	0	0
***GEORGE W. HURLEY	2	0	1

\* Resignation accepted July 6, 1948.

\*\* Died February 11, 1948.

\*\*\* Appointed April 24, 1948.

## *Report of Delegate to American Federation of Labor Convention*

To the Officers and Delegates to the 62nd Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

### Greetings:

Meeting in San Francisco, October 6 through 16, this year's convention was the most momentous in the long history of the American Federation of Labor. The deliberations and decisions of the convention were marked by a tone of seriousness and far-reaching effect on the political, social and economic life of the country.

The full impact of the legislative and economic reversals suffered by organized labor during the past year reflected itself in the attitudes of the officers and delegates of the American Federation of Labor. Although the trade union movement had taken a licking on a number of fronts during the past year it was plainly evident that it was consolidating its forces and preparing to fight back more vigorously than ever in its glorious history. There was an air of wholesome self-examination of things and policies that accounted for the events of the past year. After an intense examination of the present situation there was a grim determination to streamline methods of operation and activities in order to emerge victoriously from the fray.

To one quite young in the movement, the vigor with which President William Green summarized the situation in his opening address was truly remarkable. During the lengthy and arduous days of the convention he displayed a mental and physical agility that belied his seventy-four years. On a number of occasions, when the debate got particularly vehement, his prudent and persuasive influence was equal to the occasion.

Needless to say, the Taft-Hartley Law was the dominant theme in most of the addresses of the convention. The late Judge Joseph Padway was in the midst of a stirring denunciation of the act and its provisions when he collapsed and in a few hours died. His dramatic and untimely passing intensified the grim determination of the delegates to carry on the struggle to overthrow the shackles of this infamous legislation.

Perhaps the most outstanding address of the convention was delivered by Mayor Hubert Humphrey of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, who sounded the battle cry for the 1948 political program of organized labor. I and the other delegates listened in rapt attention to this brilliant and progressive future political figure. For over an hour he depicted the plight that labor and the nation had got itself into since the passing of the late and great President Roosevelt. He urged that organized labor galvanize itself for the crucial struggle culminating in next November's election. He pointed out that it was all well and good for the American Federation of Labor to vow that it would defeat every reactionary senator and congressman who voted for the infamous Taft-Hartley Act, but a positive program would be needed to implement this desire. In other words, he said that labor can't be against some one and against some thing, but must have a positive program; something that we stand for and some



candidates that we stand with. He called upon the delegates to dedicate themselves to constitute a crusade for progressive social legislation and legislators.

Another highlight of the convention was the stirring debate over the question of abolishing the provision in the constitution calling for fifteen vice-presidents in the American Federation of Labor Executive Council. This legalistic maneuver was necessary in order to establish the right of 250,000 American Federation of Labor members organized in federal labor unions. In so far as the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor was the international for these federal labor unions, it was necessary for non-communistic affidavits to be filed by all members of the American Federation of Labor Executive Council in order that these unions could avail themselves of the machinery of the National Labor Relations Board under the Taft-Hartley Law. With his usual flair for the rhetorical and the dramatic, Vice-President John L. Lewis led the fight against so amending the constitution. His scathing denunciation of the Taft-Hartley Law, as well as his criticism of the contemplated change in the constitution, was packed with eloquent punch. In rebuttal, Secretary-Treasurer George Meany, Teamsters President Daniel J. Tobin, and David Dubinsky of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union were outstanding. By an overwhelming majority the delegates authorized the change in the constitution whereby there were only two officers: President and Secretary-Treasurer, with an Executive Board of fifteen members. Mr. Lewis made good on his refusal to serve as a member of what he termed a "dehydrated" Executive Council. In his place Daniel W. Tracey, International President of the Electrical Workers, was unanimously elected. In passing, Secretary-Treasurer Meany increased his stature with the delegates tremendously by his verbal clash with John L. Lewis to such an extent that many delegates felt that he would be the logical successor to President Green.

In connection with the campaign to regain labor's position of prestige and influence and retire to political oblivion the supporters of the Taft-Hartley Law, the convention took two significant steps.

It authorized the formation of "Labor's Educational and Political League" as the vehicle for the political action program of the American Federation of Labor in the 1948 election. It is anticipated that this organization will conduct a campaign of education of union members, a realistic policy of public relations designed to acquaint the so-called general public and a streamlined political action movement. Just what means will be employed to wage these commendable objectives are not known at the present moment. However, on December 5, the American Federation of Labor International Union Officers will meet in Washington to work out the details of the program.

It might be appropriate to mention at this point that the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, on November 23, held a meeting to discuss a similar program on the state level. The framework of organization and a program were tentatively developed at this meeting. It is expected that the State Federation will synchronize its program with whatever is adopted as a result of the Washington conference.

As a result of an amendment to the constitution the per capita tax of affiliated unions was increased to three cents per member per month. This flat rate is certainly more equitable and adequate than previous tax structure where many of the larger unions, having membership in excess of 200,000, paid on one and one-half cents per month on all members. In addition the conven-

tion authorized the Executive Council to levy a special one-half cent per member per week assessment not to exceed twenty-six weeks in any one year. It is estimated that upwards of two million will be received in additional revenue for the use of Labor's Education and Political League. It was encouraging to note that not merely was the American Federation of Labor "talking big" about playing a more dominant role in political action, but was prepared to back up such talk with "hard cash" and activity.

As at previous conventions the vexatious problem of jurisdictional disputes provoked some sizzling debate. Central figure in this oratorical issue was again Mr. John L. Lewis. It is regrettable that no wholly effective machinery has so far been developed for adjudicating rivaling claims of jurisdiction within the American Federation of Labor. It constitutes one of the weaknesses in our armor and continues to plague national conventions.

A number of resolutions dealing with subjects of vital importance to the political, social and economic life of the country were discussed and adopted by the Sixty-sixth Conventon. Reiteration of support of the Wagner-Ellender-Taft housing bill as a solution to the desperate housing program was made. A resolution calling for a billion dollar program of federal aid to education was urged to meet the present crisis. Passage of the Murray, Wagner-Dingell bill was requested, as well as an increase to seventy-five cents an hour in the Fair Labor Standards Act.

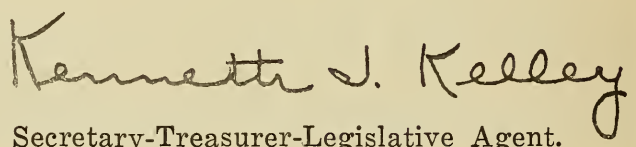
In conclusion, I am compelled to confess that I was pleasantly surprised to find such vigorous thinking and action as displayed by the members of the Executive Council and the delegates to the Sixty-sixth Convention of the American Federation of Labor. I am confident that the revival of this crusading spirit will restore organized labor to its rightful position of influence in political, social and economic matters. A new zeal, born out of the adversity of the past, whereby the American Federation of Labor will be in the forefront as the protector and defender of the rights and opportunities of the working men and women of this nation, is in the making.

It was pleasant to find a number of delegates from Massachusetts playing an important part in the deliberations of the 66th Convention. They included A. F. of L. Director of Organization Frank P. Fenton, who has risen to a position of pre-eminence in the foreign and national affairs of the American Federation of Labor.

Prior to adjournment the Convention selected Cincinnati, Ohio, as the site of the 1948 Convention which, incidentally, takes place after the national elections.

It was a distinct honor and continuing education to have been selected as the delegate to the American Federation of Labor 1947 Convention by the delegates of the 61st Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. In this capacity, I have as always endeavored to represent the interests and wishes of the American Federation of Labor members in Massachusetts.

Respectfully submitted,

Kenneth J. Kelley

Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent.



## *Report of Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent*

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-second Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

During the past eventful year as your Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent, I have sought to carry out the responsibilities of that position in keeping with the best traditions of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. In all sincerity, I tried to execute my duties and the policies of the Federation so as to serve the best interests of *all* members of the American Federation of Labor in the state. In retrospect the year 1947-48 has been one of fast-moving developments and far-reaching changes. On the legislative and political fronts, many urgent problems arose that necessitated decisive action. The ever changing political and economic scene kept your Secretary-Treasurer and the Executive Council extremely busy since the last convention.

At the outset, I wish to express my appreciation to President John J. DelMonte and the members of the Executive Council for their splendid cooperation and assistance. In their approach to the many difficult problems that arose, they displayed courage and wisdom. President DelMonte has matured considerably since he first assumed the presidency. He has developed a fine sense of leadership and has been untiring in performing the exacting obligations of that office. Vice-President Ben Hull, despite his arduous duties as a member of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, has been most helpful to me and the Federation. Ben has been ever willing to cover meetings throughout the State.

It was gratifying to see John J. Murphy appointed Director of Organization for the American Federation of Labor. John's promotion was well-merited recognition of his ability and experience. The same degree of cooperation that the Federation received from him has been displayed by his successor, Michael "Dude" Walsh, and his regional organizing staff.

In my report to last year's convention, I stated, "I am firmly convinced that the political techniques and campaigning methods of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor must be drastically revised and streamlined. You can't, in a couple of months, organize and finance an effective vote producing campaign—it is my considered opinion that this Convention (1947) should formulate plans for the development of an intensified program of political activity in preparation for the 1948 elections." Upon my return from the American Federation of Labor Convention in October, I submitted to President DelMonte and the Executive Council, an outline of the program adopted at San Francisco. After careful deliberation the Executive Council established a "streamlined" political action organization—the Massachusetts Citizens League for Political Education.

On January 12, 1948, the program was formally presented to the Policy Committee and adopted. Mr. Ernest A. Johnson was elected State Director and brought to this important position a wealth of ability and experience. The task of organizing and raising funds to finance the Citizens League has been tremendous. Along with that, Director Johnson with the assistance, since June 1st, of the capable Harry A. Russell, have been valiantly trying to

combat the inertia and indifference of a large portion of the trade union movement. To date, contributions to the voluntary membership have not been up to expectations. Some unions, particularly the Building and Construction Trades locals in the Boston area under the dynamic influence of John Carroll, have done an outstanding job. Some other trades, have not as yet indicated the interest and support necessary to win this—the toughest fight that organized labor in Massachusetts has ever faced.

The Sixty-Second Annual Convention must act as the “spark”, that will enkindle a crusading zeal on the part of all American Federation of Labor officers and members, to bring this campaign to a successful conclusion. The delegates must realize that 1948 is “The Year of Decision”, for themselves and the labor movement. We must “face up” to the grim reality that the trade unions of Massachusetts are in a crucial struggle for survival. Unless the three “union busting” referenda sponsored by the sinister Massachusetts Citizens Union are defeated, organized labor will be set back fifty years. Massachusetts will become an “open shop” town with all the evils that go with that form of economic serfdom.

Our enemies have unlimited financial and political resources. The sinister Massachusetts Citizens Union (M. C. U.) has now been exposed as a “front organization” master-minded by the Attorney-General and financed largely by contributions from Associated Industries of Massachusetts (A. I. M.). As the local version of the notorious National Association of Manufacturers, A. I. M. has circularized its 3000 employers in behalf of the M. C. U. Their campaign of deceit and clever propaganda must be effectively counteracted. We’ve got to “fight fire with fire”.

Labor has sadly neglected the vital field of public relations. I feel that the trade union movement of this state and nation has been “hiding its light under a bushel” far too long. We must sell ourselves and get our story across to the great mass of people outside our ranks. Public opinion must be carefully and consistently cultivated in order that we may have its good will and support in our legislative and political efforts. We have a great story to tell—a lifetime of dedication to protecting the interests of workers and their social and economic progress. We’ve got to tell our story dramatically by pamphlets, radio, newspapers and other forms of publicity.

Elsewhere in this report will be found a detailed analysis of the manner in which the revenue from last year’s ½¢ per capita tax increase was spent. Some additional phases of the program have been planned for the next few months. The Executive Council is recommending to this Sixty-Second Annual Convention a ½¢ addition to the per capita tax, making it 3¢ per member per month. The many new features and services which the Federation could promptly and efficiently perform for its affiliated locals are contained under the Executive Council’s recommendations. I heartily concur in the program and proposals outlined by the Officers and urge the delegates to help us “to forge the sinews of war” by adopting this reasonable increase.

It is most encouraging to review the work done by the Education Committee during the past year. They have functioned regularly and brilliantly since January 1st. Under Chairman Harry A. Russell, the Committee has developed a number of important projects. Miss Ethel Fair has done a masterful job in preparing the plans for the Essay Contest which is scheduled for October. The Massachusetts Federation of Labor has finally established its



own newspaper, "The Reporter". Under the guidance of Abe Kalish it will become a vital means of communication between the Federation and its affiliated members.

The endowing of a Robert J. Watt Memorial Fellowship constitutes a fitting tribute to the memory of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor's noblest son. Miss Dorothy DeLoid and her subcommittee have drawn up plans to have this fellowship commence in the fall at the Trade Union Fellowship course at Harvard University. I know of no finer method of perpetuating the memory of Bob Watt, and at the same time, training a promising trade unionist for a position of leadership. The Seventh Annual Institute of Labor conducted June 11-13 at Holy Cross College was the finest of its kind in the Federation's history. Many new speakers and features, together with an attendance of over 200 members, resulted in a successful and stimulating educational experience.

Along with President DelMonte and the Executive Council, I arranged a series of Regional Conferences in all sections of the state. Commencing in Springfield on January 4, 1948, we covered the twenty-two principal cities in Massachusetts with a flying caravan of speakers, often referred to as "The Modern Paul Reveres", we spread the alarm as to the grave peril threatening the labor movement. I feel that the requirement removed a few years back making these Regional Conferences "optional" rather than "mandatory," should be restored to the Constitution and that each Vice-President should arrange at least one Regional Conference annually in each Central Labor Union in his district. The lack of attendance at union meetings and the indifference on the part of the rank and file membership has dangerous implications. A partial solution to this grave problem, in my opinion, lies in planning interesting and educational meetings. I urge all Central Labor Unions and Locals to devise well balanced and worthwhile meetings that will attract and hold the interest of the members. I wish to thank the Vice-Presidents and the Central Labor Unions for their co-operation in arranging these Regional Conferences and we hope to arrange another series starting September 1st and covering the thirty-five principal cities in the state before Election Day.

The untimely passing of Vice President-at-large, Ernest E. Longley, of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, was a deep personal loss to me and to his colleagues on the Executive Council. "Ernie" was a courageous and conscientious trade unionist. He personified the best in labor leadership and industrial statesmanship. His successor, George W. Hurley, during his brief tenure on the Executive Council, has won the respect and affection of the members. The resignation of Vice President Lawrence J. Duffy, has deprived the Executive Council of the services of one of its hardest working officers. Larry was ever loyal, faithful, and forceful. He leaves the movement with a host of admiring friends and sincere wishes for success.

The recent appointment of Mr. Robert M. Segal, as legal advisor to the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, fills a distinct need and should enable your officers to render greater service to affiliates in the many important legal problems that are developing.

As your Secretary-Treasurer, I am happy to report that the Federation has come through the past year physically and financially strengthened. As can be seen from the Auditor's Report, to be found on the last pages of this book, the income from per capita dues was more than \$9,000 greater than in

the previous year. Of this increased revenue, approximately \$7,000 resulted from the  $\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$  increase voted by the 1947 Convention, the remaining \$2200 came as a result of my persistent pleading with locals to pay us on their "true" or actual membership. I am aware that there are still many local unions "cheating" the Federation on their per capita tax. I urge them to "play fair" with the Federation and to realize that they are only "short changing" themselves. Although twenty new affiliates were secured in the 1947-48 period, they were more than offset by three resignations and thirty-eight locals suspended for dues delinquency.

I am genuinely disturbed at the fact that there are some two hundred and fifty American Federation of Labor locals that have not become affiliated with the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. Just as union members resent "free riders," who share in the benefits that the union secures but refuse to pay their "share of the freight," so also do the seven hundred and seventy-eight locals affiliated with the Federation feel strongly about "free riding" unions that benefit from the Federation's legislative and other efforts but fail to contribute to its support. The co-operation and assistance of International Representatives, Central Labor Union Officers and other leaders can help greatly to overcome this troublesome problem.

I am deeply grateful to the officers and members of Central Labor and local unions for their co-operation during the past year. To the many International representatives and the others who, by their encouraging advice and assistance, made my job as Secretary-Treasurer a little easier, I say, "Many thanks." To the office staff, Mrs. Catherine Hennessy, Mrs. Frances Balough and Mrs. Joyce Buckley, a recent bride, I am deeply indebted for their loyal and courteous co-operation and assistance. Their unselfish devotion to the functions of the Federation has contributed greatly to the efficient administration of the office. These three girls at all times have been eager to "pitch in" and help regardless of the personal inconvenience and sacrifice involved.

To the delegates to the 1948 Convention, who accorded me the honor and opportunity to serve as Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent during the past year, I am humbly grateful and sincerely trust that I have justified their confidence and expectations.

---

## *Legislative Agent's Report*

Over three thousand bills were introduced to the current session of the Massachusetts Legislature. Of them approximately sixty sought in one form or another to weaken labor unions and their social and economic objectives. The powerful enemies of the working man and woman tried by every conceivable method to destroy the legislative progress that the Massachusetts Federation of Labor made over the past fifty years.

Associated Industries of Massachusetts made a concerted campaign to wipe out the social legislation that has been established in Massachusetts. Their attack was directed chiefly to weakening and crippling the Employment Compensation Act and the Workman's Compensation Act. The A. I. M., along with the sinister Massachusetts Citizens Union, likewise made frontal attacks aimed at destroying labor unions or restricting their effectiveness and activities. Four "open shop" bills were filed by antilabor interests. In addition to House Bill



No. 1745, petition of Ellsworth W. Curtis for the Massachusetts Citizens Union, there were three other bills that would outlaw every form of union security. Senate Bill No. 237, of Associated Industries of Massachusetts, and House Bills No. 1002 and 1269, petition of the Massachusetts State Chamber of Commerce, Inc. These and many other "union-busting" bills were rejected by the legislature, including the other two petitions of the Massachusetts Citizens Union, House Bills No. 1746 and 1747. Undaunted, however, their proponents having secured the original required 20,000 signatures on each, have gone about securing the additional five thousand signatures, which means that these three bills will appear as referenda on the ballot in November.

Of the fifteen bills filed by me as your Legislative Agent some were defeated by a legislature heartlessly indifferent to the welfare of the working man and woman. Some were finally adopted in somewhat revised form. Others were referred to legislative Recess Commissions for further study. The practice of referring legislation to a Commission for a year's study, while originally sound, has, particularly during the past session, developed into a farce and a stalling device.

Many bills either supported or sponsored by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor were passed by the House of Representatives only to be defeated in the Senate, frequently by two or three votes. During 1947 and 1948 the State Senate became the "graveyard" for much needed liberal legislation. This points up in my opinion the need for replacing some reactionary Senators with liberals who understand the problems of working people and will have the courage to vote in their interest. During the past year I have observed some encouraging indications of liberalism on the part of some members of the legislature particularly in the lower branch. There are, however, a disproportionately large number of them that are more concerned about "property rights" than "human rights".

For many years now the legislature has been predominately Republican, accordingly, the non-partisan policy of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, best serves our legislative interest and should be continued. A working majority consisting of Democrats and liberal Republicans is required in order that our legislative program may be successful.

Some of the most important labor legislation has been pigeon-holed, and then in the closing hours of the session hastily and heartlessly defeated. This points up the need for a drastic overhauling of the legislative machinery, so that these stalling tactics can be prevented in the future. Important legislation affecting the workers of Massachusetts should receive a fair and complete hearing with ample notice in advance and should be acted upon by the legislature early in the session, in order that it may have the adequate debate and consideration it deserves.

I am pleased to report that some substantial improvements in the Workman's Compensation Law were enacted during the past year. Particularly significant was the establishment of the principle of benefits to widows of workers killed in industrial accidents. Some of the other improvements, piecemeal though they were, helped to make the Workman's Compensation Act serve the principle that it was intended for, namely the protection of workers maimed or killed in industrial accidents rather than as a source of profit for insurance companies. As stated earlier, a determined effort was made by organized industry through A.I.M. to drastically weaken the provisions of the

Unemployment Compensation Act. A Recess Commission's report and recommendations, House Bill No. 2175, would have gone a long way towards reducing the benefits that jobless workers could receive. The suggestion of your Legislative Agent that the recommendations in House Bill No. 2175 be referred back to the Recess Commission for more careful study was finally adopted. It is my opinion that A. I. M. will next year again seek to further alter the structure and provisions of the Unemployment Compensation Law.

One of the most important measures that I fought to have enacted during the past session was a 65¢ state minimum wage law. Realizing that our proposal for a state wage and hour law, Senate Bill No. 251, could not pass, the Federation threw its support behind House Bill No. 847, filed by Representative Robert Murphy of Malden. For over three months the battle for this reasonable and humane bill was bitterly waged. Every powerful interest, including the newspapers, lobbied strenuously against a 65¢ minimum. Every parliamentary device was resorted to in an effort to defeat it. In spite of some liberal amendments the bill was passed on three different occasions by the House and finally in the closing days of the session was defeated in the Senate by three votes and referred to a Recess Commission for further study.

Another important bill filed by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor that has been referred to the same Recess Commission studying the 65¢ minimum wage, is House Bill No. 1001. This measure was subsequently revised to prevent the employment of boys and girls under eighteen after 6:00 p.m. in factories and manufacturing establishments. Introduced as a result of action by the 1947 Convention, substitute House Bill No. 1001, together with a companion bill which I introduced increasing the compulsory school attendance age to eighteen years, would have gone a long way toward clarifying the protective regulations affecting the employment of minors in industry.

Some solution to the acute housing shortage in Massachusetts will develop from the adoption of the so-called Sears Committee's Report, House Bill No. 1740. It can potentially mean the construction of \$200,000,000 worth of low-cost veteran's houses by various municipalities backed by the credit of the Commonwealth. Sad to relate, the Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing Bill was again defeated by the reactionary 80th Congress during the last days of its session. Because of the inadequacies of the Federal Rent Control Law your Legislative Agent introduced a bill providing for a state rent control act. However, when the federal act was continued until March 1, 1949, the legislators were reluctant to pass a state rent control statute.

Whereas housing was the nation's No. 1 problem a year ago, today inflation has taken the lead. Principal responsibility for the run-away cost of living can be laid at the door of the reactionary 80th Congress. The paramount issue in the coming campaign will be the action of Congress in scuttling price control and then failure to check the inflationary spiral so that the working man's dollar today is only worth 49¢ in the terms of purchasing power.

Since the last convention the full impact of the infamous Taft-Hartley Law has begun to be felt by some unions in Massachusetts. However, it will not be until late summer or this fall that we will see the full efforts of this "union-busting" legislation. I urge all unions not to be lulled into a false sense of security about this law. We should continue our efforts to have it repealed.

A drastic proposal for a Baby Taft-Hartley Law in Massachusetts was de-



feated during the past session. This bill in many respects went much further than the provisions of the federal law and would have "hamstrung" all unions in this state.

The following is a partial tabulation of the disposition of important bills affecting working men and women by the 1947-48 session of the Massachusetts Legislature.

BILLS FAVORED BY LABOR AND ADOPTED .....	7
BILLS FAVORED BY LABOR AND DEFEATED .....	12
BILLS OPPOSED BY LABOR AND DEFEATED .....	23
BILLS OF VITAL CONCERN TO LABOR REFERRED TO RECESS COMMISSIONS .....	9

## BILLS FAVORED BY LABOR AND ENACTED

### Life Payments to Widows Under Workmen's Compensation Act

House Bill No. 760

*(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)*

The principal sought in House Bill No. 760 was substantially enacted under House Bill No. 2290. As amended, this legislation provides benefit payments for life to the widows and dependent children of workers killed in industrial accidents under certain conditions. While not wholly satisfactory, this improvement in the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act can be implemented by succeeding legislatures. Chapter 666.

### Defining Qualifications for Barbers

House Bill No. 1528

*(Petition of Maurice E. Fitzgerald)*

Improvement in the training and preparation of apprentices for the barbering profession was accomplished through the legislation finally adopted as House Bill No. 2068. Members of the Barbers Unions were vitally concerned with the proper supervision and regulation of barber schools. Chapter 579.

### State Housing Program

House Bill No. 1740

The Report and Recommendations of the so-called Sears Committee provided for financial assistance by the Commonwealth to local housing authorities for the construction of veterans housing. Backed by the credit of the state, this program for \$200,000,000 worth of low-cost housing can go a long way toward alleviating the housing shortage. Chapters 200-613.

**Salary Increase for State Employees**

Senate Bill No. 45

*(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)*

As instructed by the 61st Annual Convention a bill calling for a 20% increase for state employees was filed by your Legislative Agent. It was subsequently revised to meet the 35% increase requested by the Massachusetts State Council of the AFSC&ME. Despite a strenuous campaign to secure a reasonable and decent wage increase for state workers, the Legislature finally adopted the Governor's Salary Standardization proposal, House Bill No. 2089. This inadequate and inequitable legislation provided an average increase of 7½% plus a \$150.00 bonus. In its treatment of its employees, the Commonwealth has failed dismally to keep pace with the cost of living and the wage trends in private industry. Chapter 311.

**Increasing Maximum Amount of Compensation for Pulmonary Dust Diseases**

House Bill No. 748

*(Petition of Contanzo Pagnano)*

While affecting chiefly members of the Granite Cutters Union, this improvement in the total amount of Workmen's Compensation payments for occupational, dusty and hazardous work represents a decided improvement in the law. The maximum amount of benefits was increased from \$3,000 to \$4,000. Chapter 217.

**Increasing Burial Expenses under Workmen's Compensation Law**

House Bill No. 215

*(Petition of Representative Joseph A. Aspero)*

Amazing though it may seem, burial expenses for a worker killed in industrial accidents previously were limited to \$250.00, a pitifully low figure. This legislation as finally adopted increased this figure to \$350.00, a maximum which, while a distinct improvement, still leaves much to be desired. Chapter 155.

**Increasing State Aid for Education**

House Bill No. 2403

*(Report and Recommendations of Special Committee on Education)*

The results of a lengthy study of the problem of state aid to cities and towns for educational purposes were substantially enacted into law as House Bill No. 2217. A revised formula for determining the amount of financial assistance that the various municipalities will receive from the state, predicated primarily upon need, was adopted. It is to the everlasting discredit



of Massachusetts that after so many years of pioneering in public education, she has in recent years dropped to among the lowest in her financial assistance for educational purposes. Chapter 643.

---

## BILLS FAVORED BY LABOR AND DEFEATED

### State Wage and Hour Law

Senate Bill No. 251

*(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)*

This legislation, providing for the establishment of a state minimum wage and maximum hour law patterned after the federal wage and hour statute, met with the same adverse fate as it has in previous years. Recognizing the difficulty in having Senate Bill No. 251 adopted, your Legislative Agent supported House Bill No. 847 (Petition of Representative Robert Murphy of Malden), providing for a 65¢ statutory minimum wage with certain exemptions. Reference is made elsewhere in this report to the superhuman struggle that we engaged in to try to have the 65¢ minimum adopted. The unsatisfactory and slow moving minimum wage machinery in the Department of Labor and Industries must be implemented by establishing a "floor" below which no wage could be paid.

### Financial Reports by Corporations and Other Business Groups

Senate Bill No. 217

*(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)*

This bill sought to require the banks, insurance companies, corporations, Associated Industries of Massachusetts, Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers and others to file the same itemized financial reports as labor unions are obliged to do under the Financial Report Law. The opposition of these powerful groups against this reasonable measure, which merely sought to require them to give a full financial report, was most inconsistent. Senate Bill No. 217 was originally defeated by a tie vote in the Senate, was then referred back to the committee and was eventually rejected. Our efforts to put corporations, etc., on the same footing as labor unions in "opening their books" should be continued or eventually submitted to the voters as a referendum.

### State Fund for Workmen's Compensation

House Bill No. 872

*(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)*

For many years labor has unsuccessfully tried to have an exclusive State Fund established to administer the Workmen's Compensation Act. This bill is "a hardy perennial" and it might be advisable to re-examine the merits of this approach to correcting the inequities of the Act.

### Cash Sickness Insurance

Senate Bill No. 231

*(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)*

Because of the financial condition of the Unemployment Compensation Fund reserves, this year was not a favorable time for establishing a cash sickness insurance program. Thought should be given to the question of having employee-employer contributions used for disability insurance similar to the plans in operation in Rhode Island and California.

### Establishing Election Day as a Legal Holiday

Senate Bill No. 152

*(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)*

In carrying out the instructions of the 1947 Convention, later implemented by the policy of the American Federation of Labor, your Legislative Agent filed this bill to make election day a legal holiday in Massachusetts. In view of the importance of the outcome of this year's election, organized labor is justified in seeking to dignify the priceless heritage of voting by enabling and encouraging all people to vote. Unfortunately, the Legislature, perhaps mindful of the implications of a tremendous out-pouring at the 1948 elections, rejected this bill.

### Graduated Income Tax

Senate Bill No. 153

*(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)*

Providing for an amendment of the constitution to permit the levying of a graduated state income tax, this legislation, while passed by a majority of the members voting in both branches, still lacked the required 141 votes, majority of all members eligible. Senate Bill No. 153 was a sound and logical approach to the problem of revising the tax structure of the Commonwealth.

In view of the increasing need for revenue by the state, particularly for educational purposes, the Massachusetts Federation of Labor sponsored the graduated income tax proposal. We feel that it conforms to the best principles of taxation. While no attempt was made during the past session to put across a sales tax, it is no secret that eventually efforts will be made in this direction. As an alternative to a "soak the poor" sales tax, a graduated income tax is more equitable and adequate and efforts should be made to ensure its adoption.

### Increasing Compulsory School Age

Senate Bill No. 165

*(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)*

This legislation which resulted from the discussion of the child labor problem at the 61st Annual Convention would have increased the maximum school attendance age from the present 16 years to 18 years. Thus many "teen



agers," who are thoughtlessly leaving school to go to work, and thereby depriving themselves of a high school diploma and better preparation for life, would be benefited.

### **Licensing of Cooks and Physical Examinations for Restaurant Workers**

Senate Bill No. 383

Senate Bill No. 348

*(Petitions of Cooks and Pastry Association Local 186)*

The sincere and noble efforts of Joseph Stefani to secure this reasonable legislation that would have provided for adequate training and supervision of cooks and restaurant workers was again defeated. Mr. Stefani, this year separated his cook's registration proposal from that requiring annual medical examinations of persons preparing and serving food. This measure, Senate Bill No. 348, most definitely is in the public interest and represents a lifetime effort by an outstanding trade unionist to protect the eating public from contamination and disease. It is regrettable that such a noble and worthwhile measure was defeated.

### **State Rent Control Law**

Senate Bill No. 273

*(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)*

In view of the many loopholes and inadequacies in the Federal Rent Control Law, your Legislative Agent filed this bill that would have established a state rent control law to implement the Federal statute. Since the federal controls were extended for one year, the Legislature unfortunately rejected the idea of establishing regulations covering Massachusetts. Until such time as the housing shortage improves, the need for effective rent controls will continue. Likewise, until the loopholes in the federal laws are plugged and heartless landlords cease gouging tenants, efforts should be continued to secure some state control.

### **Overtime for State Employees**

House Bill No. 1353

*(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)*

This legislation would have implemented and corrected the injustices in the forty hour overtime law for state employees passed by the 1947 session of the General Court. House Bill No. 1353 would have established daily overtime after eight hours, in addition to the weekly overtime after forty hours already enacted. Many state employees are required to work twelve and fifteen hours in emergencies and yet they receive no overtime unless their work-week exceeds forty hours. Correction of the abuses that have developed on state employees' overtime justifies renewed efforts to have this legislation passed.

## Clarification of Injunctions in Certain Types of Labor Disputes

House Bill No. 1276

*(Petition of Representative Louis O'Keefe, Peabody)*

This proposal would have clarified the meaning of the term "labor dispute" and would have corrected the promiscuous issuance of injunctions by the courts. The Massachusetts statutes have for years been inconsistent with decisions of the United States Supreme Court on restricting picketing for union recognition and security.

## Free Medical Examinations for Prospective Workers

House Bill No. 747

*(Petition of Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks)*

Many abuses where employers require a prospective worker to submit to a physical examination for which the worker is charged and the employer fails to hire him would have been corrected by this measure. It is deserving of continued support and attention by organized labor.

---

## BILLS OPPOSED BY LABOR AND DEFEATED

Four measures seeking to outlaw every form of union security in Massachusetts were introduced to the current session of the Legislature. These "open shop" bills were cleverly disguised as "right to work" proposals.

Senate Bill No. 237 (Petition of Associated Industries of Massachusetts),

House Bill No. 1002 (Petition of Massachusetts State Chamber of Commerce, Inc.),

House Bill No. 1269 (Petition of Massachusetts State Chamber of Commerce, Inc.) and

House Bill No. 1745 (Petition of Ellsworth W. Curtis and others).

This last measure is easily recognized as the initiative petition of the sinister Massachusetts Citizens Union for the establishment of the "open shop" by law in this state. Although rejected overwhelmingly by the legislature, House Bill No. 1745 will appear on the ballot as a referenda in November.

## Requiring Union Officers to File Anti-Communist Affidavits

House Bill No. 585

*(Petition of Kendall R. Sanderson of Marblehead)*

This vicious measure would have required all officers of unions to file anti-communist affidavits with the State Labor Relations Commission similar to those that are already filed under the Taft-Hartley Law. Representative Sanderson was consistent in his attempts to discredit and restrict labor unions.



## Establishing a Baby Taft-Hartley Law for Massachusetts

House Bill No. 766

*(Petition of John W. Stokes)*

This far-reaching measure filed by the Massachusetts Restaurant Owners Association on behalf of the Boston Chamber of Commerce would have created a Baby Taft-Hartley Law for Massachusetts unions.

In many respects this comprehensive legislation was more drastic and far-reaching than the provisions of the infamous Taft-Hartley Law. As a result of our determined efforts, the Committee on Labor and Industries rejected this dangerous legislation. However, it is wholly possible and probable that further efforts will be made to emasculate and amend the State Labor Relations Act in this respect.

## Legislation Regulating the Conduct of Strike Votes by Labor Unions

House Bill No. 1746

*(Petition of Ellsworth W. Curtis)*

Another of the referenda introduced by the sinister Massachusetts Citizens Union sets up a most complicated procedure for the handling of strike votes by labor unions. The requirements of this measure, which incidentally will also appear on the ballot as a referenda, can effectively cripple the trade union movement in its economic efforts to secure redress of wrongs.

## Regulating the Election of Union Officers

House Bill No. 1747

*(Petition of Mass. Citizens Union by Ellsworth W. Curtis)*

The third of the three referenda bills that would limit the term of union officers and provide for supervision of elections by state officials. While appearing innocent at first glance this proposal seeks to discredit and smear the leaders of Massachusetts labor unions.

## Changing Observance of Labor Day

House Bill No. 284

*(Petition of Rep. Joseph A. Sylvia)*

This attempt to tamper with the traditional observance of Labor's Day was indicative of the contempt of many legislators for the dignity and traditions of the trade union movement.

**Refunding to the State Federal Unemployment Compensation Trust Funds**

Senate Bill No. 232

*(Petition of Massachusetts Social Security Association, Inc.)*

Under this dangerous proposal the 3/10 of 1% employer tax which is used for the administration of the federal social security program would revert to Massachusetts. Sometimes called "the 100% offset proposition" it would result in complete abolition of federal control over the unemployment compensation system. This could easily result in each particular state emasculating the purposes of the Social Security Act and eventually turning over unemployment compensation to private insurance companies operating for a profit.

**Compulsory Arbitration of Labor Disputes**

Senate Bill No. 224

*(Petition of Massachusetts State Chamber of Commerce, Inc.)*

This bill would result in a complicated procedure that would amount to compulsory arbitration and would have greatly restricted the normal activities of labor unions in certain disputes. In addition it would have drastically reshuffled the operation of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration which has functioned so satisfactorily for many years.

**Reviving Service "Racket" in Workmen's Compensation**

House Bill No. 1459

*(Petition of Paul C. Becker)*

An attempt was made to revive the infamous so-called service companies handling claims under the Workmen's Compensation Act. This parasitic evil was outlawed some years ago by the Legislature whose action was upheld by the courts. In spite of a favorable committee report House Bill No. 1459 was finally defeated after a real battle. The service company racket, which squeezed its profit out of injured workers, has been again repulsed.

**Reduction in Workmen's Compensation Dependency Benefits**

Senate Bill No. 236

*(Petition of Associated Industries of Massachusetts)*

What might at first glance appear to be a simple and harmless bill would have limited injured workers benefits to 2/3 of their wages and would have prevented the \$2.50 per week dependency provision if it exceeded 2/3 of wages.



## Further Reductions in the Benefit Provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act

Senate Bills Nos. 243, 244, 245, 246, 247 and 248

*(Petitions of Associated Industries of Massachusetts)*

Part of the concerted campaign of A.I.M. to undermine and weaken the Workmen's Compensation Law were contained in these bills. Just as in Unemployment Compensation A.I.M. sought to take away the meager improvements that had been built up over a number of years in the Workmen's Compensation Law.

## Excluding Fishermen and Maritime Workers from Coverage Under Unemployment Compensation Law

House Bill No. 1634

*(Petition of Seafood Producers Association of New Bedford)*

The maritime employers sought to deny to fishermen and other maritime workers the right to collect unemployment compensation. Congress placed these workers under the Social Security Act. However, the Massachusetts Law has not as yet been adjusted to make them wholly eligible.

## Limiting Hours of Work for Transit Employees

House Bill No. 1637

*(Petition of Jeremiah Kamens and Joseph A. Melley)*

The schedule of working hours of street railway and bus employees arrived at through collective bargaining would have been upset if this bill had been passed. It would require eight hours work to be completed within a ten hour period. Most of the Amalgamated Street Railway locals preferred to leave the matter to them for negotiations.

## Joint Contractors Operation Under the Workmen's Compensation Act

House Bill No. 810

*(Petition of Harland Burke)*

The liability of out of state contractors for workmen's compensation injuries would have been greatly lessened if this bill had been enacted.

## BILLS VITALLY AFFECTING LABOR REFERRED TO RECESS COMMISSIONS FOR STUDY

---

### EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACT

#### Unemployment Compensation, Recess Commission Resolve House Bill No. 2311

*(Petitions of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)*

Increasing maximum number of weeks that a worker could collect unemployment compensation to twenty-five weeks. Senate Bill No. 233.

This bill enables workers thrown out of work because of a labor dispute that they are not directly involved in to become eligible for unemployment compensation benefits. Senate Bill No. 234.

Again the Federation sought to have the pernicious merit rating formula which has weakened the financial stability of the Fund abolished. Senate Bill No. 218. In fact, I proposed a two year moratorium so that employers would pay their original rate of 2.7%, in order to build up sufficient reserves to cover long periods of employment in this state.

---

### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

#### Recess Commission Resolve House Bill No. 2248

##### Increasing Payments for Specific Injuries

House Bill No. 760

*(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)*

This and a number of other proposals for an overhauling of the Workmen's Compensation Act were referred to a special Recess Commission for study and recommendations.

---

## STUDY OF EMPLOYMENT OF MINORS AND ESTABLISHING A MINIMUM WAGE

#### Recess Commission Resolve — House Bill No. 2362

##### Hours of Employment of Women and Minors

House Bill No. 1001

*(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)*

This bill calling for a restoration of the 6:00 p.m. closing law which was subsequently amended to apply solely to boys and girls under 18 years working in mills and manufacturing establishments was bitterly debated and finally referred to a Special Recess Commission.



**Establishing a 65c Minimum Wage Law**

House Bill No. 847

*(Petition of Representative Robert J. Murphy of Malden)*

This measure was one of the most controversial and important pieces of legislation that has been acted on Beacon Hill for a number of years. Not daring to kill it outright, the Senate referred it to a Recess Commission for study. While temporarily set back in our fight to have a reasonable and decent minimum wage established in Massachusetts, we will renew our efforts both before the Commission and at the next session of the Legislature.

**Relaxation of Protective Laws for Employment of Minors at Summer Resorts**

House Bill No. 1464

*(Petition of Representative Joseph Silva of Oak Bluffs)*

This bill would have permitted boys and girls of 14 and 15 years to work at night in restaurants and amusement places at summer resorts. We will continue to fight against this dangerous measure before the Recess Commission.

**Permitting Minors to Work in Bowling Alleys**

House Bill No. 487

*(Petition of Massachusetts Bowling Association, Inc.)*

This proposal would have further let down the bars permitting minors to work until midnight in bowling alleys. Finally referred to Recess Commission established under Chapter 494.

---

**RECESS STUDY OF EDUCATION LEGISLATION****Resolve — House Bill No. 2217****Minimum Salary for Teachers**

Senate No. 161

*(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)*

On behalf of the affiliated locals of the American Federation of Teachers, a proposal for a \$2500 starting salary for school teachers was introduced. I am confident that we will eventually be able to secure an adequate minimum wage to attract capable teachers into the profession.

## CONCLUSION

As your Legislative Agent, I have worked unceasingly to represent and protect the interests of the members of the American Federation of Labor on Beacon Hill. I have worked under the direction of the Executive Council in carrying out the Federation's legislative program. I wish to express my deep appreciation to President DelMonte and the Executive Council Members for their fine co-operation on legislative matters. Without the splendid assistance of Central Labor Unions and local union officers at important hearings my task would have been considerably more difficult. To all who by their encouraging support helped in making our legislative efforts, defensive though they were, reasonably successful, I am humbly grateful.

The delegates to this 62nd Annual Convention have a great responsibility and challenge confronting them. The deliberations and decisions of this convention must be made in the light of the stark realities of the present situation. May God grant us the guidance and courage to so unite our forces that we may emerge from this convention fully prepared to fulfill our "manifest destiny" as the valiant defenders of the working men and women of Massachusetts.

It has been a distinct honor and privilege to have served as Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor during the past year. I sincerely trust that in my performance of the duties of that position I have measured up to the high standards and traditions of the Federation.

Respectfully submitted,

*Kenneth J. Kelley*

Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent.



## INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD

In 1947 there were 277,905 injuries reported to the Department of Industrial Accidents, or 11,183 more injuries than in 1946. As the State of Massachusetts grows industrially, so can the number of injuries be expected to rise accordingly.

There were before the Board 7,352 disputed cases. The single Members and the Reviewing Boards rendered and filed 2,245 decisions. 2,096 cases were disposed of by lump sum settlements for an amount of \$500.00 or less; 1,721 by settlements of amounts exceeding \$500.00, making a total of 3,817 lump sum settlements. Apart from these 6,062 cases on which decisions were rendered or settlements reached, there were numerous conferences held before single Members during which all facts were presented and adjustment was made without the necessity of formal hearing.

As of January 1st, 1947, as result of fatal injuries occurring in 1946, there were 360 total dependents and 9 partial dependents.

Payments for 1946, as of January 1st, 1947, on fatal cases (210) amounted to \$1,217,115.29; non-fatal cases (266,512) amounted to \$10,527,752.16, plus medical and hospital expenses of \$5,480,032.14, totaling \$17,224,899.59.

The House Bill allowing Service companies to operate was defeated and this can well be regarded as a major victory for those who strive for an equitable and just administration and application of the Workmen's Compensation Act, as it irrevocably establishes the principle that workers should not be coerced or intimidated into making a settlement under the Workmen's Compensation Act, other than for such benefits as is their right under law.

The 1947 legislative year saw some enactments increasing benefits under the Workmen's Compensation Law. It was provided that minor children of a divorced wife could be conclusively presumed dependent in certain cases.

Written statements given to insurance adjustors regarding accidents were held not to be admissible in evidence unless insurance companies furnish copies upon request to the employee or his attorney.

Reciprocal insurance exchanges were provided for, but none as such have been established under the Workmen's Compensation Law.

The provision for assessing costs on review against insurers was extended.

Benefits to public employees under the Act were increased in relation to the value of maintenance.

Specific compensation for loss of major hand, for minor hand, and for either foot above the ankle was respectively increased. It was also provided that unpaid sums of specific compensation should be paid to the widow or dependents of an employee entitled to them.

Specific compensation for loss of use of both eyes was increased.

Where an employee is killed, or unable to testify, the presumption is in favor of the employee or dependents if the insurer does not prove contrary by substantial evidence.

**COMMENT:** In spite of powerful opposition, the 1948 session of the Legislature further improved and implemented the Workmen's Compensation Act as is described elsewhere in this report. It is a deep source of encouragement and gratification for the Massachusetts Federation of Labor to find, that former President Thomas W. Bowe is rendering heroic service to injured

workers as a member of the Industrial Accident Board. The State Federation of Labor can justly point with pride to his splendid service to the trade union movement in an agency, where all too often workers formerly were enmeshed in red tape and endless litigation.

---

## MASSACHUSETTS LABOR RELATIONS COMMISSION

The Massachusetts Labor Relations Commission will have functioned for eleven full years on August 25, 1948 in the the administration of Chapter 150A of the General Laws, the Labor Relations Law, sometimes designated colloquially as the Baby Wagner Act.

It is without doubt salutary at this time for the Mass. Federation of Labor to scrutinize and review the activities of the Commission since 1937.

A fundamental change in the traditional pattern of relations between labor and management was ushered in with the enactment of this legislation alleviating some of the disabling inequalities of the economic status of the workers.

Without any preconceived program of administering the Law except to administer it in an impartial and expeditious manner, the Commission has steadily over the past eleven years gained in prestige with the hundreds of parties who have had recourse to its benefits and processes. No fair minded person could deny that the basic objectives of the Law have been attained over the past years to the profit of both labor and management, and public policy benefited by making available to both parties the procedures of collective bargaining.

The Mass. Federation of Labor was unremitting in its efforts to place this legislation on the books and the gratifying results, because of its passage, in establishing industrial peace have amply justified all our struggle.

American Federation of Labor Unions are urged to seek advice and information about the Law at any time from the Commission in its relation to their own welfare and industrial problems. Such recourse to the Commission will generally be productive of an amicable and satisfactory adjudication of the difficulty involved. It has complied and had printed a valuable small booklet entitled "How to Promote Industrial Peace." It is recommended that you write to the Commission for a copy. It clarifies and explains in simple and detailed language the procedure and operation of the Law.

In my report last year I commented that the figure submitted by this Commission relative to the volume of certification cases filed (i.e. petitions filed by unions requesting to be certified as the bargaining representative of a specific unit of employees) and the volume of unfair labor practice charges filed during the preceding fiscal year indicated a growing approval, because of a greater number of certification cases brought before the Commission, of the process of collective bargaining through the proper legal channels.

The same picture emerges this year. The number of certification matters is holding up and an encouraging conformity with the prohibitory sections of the Law is noted because of the greater number of certification petitions filed as compared to the filing of unfair labor practice charges.

Since the passage of the Taft-Hartley Law (Federal Labor Management Relations Act of 1947) the Commission has been confronted with more and



perplexing problems on the question of jurisdiction. Under the new Act the National Labor Relations Board is empowered by agreement with any state agency such as the Labor Relations Commission to cede jurisdiction, with four categorical exceptions, over cases, even though such cases involve labor disputes affecting commerce. There is however a prohibitory clause to this cession of jurisdiction. If the state statute which is applicable to the adjudication of such cases is inconsistent with the corresponding provisions of the Federal Act apparently no ceding of jurisdiction is probable.

The obstacles which faced the National Board and the Massachusetts Commission in effecting a workable arrangement were and are not insuperable. Both the Federal agency and the State agency have manifested an earnest desire to achieve this agreement. In furtherance of this, Chairman Francis M. Curran and Chief Counsel Lawrence E. Crowley of the State Commission conferred at length with the staff of the National Board in Washington and the General Counsel of the National Board with his assistants deliberated here in Boston with the members of the State Commission and staff. The attainment of a practical agreement between both administrative bodies will most certainly implement the intent of Congress in providing for such cession of jurisdiction. The State Federation of Labor is gratified to know that both agencies have been cooperating with each other and believes from authoritative sources that a clarification of the problems involved will soon be realized and that means can be contrived whereby the Federal authority can be maintained but at the same time the state be allowed the privilege of continuing to process local disputes. This of course they have done in the past.

A fairly significant indication of "how the wind is blowing" however can be deduced from the following action of a congressional committee on May 26, 1948. On that date, a special report of the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments recommended that legislation be introduced to clarify the meaning of "commerce" and "affecting commerce" as used in the Taft-Hartley Act. Hearings held by special subcommittees led to a finding that those terms were presently being interpreted so as to extend the jurisdiction of the NLRB beyond that which it had exercised under the original National Labor Relations Act, **contrary to the intent of Congress.** The General Counsel of the Board had ruled that those terms required the inclusion of any business which uses materials originating from a source outside of the state where the business is located. Such interpretation, it was concluded, would subject to the power of the Board virtually every business in the country regardless of size or scope of activity. The committee decided that such expansion of jurisdiction should be limited by Congressional legislation which would clearly define the area of business to be affected.

One of the significant developments of this situation during the past year has been the increasing tendency on the part of disputants to waive jurisdiction in order to avail themselves of the expeditious mechanics of the State Commission. The Commission being an autonomous body with the statutory authority to render decisions without recourse to any higher authority has been in a position to resolve scores of controversies this last year without irksome delay. Members of the State Federation of Labor should be acquainted with this service. For example, should a strike be threatened or actually be in existence, both parties may reach an agreement to have a hearing and election to decide the question of a bargaining agent. If they waive jurisdiction,

where jurisdiction may be an issue, the Commission can arrange a hearing the same day the parties apply to it and conduct an election, where co-operation is received from the parties, within twenty-four hours. The tremendous benefits of this procedure are too apparent to comment upon.

On October 15, 1947, Frederick W. Bliss took office by appointment of Governor Bradford. He replaced Frank D. Babcock.

Mr. Bliss's appointment elicited no word of criticism from either labor or management. Although his background has been concerned with management for many years he came to his duties with the Commission with a reputation for strict fairness and impartiality and a keen perception of the duties and problems of his new position. He has for many years been prominently associated with many charitable and civic programs.

### Amendments to Chapter 150 A

Sec. 4 (3)—Closed shop contract discharges still protected except as provided in new subsection (6), but no closed shop contract to apply to any employee who is not eligible for full membership and voting rights in the contracting labor union.

Sec. 4 (6)—New subsection. Subsection makes it an unfair practice to discharge or discriminate under closed shop unless (a) the contracting union has certified to the employer that the involved employee (1) has been denied admission to or deprived of membership in the union as result of bona fide occupational disqualification or administration of discipline, and (2) has exhausted his appeals within the union and (b) such employee has exhausted the remedies provided by new sections 6A and 6B.

Sec. 4A repealed and new section 4A enacted. New Sec. 4A makes it unfair labor practice for any person or labor union.

(1) To engage in a sit-down strike.

(2) To authorize or engage in any strike, showdown, boycott or other concerted cessation of work or withholding of patronage for the purpose of

(a) bringing about, directly or indirectly, the commission of any unfair labor practice.

(b) injuring or interfering with the trade or business of any one who has refused to commit any unfair labor practice.

(c) interfering with, restraining or coercing in their choice or rejection of bargaining agents after the Commission has determined under Sec. 5 that the employees do not desire such union as representative.

(3) To aid in any activities of the type described in Sec. 4A by giving direction or guidance in the conduct thereof or by providing funds for strike, unemployment or other benefits.

Sec. 4B—New section makes it unfair practice for Union to refuse to bargain.

Sec. 5 (c)—Subsection amended to provide for employer petitions when two or more unions claim bargaining rights or when a union not previously recognized as bargaining representative has requested the employer to bar-



gain or is attempting to secure recognition by strike, showdown, boycott or other concerted cessation of work or withholding of patronage.

Sec. 6 (a) this subsection is amended so as to give the Commission power to present the unfair practices listed in the new sections 4A and 4B as well as the amended section 4.

New Sections 6A, 6B and 6C.

New Section 6A provides that any employee required to be member of union as condition of employment, may file a charge alleging

- (1) that although eligible, he has been denied or deprived of membership for reasons other than malfeasance in office or non-payment of dues and
- (2) that the union has requested or is about to request his discharge or other discriminatory action because of his failure to maintain good standing. Charge must be filed within 15 days after notice of such request has been given the employee by the Union. Commission empowered to issue complaint based upon such charge.

Notice and hearing same as in Section 6.

Upon all the evidence, the Commission finds the employee was unfairly denied membership or that the disciplinary action was imposed (1) in violation of the Union constitution or by-laws, or (2) without fair trial, or (3) was not warranted by the offense, if any, of the employee, or (4) is not consistent with the established policy of the Commonwealth,

Then the Commission shall state its findings and issue an order requiring the union, in its discretion, either to admit or restore the employee to full membership or to refrain from seeking to interfere with his employment and to refund any dues or assessments paid by the employee during period of suspension. If the Commission finds complaint not sustained it is dismissed.

The section does not require unions to permit members who do not participate in an insurance plan to vote on insurance matters or require internationals to grant local unions proportional voting rights in conventions.

New Section 6B. Provides for court review of Commission's proceeding under new section 6A.

New Section 6C. During disciplinary proceedings within the union or before the Commission under 6A or 6B, the employee continues to pay dues and assessments.

Section 7. The first paragraph of this section amended so as to give the Commission power to administer the amended sections 5 and 6 and the new sections 6A and 6B.

Section 9. This section amended so as to provide for the restrictions on the right to strike now set forth in the new section 4A.

Section 10. New subsection (b) provides for acceptance of jurisdiction in cases where N.L.R.B. has declined to assert jurisdiction or has conceded jurisdiction to the Commission.

**COMMENT:** During the past year the Massachusetts Labor Relations Commission has played an increasingly more active role in administering the "Baby Wagner Act" together with the amendments enacted by the 1947 session of the Legislature. The passage of the "infamous" Taft-Hartley Law has

created numerous problems in the scope of the State Labor Relations Commission's jurisdiction. It is universally acknowledged by Labor and Management representatives that the State Labor Relations Commission under the outstanding leadership of Chairman Francis M. Curran, has greatly enhanced its stature and importance in the administration of labor relation in Massachusetts.

---

## STATE HOUSING BOARD

Labor has always gone hand in hand with housing legislation in Massachusetts. The year 1909 was historic in housing annals because in this year the first law dealing with public housing was enacted. The law provided for a Homestead Commission which had as its Chairman that beloved labor leader Henry Sterling.

Under his leadership, they were responsible for the first direct grant of government funds for housing purposes in the United States. With an appropriation of \$50,000, twelve houses were built in 1919 for workingmen in the City of Lowell. This project was only an experiment, but it established the principle that the State had a responsibility in the proper housing of its citizens.

From 1919 until 1937 when the United States Housing Act was passed, there was not a single session of the Legislature at which housing legislation was not proposed and sponsored by labor. Although they were unsuccessful, they kept the movement alive for 18 years until the Federal Government made public housing possible.

This past year the State Housing Board has been active not only in promoting the veterans' housing law passed in 1947, but is now organizing to carry out the provisions of the new veterans' housing program which was enacted as Chapter 200 in the present Legislative Session.

There was some resistance on the part of the cities and towns to participate in the 1947 program, mainly because it meant additional local taxes. Recently this law has been amended to provide that the State make a direct subsidy of 10% of the project cost, and this will overcome the main objection. Despite this, the progress has been good. A total of \$34,820,000 has been appropriated by cities and towns to erect houses to rent to veterans.

The State Housing Board has approved 2,334 family dwelling units of which 873 are under construction, and 473 completed and occupied.

The 1948 law provides that the Commonwealth guarantees up to \$200,000,000, the bonds of local Housing Authorities and in addition, appropriates \$5,000,000 each year to subsidize the projects. Each project will receive each year a subsidy not to exceed 2½% of the project cost, which will be used to keep the rents down.

The housing is intended for low-income veterans. The accommodations are to be rented for a period of 25 years at which time the project is to be sold. The proceeds of the sale are to be used to clean up any remaining indebtedness, and the remainder will be divided between the State and Municipality in proportion to their contribution to the project.

It is estimated that this program will provide approximately 20,000 dwelling units.



This will present a great challenge both to the Commonwealth and to labor, to see that this program is successfully carried out. Thousands of veterans are without decent homes, many of whom are in our group. We must do everything we can to co-operate in this endeavor as we are both producers and consumers.

Every community is entitled to its share in this program, and it behooves everyone of you to get busy in your own city or town and see to it that they participate in this program.

At the moment, it seems likely that the Taft-Ellender-Wagner Bill now before the Congress of the United States will pass. If this becomes law, it will initiate a long-range program for the building of 15,000,000 homes in the next 10 years, of which 500,000 units will be in low-rent public housing. This, together with the State program would provide a great reservoir of construction for many years to come.

Housing is today the number one problem in America, both for social and economic reasons. Labor has a tremendous stake in this. We must continue to initiate, support and promote any movement which will bring about better living conditions for all our people.

**COMMENT:** Among the few progressive measures adopted by the 1948 session of the Legislature was the \$200,000,000 State Housing program. This far-reaching legislation puts the credit of the Commonwealth behind the erection of low-cost veteran's homes by various cities and towns. Only two other states in the country have adopted such an undertaking. The failure of the current session of Congress to pass the Taft-Ellender-Wagner Comprehensive Housing Bill, will result in the so-called Sears Commission's project proving of considerable help in alleviating the housing shortage in Massachusetts. Organized labor is fortunate in being represented on the State Housing Board by Sidney C. H. Smith, a splendid trade unionist, who has for some years been Supervisor of the Joint Apprenticeship Committee. Because of the importance of the state housing program, particularly to the building and construction trades unions, Central Labor Unions and local unions are urged to see that a representative of organized labor is appointed to the local housing authorities that are being established to carry out the extensive housing program.

---

## SUMMARY OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE MASSACHUSETTS FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE COMMISSION

### 1. LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

#### Disposition of Cases November 10, 1946—June 4, 1948

Pending Investigation and Conference .....	34
Dismissed because of Lack of Jurisdiction .....	13
Dismissed for Lack of Probable Cause .....	65
Closed after Investigation and Conference .....	262
Withdrawn .....	8

Two of the above phases may need interpretation. "Dismissed for lack of probable cause," as is stated in the Fair Employment Practice Commission's "Rules of Practice and Procedure," means:

"If the Investigating Commissioner, after investigation, is of the opinion that the respondent has not engaged and is not engaging in any unlawful employment practice, he may order the complaint dismissed for lack of probable cause."

"Closed after investigation and conference," as is stated in the Fair Employment Practice Commission's "Rules of Practice and Procedure," means:

"If, after investigation and conference, the Investigating Commissioner is satisfied that any unlawful employment practice of the respondent will be eliminated, he may, with the consent of the complainant, treat the complaint as conciliated, and entry of such disposition shall be made on the records of the Commission."

By far the greatest number of cases have come to us because of alleged discrimination due to color or race.

Most of the complainants have claimed discrimination by employers.

There have been some cases against employment agencies and one against a union.

There has been no occasion as yet to go beyond the initial stage of "conference, conciliation and persuasion" in the settling of cases.

Jurisdiction is limited to cases of discrimination in employment based upon race, color, religious creed, national origin or ancestry, but investigation of other evidences of discrimination may be made.

2. DISPOSITION OF SUCH INVESTIGATIONS

November 10, 1946—June 4, 1948

Pending Investigation and Conference .....	6
Dismissed for Lack of Probable Cause .....	22
Closed after Investigation and Conference .....	19
Transferred to Complaint .....	2

3. EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Speeches and Conferences

- Approximately 206 speeches.
- Approximately 125 conferences.

Publishing of Quarterly Newsletter

When the Governor's Committee for Racial and Religious Understanding gave up its educational program in July, 1947, the Fair Employment Practice Commission continued the "Newsletter Toward Racial and Religious Understanding" referred to above. Forty-nine organizations contribute to it. It is hoped that it will increasingly become a record of the various efforts in the state to promote better group understanding, respect and good will.



## Study of Labor Unions

Recently the Fair Employment Practice Commission conducted a survey encompassing the labor organizations within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The survey was not all-inclusive, but it is believed that the sixty-five locals contacted represented a fair cross-section of the labor movement in this state.

The survey had two goals. First, to determine the extent of integration of minority groups in the labor movement and second, to promulgate ways and means of increasing in some instances or encouraging in other instances minority group integration.

The result of the survey emphasized the need of creating and assuring equal opportunity for all regardless of race, color, or religious creed. Although most of the organizations professed a non-discriminatory policy, there were instances of a vicious circle caused by the inability of minority groups to gain the necessary training and experience to qualify them for membership. Eligibility requirements for membership were given by the union officers as the reason for the lack of or the small amount of integration of the minority groups, especially the Negro group.

The Commission was gratified to note the increasing number of labor unions that now prohibits in their constitution and by-laws any restricting of membership based on race, color or creed. The Commission was further gratified to observe the increase of labor union contracts which incorporate clauses of non-discrimination with regard to upgrading and promotions, thus embodying the spirit and intent of the Fair Employment Practice Law.

## Fair Employment Practice Councils

The Commission is given power in the Fair Employment Practice Act to create advisory agencies and conciliation councils, and, as is stated in the Law:

"The Commission may empower them to study the problems of discrimination in order to foster through community effort . . . good will, co-operation and conciliation among the groups and elements of the population of the Commonwealth . . . and make recommendations to the Commission for the development of policies . . . and for programs of formal and informal education which the Commission may recommend to the appropriate state agency."

Two such councils have been established. The first was established in Springfield with the following membership:

### CHAIRMAN:

Roger L. Putnam—Package Machinery Co. (Chairman of the Board).

### MEMBERS:

Mrs. Richard B. Anderson—League of Women Voters.

Mr. Archie Burack—Springfield City Council.

Mr. Thomas G. Carr, President, Bay Path Secretarial School.

Mr. Maurice M. Chaffin, President, Bay State Thread Works.

Miss Alice L. Halligan, Director, Bureau of Guidance Placement and Adult Education—Springfield School Department.

Mr. James H. Higgins, Member Springfield City Council.

Mr. Harry P. Hogan, Carpenters' District Council, Business Agent A.F. of L.  
Dr. Garry deN. Hough, Jr., M.D.  
Dr. Howard P. Kennedy.  
Mr. Raymond T. King, Attorney for Springfield Shopping News.  
Dr. Paul M. Lambert, President, Springfield College.  
Mr. Alexander B. Mapp, Executive Secretary—Dunbar Community League, Inc.  
Mr. Frederick B. Robinson, Director—Springfield Museum of Fine Arts.  
Mr. Albert G. Rivett, Parent-Teachers Association.  
Mr. Charles ViVenzio, Treasurer, Western Mass. C. I. O. Council.  
Mr. Robert Hutton, Western Mass. Employers' Association (Secretary-Treasurer).

This Council has been instrumental in promoting study of the Fair Employment Practice Act in the high schools and in sponsoring a study of employment in 24 concerns.

A council has recently been established in Boston with the following membership:

**CHAIRMAN:**

Harold D. Hodgkinson, Vice-President and General Manager, Wm. Filene's Sons Co.

**MEMBERS:**

Noel S. Baker, 2nd Vice President-Director of Personnel, John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co.  
F. Frank Vorenberg, President, Gilchrist Company, President, Greater Boston Community Council.  
Michael T. Kelleher, President, Boston Chamber of Commerce, Vice-President, Marsh & McLennan, Inc.  
Robert G. Bleakney, Vice President—Personnel New England Tel. & Tel. Co.  
Bradley Dewey, President, Dewey & Almy Chemical Co.  
John I. Donovan, Chairman Board of Trustees, Eastern Mass. St. Railway Co.  
Clark Woodward, Vice President, Liberty Mutual Insurance Co.  
J. William Belanger, Secretary, Mass. State C.I.O. Industrial Union Council; State Director, Textile Workers Union of America.  
Colonel Leonard T. Peters, Peters Employment Service.  
Thomas A. Pappas, Pappas Wholesale Liquor Company.  
Norman Abbott, Director, Boston University Placement Service; President, Eastern College Personnel Officers.  
Kenneth J. Kelley, Secretary-Treasurer and Legislative Agent, Massachusetts Federation of Labor.  
Harry P. Grages, Advisor to Labor Division, N.A.A.C.P.; Secretary and Business Representative, Boston Central Labor Union.  
Salvatore Camelio, District Representative, United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America.  
Norris G. Davis, Funeral Director.



The Greater Boston Council is about to start a study of employment in thirty concerns.

#### 4. MATERIALS

Summary of the Act—a poster 17" x 28".

What is the Fair Employment Practice Law?—a 10-page pamphlet 3" x 6" answering 28 questions relative to the operation of the Act.

Rules of Practice and Procedure.

Policies.

Public Policy Pamphlet—containing all the laws against discrimination in Massachusetts.

Annual Report.

Newsletter Toward Racial and Religious Understanding.

Scrapbook for Teachers—in process of printing—containing excerpts from valuable magazine articles and pamphlet material, and reviews of outstanding books.

Copies of the above may be obtained by writing to our office, 41 Tremont Street, Boston.

**COMMENT:** In the two years that the Fair Employment Practice Law has been in effect in Massachusetts, it has been administered prudently and patiently by the Commission. Management and labor organizations have adjusted themselves to the provisions of this Act with alacrity and a minimum of inconvenience. The pioneering which Massachusetts has done in this important field of social legislation, can very well serve as a guide to the nation. Chairman Mildred H. Mahoney, and her associates Elwood S. McKenney and Judge A. K. Cohen are to be complimented in their eminently fair and yet fearless administration of this important statute.

---

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES

The following summaries of the past year's work by some of the Divisions within the Department of Labor and Industries have been prepared in order that the delegates may understand the scope of this important agency's work. During the course of the convention, the important activities of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration will be explained.

### Division of Minimum Wage

The Massachusetts Minimum Fair Wage Law is now a well established branch of our labor legislation, since it is flexible, practical and beneficial to employees, employers and to the community.

During the past twelve months House Bill 998, defining the word "occupation," was enacted. This strengthens minimum wage orders and enlarges their scope inasmuch as they now definitely cover non-profit organizations.

Wage boards, composed of three representatives each for employers, employees, and the public, have been appointed for three branches of industry since June, 1947. The Public Housekeeping Wage Board and the Mercantile

Wage Board revised previous wage orders. The Amusement and Recreation Wage Board is considering wages and regulations for occupations which have not formerly been covered by a Massachusetts minimum wage order.

The wage increases effected in the public housekeeping and mercantile occupations range from 20% to 37% over the original rates; and it is expected that the Amusement and Recreation Wage Board will establish rates which are in line with those set by the two previous boards. The labor coverage of the three wage boards is approximately 200,000, inasmuch as the provisions of the Massachusetts Minimum Fair Wage Law have been declared by statute to cover male as well as female employees. The members of the American Federation of Labor who served on these boards have been extremely valuable and have done outstanding work.

Complaint and routine inspection work of the Division has increased and five new investigators have been added to the staff, making a total of fourteen investigators. Approximately \$20,200.00 has been collected in retroactive wages during the period, June, 1947 to June, 1948.

### Division of Standards

The principal function of this Division is the enforcement of the weights and measures law. It has regulatory powers in relation to the sale of some specific commodities and has enforcement of certain qualitative requirements and maintains a testing laboratory and mobile testing equipment for large capacity scales and petroleum meters. It also is the licensing authority for hawkers and peddlers and transient vendors.

### Division on Necessaries of Life

This Division has authority to investigate prices of commodities which are deemed to be necessities of life and as part of this duty maintains a continuous index which is published monthly showing the retail price index of specific goods and services in large Massachusetts cities. The Division also licenses all retail gasoline stations. A testing laboratory is maintained for analysis of gasoline and lubricating oils.

### Division of Occupational Hygiene

The fiscal year 1947 found the Division of Occupational Hygiene pursuing more normal procedures during the post-war era.

The most important and effective work done during that year was the calling to the attention of the medical profession the incidence of lung disease in fluorescent lamp manufacture and the correlation of this disease with that experienced in other industries using beryllium or its compounds. The initial talk given before the Massachusetts Medical Society was followed up by papers published in the Journal of Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology and the New England Medical Journal. Talks were also given by the Division's physician at the Harvard School of Public Health, at the New England Medical Center, at Yale University, at the National Tuberculosis Association meeting in San Francisco, and at the University of Rochester where a seminar was held under the auspices of the U. S. Army.

The Division's physician was also instrumental in establishing at the Massachusetts General Hospital an out-patient occupational disease clinic.



This clinic was devised to provide medical attention to industrial workers for industrial diseases, as well as to provide teaching to internes and resident physicians of various aspects of occupational disease.

The nursing section of the Division was responsible for the formation of a branch of the New England Industrial Nurses Association throughout Merrimack Valley. Another noteworthy achievement was the promotion of a workshop for physicians, nurses, personnel managers and safety engineers in Berkshire County held at the State Teachers College in North Adams.

The Division co-operated with the Division of Industrial Safety in preparing rules and regulations for the prevention of anthrax in industry and rules and regulations for labelling benzol containers.

The industrial hygiene section of the Massachusetts Safety Council's annual meeting was organized by this Division. Other educational work included contributions to the literature and bulletins prepared by the Division.

Of 606 services initiated by the Division during this period, 32% were self-initiated, 16% were requests from the Division of Industrial Safety, 14% were requests by employers, 13% were requests by physicians or hospitals and approximately 1% by industrial workers and labor organizations. The trend is toward an increase in requests from the Division of Industrial Safety and from industrial plants.

Over 60% of these services were rendered to manufacturing industries, the remaining services being rendered to non-manufacturing industries and service organizations. Approximately 9% of these services were rendered to textile mills, 8% to iron and steel industries, 5% each to electrical products, printing and publishing, and chemical manufacturing plants.

Over 70 hazardous materials or conditions were investigated, the foremost of these being lead, benzol, carbon monoxide and radioactive radiation. Investigations were made in the printing industry to determine the present use of benzol in that industry. Manufacturers of X-ray equipment and radioactive static eliminators furnished the Division with names of plants in which their equipment had been installed. Studies were made in these plants to evaluate the exposure of the workers to the dangerous radiations, recommendations for control being made in rare cases where insufficient protection was provided.

Eleven hundred and eight plant visits were made by members of the technical staff. One thousand and three atmospheric samples were obtained for 48 different substances. Three hundred eighty-nine measurements of radioactive and X-ray radiations were made, 172 readings for carbon monoxide were made and 100 air samples were obtained for lead analysis. Five hundred eighty-four urinary samples were analyzed for eight different substances, 478 of these being for lead. A total of 1,204 chemical determinations were made in the laboratory, one-quarter of which were for beryllium.

This program was carried out by a staff consisting of one director, one physician, one nurse, four chemists and two engineers. Five clerical workers were employed in addition to the technical staff. The Division's offices and laboratory were moved from 23 Joy Street to 286 Congress Street during the year.

### Division of Industrial Safety

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, there were 71,910 visits made, of which 33,711 were industrial establishments, 6,390 building inspections, 1,018 public works, 12,461 reinspections, and 18,330 other visits, employing 856,892 people as follows: 201,143 in mercantile establishments; 90,277 in workshops and mechanical establishments; 535,586 in manufacturing; and 29,886 in "other establishments."

Nine hundred seventy-three complaints were filed with the department pertaining to labor, health and sanitation, safety, building and painting operations, the majority of which were for overtime work. All complaints are immediately investigated and corrected, and court action taken when necessary. In addition, 1043 complaints were filed for non-payment of wages. One thousand eighty-five complaints (some of which were filed before June 30, 1946), were paid in full in the amount of \$66,205.59 (\$45,964.87 of which was collected without court action and \$20,240.72 after court action had been brought). Five hundred ninety other persons made personal calls and inquired on wage and salary matters, but did not file formal complaints.

The number of accidents investigated was 2,587. In addition, 408 cases of Occupational Diseases were investigated, 386 of which were cases of dermatitis.

During the year a total of 27,396 orders were issued, 16,597 of which were verbal orders and were complied with at the time they were issued.

Orders were classified as follows:

Pertaining to labor regulations .....	15,513
"    " health " .....	4,335
"    " safety " .....	3,674
"    " building operations .....	1,342
"    " painting " .....	2,434
Miscellaneous .....	98

The law requiring the registration of painters' rigging, and that licensed riggers be present on painting operations, continues not only to decrease the number of accidents in the painting business, but also tends to reduce the amount of money that employers have to pay for compensation. Total receipts from fees for registering equipment and examinations was \$33,853. There were 788 new registrations of rigging, and 9,539 renewals. One thousand fifty-three applicants passed the rigger's examination, and 16,075 renewed their certificates.

Under the Homework Law, there were 61 new licenses, and 111 renewals. The total money received in fees was \$9,400. Employees' certificates issued to do homework amounted to 2,625, of which 2,257 were originals and 368 renewals.

Wage rates were prepared for 1,275 projects under the provisions of Chapter 461, Acts of 1935, for state and municipal work, and 77 projects for the use of the United States Departments.

The staff consisted of 34 industrial inspectors, 10 building inspectors, 2 inspectors of painting operations, 1 wage investigator, and 23 office employees.



## Report of the Division of Apprentice Training July, 1947—June, 1948

In the year 1948, the activities of the administrative staff of the Massachusetts State Division of Apprentice Training have been reorganized, streamlined, and reorientated and the manual of procedure outlined.

The District Office at Worcester with an Apprentice Training Supervisor and four Field Representatives renders service to Worcester, Hampden, Hampshire, Franklin and Berkshire Counties.

The District Office at Lawrence with an Apprentice Training Supervisor and four field Representatives takes care of all business in Essex County and the Northern District of Middlesex County.

The District Office at Fall River with an Apprentice Training Supervisor and two Field Representatives is responsible for all work performed in Bristol, Plymouth, Barnstable, Dukes and Nantucket Counties.

The Central Office at Boston with an Apprentice Training Supervisor and nine Field Representatives oversees the training programs in Suffolk and Norfolk Counties and in the southern section of Middlesex County.

Close co-operation and liaison between the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and/or the Veterans' Administration and/or the Apprentice Training Service of the United States Department of Labor and/or all representatives of labor organizations has resulted in the full distribution of the state's responsibilities for certifying programs in apprenticeable trades as set forth in the "G.I." Bill.

As of the present date, the Division has granted approval to 7,872 firms employing 13,024 apprentices of whom 94% are veterans.

Housing, a vital necessity in maintaining industry and in critical shortage during the past seven years, was immeasurably aided by the fact that the Massachusetts State Apprenticeship Council and its Administrative staff, working closely with Management and Labor, had promoted and approved apprentice training programs in the Building Trades wherein 6,342 apprentices were in training as of May 31, 1948.

In like manner, the Printing, Plastics and Machine Tool Industries of our Commonwealth, which have such an essential role in the continued prosperity of Massachusetts, developed with the assistance of our Field Staff many approved programs guaranteeing to the apprentices a worthwhile trade and a safe economic future.

It is apparent that if programs were going to meet the requirements of industry, and continue through changing circumstances, the development of workable standards and the administration of the programs should rest with the employer and employee jointly. It is most important to the power and effectiveness of the training program to gain the respect, interest and co-operation of the union and the employer as these persons will instruct and lead the apprentices. Joint Committees, comprised of equal membership of organized labor and the employer or employers' associations, is a most effective means of producing lasting and worthwhile training programs.

## Report of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1948, the Board handled approximately 420 conciliation cases involving 1,000 or more conferences and ap-

proximately 475 cases in arbitration as against 308 conciliation cases involving 750 conferences and 425 arbitration cases in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1947.

The heavier case load is due partly to the new policy of the National Labor Relations Board of turning over to the Massachusetts State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration all cases except those involving interstate commerce, and there is no present indication of any decrease in the coming year.

However, during the last fiscal year, notwithstanding the increased demands made by unions for increased wages there appears to be a willingness to adjust controversies without the necessity of strikes and in many cases without necessity of arbitration.

**COMMENT:** The Massachusetts Federation of Labor feels justly proud of the splendid services being given to trade unionists by Associate Commissioner of Labor and Industries, Benjamin G. Hull. Since his appointment in 1947, Ben Hull's door has always been open to officers and members of local unions who needed advice or assistance in their negotiations or any other problems. Not content with his laborious duties as a member of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, Ben has night after night traveled to address local union meetings and other gatherings. His crusading spirit and inspiring "fight talks" have endeared him to the membership of the American Federation of Labor. It is with deep regret that the officers and members of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor view the retirement of General Charles H. Cole, as Chairman of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. His efforts have contributed greatly to the cause of good labor-management relations in Massachusetts. The Apprentice Training Division of the Department of Labor and Industries has played an increasingly more active role since Mr. Hubert Connors was appointed Director. Because of his broad experience in the trade union movement "Hubie" has worked out apprentice training programs with the co-operation and assistance of an advisory council composed of trade union leaders and representatives of management. The Division has set up a greater number of approved apprenticeship programs for the training of returned veterans than any other state.

---

## UNION LABEL

The way of knowing that merchandise or services are made or performed by members of the American Federation of Labor is to see or demand the union label, shop card, or button.

It is emphasized that the certain and only way of knowing that merchandise is manufactured under conditions satisfactory to employees is to see the union label—the guarantee that men and women are working under an agreement which provides reasonable wages, hours, and condition of employment.

It is planned to have a union label exhibit at the convention again this year, to be followed later in the week by a raffle of the merchandise on display. Delegate Martin Casey will be in charge and will handle the display and raffle as he has for so many conventions in the past.



## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

The Committee on Education, in reporting to the 1948 convention, feels its first obligation is to thank the delegates to the 61st Annual Convention for the support and conditioning of our program by not only their financial but by spiritual help and participation in our many enterprises.

We also must note with satisfaction the interest, yes, the insistence of Secretary-Treasurer Kelley and Executive Council in urging, promoting, and exacting action of our committee. President Del Monte and Secretary-Treasurer Kelley have been more than ex-officio members of the Education Committee. They have been among our most active members. Their counsel and advice, we believe, is reflected in our energetic and successful program.

In the field of education, the Massachusetts Federation of Labor may now say that few, if any, state federations can equal our program, and none can claim a more ambitious one. Thus, reporting this year is a happy, satisfactory, and worthwhile task. So important have been our many activities, as is indicated by the necessity of having sub-committees with chairman given assignments which required the making of outside contacts, appearing before the Executive Council, etc. In turn, the chairmen of these important committees are making their reports a separate part of this document, as each committee has some autonomy and much responsibility in the spending of the \$2,000.00 budget allocated to us by the Executive Council of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

### I. Report of Sub-Committee on the Establishment of a Permanent Memorial to the Late Robert J. Watt

A perusal of the proceedings of the 61st Annual Convention does not reveal any specific type of memorial to be established in memory of Bob Watt. There is to be found, however, in Resolutions No. 31 and 32, an admonition to the Executive Council to develop suitable projects to perpetuate his name and virtues. In the report of the Education Committee to the 61st Convention, reference is made to a plan for scholarships to active trade unionists. The Executive Council has during the past year requested the Education Committee to designate some specific permanent tribute. After lengthy deliberation and debate, the committee came to the conclusion that a truly representative memorial for Bob Watt would be in the nature of a Fellowship Fund or Annual Scholarship. This committee also felt that the establishment of a "Robert J. Watt Memorial Fund for Workers' Education" would fill a distinct need in Massachusetts.

Because of some misunderstanding of the terms "scholarship" and "fellowship" which existed in our committee, and may possibly exist in the minds of some of the delegates, it is well to define these two words and thereby clarify any misapprehensions.

"A scholarship is defined as a foundation for the support of a scholar or student as in a college; an allowance to an undergraduate or graduate to aid him in furthering his studies."

The accepted meaning of the term fellowship is "a foundation for the maintenance, on certain conditions, of a scholar called a 'fellow', who usually resides at the university".

We feel that as yet the Massachusetts Labor movement has shown no particular outstanding method of educating its own rank and file, other than the Labor Institute, which certainly does not come anywhere near the labor population of the A. F. of L. in Massachusetts.

Also, with the Essay Contest in the offing, it would seem that the necessary outside publicity can be obtained through this medium, as this will work out quite similar to a Scholarship Fund. High School students will participate in this contest. In fact, this program will probably reach more students as the requirements to take part will not necessarily be to obtain money for college purposes.

The majority of the members of the Education Committee would prefer a memorial that was in keeping with Bob Watt's own thinking, and definitely he would want to educate his own before he tried to educate the world.

With this in mind we have set up tentative plans for your consideration in the form of a Fellowship Memorial to Robert J. Watt. These plans and requirements are necessarily tentative and are subject to revision by the Education Committee and the Advisory Board.

1. Name of Scholarship.

The Robert J. Watt Fellowship Fund

Sponsored by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

2. Purpose of Fellowship.

- a. Further education of a capable, interested labor man belonging to a labor union within the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.
- b. Provide training for administrative responsibility in the union.
- c. Enable interested members of smaller unions to obtain further education along trade union lines.

3. Basis for Selection of Fellowship Recipients.

- a. Recommended by his or her local union.
- b. Record of successful experience in the labor movement.
- c. Show interest and unselfish devotion to the labor movement.
- d. Applicants shall prepare a paper summarizing their qualifications and experience in the trade union movement, as well as their reasons why they deserve the Fellowship. In addition the applicant shall enumerate the manner in which he intends to apply the training that he receives.
- e. A personal interview and verbal examination by the Advisory Board.

4. Method of Selection.

An Advisory Board consisting of the Director of the Harvard Trade Union Fellowship program, the Commissioner of Education of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the Chairman of the Education Committee of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, the Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, and the President of the American Federation of Teachers, State Branch.

5. Value of the Fellowship.

The Executive Council of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, through its Education Committee, will annually set aside \$1,500.00 to be known as the Robert J. Watt Fellowship Fund. This is to cover the university expenses and the honorarium of the recipient during his period of study.



#### 6. Educational Institution.

In view of the outstanding program in effect at Harvard University for the training of trade union officers and members, it has been decided to establish the first Robert J. Watt Fellowship at that Institution. It is the fond wish of the Education Committee that the first fellowship be awarded in time to have a Massachusetts trade unionist commence the Harvard Trade Union Fellowship Program in October, 1948.

#### 7. Conclusion.

- a. Each applicant shall prepare a paper on some problem relating to the union or industry in which he is employed or interested.
- b. The recipient of the fellowship shall prepare a paper giving constructive criticism of the courses taken, as well as suggestions for improvement.
- c. Paper shall be sent to the President of the recipient's local and the Chairman of the Education Committee of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.
- d. The Massachusetts Federation of Labor shall have the right to publish the contents of all papers as it deems advisable.

### Robert J. Watt Memorial Fund for Workers Education

1. A committee should be created as a sub-committee to the Education Committee of the Mass. Federation of Labor called the Workers Education Committee.
2. This committee should set up a simple program as a beginning which at first might only be the sponsoring and part financing of classes throughout the State of Massachusetts in conjunction with the State Education Department.
3. This committee should visit and communicate with the local unions to determine the type of classes desired by the membership.
4. The actual control and decision as to what shall be taught should remain wholly under the supervision of the Education Committee of the Mass. Federation of Labor.
5. As the program expands over the years and the movement grows, a fund could be created within the Mass. Federation of Labor to which local unions may contribute toward the day when Massachusetts will rank as she has in the past with the foremost educators in the country because she will have a Robert J. Watt Memorial School for Workers Education. When she has truly educated her workers, she has educated her Commonwealth.
6. The Robert J. Watt Memorial Workers Education School.

The school would be launched in Boston starting in January, 1949. It would consist of a series of seven lectures to be held at a selected meeting place. The subjects would include seven of the following subjects.

1. The Importance of Public Speaking.
2. A Brief History of the Labor Movement.
3. Employer and Employee Techniques.
4. The Importance of Labor Organizations.
5. Collective Bargaining.
6. Anti-Labor Legislation.
7. Why We Need Labor Unions in a Democracy.

8. The Function of The Central Labor Union.
9. Labor's Contribution to Better Living.
10. Where is Labor Heading?
11. What My Union Means to Me.
12. Why Vote?
13. Effective Propaganda.
14. The Need for Proper Labor Education Courses in all Schools.

The courses would be held in key cities from Jan., 1949 to May, 1949.

The tentative cost for a single city would be three hundred dollars (lower in some—depending upon space available). No charge to the students in the sampled courses. Printing of necessary material to be completed for all areas through a central office. Notice of courses to be mailed from the State Federation of Labor office.

It is the opinion of the sub-committee that the program would lead to the appointing of an officer who would carry out the details of the program and be responsible for the functioning of the entire program.

This proposed program if accepted in part or whole by the entire Education Committee has been formulated for the purpose of presentation to the 62nd Annual Convention of the Mass. Federation of Labor for the consideration of the delegates.

Respectfully submitted,

Dorothy B. DeLoid, Chairman  
John Devlin  
Anne Hernon.

## II. Report of ESSAY CONTEST Committee 1948

Due to the number of essay contests scheduled in the schools of the State during the spring term, your Education Committee decided to postpone the Essay Contest until the Fall of 1948.

However, preparation for the contest began in March. All Federations, Central Bodies and Locals in the United States, whose essay contests had been reported by the Workers Education Bureau of America, were contacted and their generous responses carefully analyzed.

A preliminary brochure with an accompanying plan of procedure was presented to the Education Committee and from its constructive suggestions, the subject for the Essay Contest "ORGANIZED LABOR'S PARTICIPATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR NATION" was selected; the prizes (two State-wide awards of \$100.00 each and fourteen \$10.00 awards—one for each county in the Commonwealth) decided; and a chronological plan of procedure approved.

To create a wider community interest in the contest, invitations to groups and organizations, whose interest in education has been demonstrated, were to be sent; men, whose proved interest in education and labor, were to be invited to serve as judges; and library authorities and teachers of labor's history were to be requested to assist in choosing the resource material.

To date (July 10), these plans have been carried out. Pending endorsement of the contest by certain groups, whose Board of Directors have yet to



vote on our invitation, the printer is ready to run off 20,000 flyers, which will be distributed throughout the State by Sept. 1.

The remaining planned schedule involves sending letters and flyers to all librarians (Aug. 1.), to all Central Bodies and Locals (Aug. 15), to all endorsing organizations that will distribute the leaflet (Sept. 1). Follow-up letters to principals will be sent during the final week.

In the interim, newspapers, labor, librarian and educational bulletins, churches, cooperatives, etc., will be asked to publicize the contest and special radio skits and announcements will be used wherever possible.

Your Essay Committee needs any suggestion you can offer to assist it in making this contest a success. It is the first of its kind to be sponsored by the Education Committee and its success will depend upon the cooperation of every individual who is a member of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. Our insignia shows the clasped hands indicating "in unity there is strength". We have asked other organizations to help us. Let us be sure to do our part in making this Essay Contest an outstanding success.

Respectfully submitted,

The Essay Contest Committee:

Ethel Fair, Chairman

John Blaney

William Goldrick.

### III. Establishment of a Newspaper

In June the dreams of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor for its own newspaper finally materialized. With the publication of the first edition of "The Reporter", the Education Committee presented to the members of the American Federation of Labor in Massachusetts, a monthly newspaper that will constitute a vital means of communication between the Federation and its affiliates.

The "Reporter" was conceived after many months of planning and preparation, and represents medium of information of the Federation's activities, radio programs, movies, worker education courses, Essay Contests, lectures and other items of current interest. The "Reporter" will give active and much needed support to back up labor's historic interest in public education, better schools and libraries, etc.

Under the able editorship of Abe Kalish, the "Reporter" will also be a means of informing union members of important facts regarding labor-management relations and current trends in co-operatives and other matters effecting the interests of working men and women.

### IV. Educational Program for all Central Labor Unions

1. At every other meeting, each Central Labor Union should provide for an educational program for its members.
2. There should be a concerted campaign to stimulate greater interest and attendance at Central Labor Union meetings.
3. Speakers on problems of current interest should be available at all meetings.
4. Central Labor Unions should gear themselves to play a more active part in civic affairs and the life of the community.

It is quite apparent that the progress and success of the Education Committee during the past year was made possible by the action of the 61st Annual Convention, in raising the per capita tax of affiliates of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. It is equally apparent, that we could have carried a more ambitious program had there been a greater increase adopted by the last Convention. However, we feel that the appropriation of \$2,000.00 granted to us by the Executive Council has been judiciously spent.

Our committee has many other worthwhile projects it feels can result in more effective workers education in Massachusetts. We feel that these projects merit your continuing moral and financial support. Your committee has been informed that the Executive Council of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor is working for an additional  $\frac{1}{2}\%$  increase in per capita tax. We sincerely hope that the delegates to the 62nd Annual Convention, will recognize the need for this additional revenue and will adopt it. We are confident that the Executive Council will allocate sufficient funds to the Education Committee, in order to enable it to carry out the program that has been so auspiciously started.

Respectfully submitted,

Harry A. Russell, Chairman

John Blaney	Anne Hernon
Louis Blender	Abe Kalish
Ellis Bloomquist	Herman Koster
Richard Buck	Francis E. Lavigne
Frank E. Connor	Signey LeBow
Dorothy B. DeLoid	William Goldrick
John J. Devlin	Franklin J. Murphy
Margaret J. Donahue	Rose Norwood
Ethel Fair	Anna O'Brien
Joseph Grace	Cecelia Nicholson
Charlotte Goldstein	Joseph Stefani

John J. DelMonte, ex-officio

Kenneth J. Kelley, ex-officio.

---

## SEVENTH ANNUAL INSTITUTE

Over 300 delegates attended the Seventh Annual Institute of Labor sponsored by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor at Holy Cross College Friday, June 11 through Sunday, June 13. "Labor's Year of Decision" was the general theme of the Institute which was highlighted by national speakers, political representatives from both parties and a debate on the Taft-Hartley Law.

"Man is not an economic animal, a human machine, an industrial chattel, an item in costs, a figure in a column of figures or a factor in an equation", said Reverend Joseph P. Shanahan, S.J., of the Holy Cross Faculty who gave the opening address of the Institute. Speaking on "The Outlook for Labor", Father Shanahan stressed the importance of human relations in labor problems. On the same program, Professor James J. Healey, Director of The Trade Union Fellowship Program at Harvard University, pointed out some of



the dilemmas and problems facing labor in the next few months, including the restrictive labor referenda in Massachusetts.

"1948 will be a year of decision in the State of Massachusetts which has heretofore prided itself upon being a liberal State, to decide whether or not it will be classed with the agricultural and backward States in banning the union shop . . . Labor has the obligation to make known to the uninformed middle class people the achievements, the genuine aspirations and the democratic goal of the labor union movement", according to the Reverend Thomas E. Shortell S.J., Director of the Boston College School of Labor Relations, who addressed the Saturday morning session on "The Challenge Confronting Labor". Father Shortell vigorously denounced restrictive labor legislation including the Taft-Hartley Law and the three-labor referenda on the November ballot in Massachusetts. He also pointed out "the fallacy of comparing the first part of 1947 with the last part of 1947 to show the decreasing number of strikes under the Taft-Hartley law, since the latter part of every year since 1929 showed fewer strikes than the early part of the year. If we compare the first quarter of 1947 with the first quarter of 1948, we find that there were 3,670,000 man days idle before the H-T law was passed, compared with 7,730,000 man days lost for the first part of 1948."

Arthur A. Elder, Director of the Workers Education Service at the University of Michigan and John D. Connors, Director of the Workers Education Bureau of America headlined the discussion on "A Program of Workers Education for Massachusetts." Both speakers stressed the need for a coordinated educational program for all workers.

Saturday afternoon's session was devoted to "Labor's Public Relations." Victor Reisel, New York Post Syndicate labor writer, Mrs. Phillip Woodward of the League of Women Voters and George A. Wells, Alderman-at-large in Worcester, all stressed the need for a good public relations program by labor. Representative Francis A. Harding spoke on the topic "A Legislator looks at Labor". He warned the audience that the three anti-labor referenda have a good chance of passing unless labor educates its own members and the general public.

"The Taft-Hartley Law After One Year" was debated by Robert M. Segal, Counsel for the Mass. Federation of Labor, and Carter Higgins, Vice-President of the Worcester Pressed Steel Company. Mr. Segal pointed out that the cost of living had outstripped wages and that profits had risen to unprecedented heights since the passage of the Act. He also criticized the discriminatory and unfair provisions of the law which encourages anti-labor referenda and which has interfered with good labor-management relations. Mr. Higgins contended that labor relations have improved under the T-H Act and that strikes have decreased.

The International Scene was the main topic of Sunday morning's session. Professor Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., of the Department of History at Harvard University and Pulitzer Prize winner, discussed "The International Labor Picture" in his final public appearance before leaving for Europe. "Labor Relations South of the Border" was the subject of a talk by Senor Cesar Cordova, who is Chief of the Office of Economic Conflicts at the Ministry of Labor in Mexico.

In the final session of the Institute Ernest A. Johnson, Director of the Massachusetts Citizens' League for Political Education, gave the keynote

address and analyzed in great detail the three anti-labor referenda. Congressman Harold A. Donohue, Representative of the 4th Congressional District, spoke on the need for organization and the importance of labor in the political scene. Reginald Zalles, Executive Director of the Americans for Democratic Action, announced the Mass. ADA School of Practical Politics to be held in Boston. President John DelMonte briefly commented on labor's program against the referenda.

Included in the events of the Institute was a radio discussion on "Labor's Year of Decision" over Station WORC. Participants included Kenneth J. Kelley, Secretary-Treasurer and Legislative Agent of the Federation, Vice President, James E. Walsh and Robert M. Segal. All three speakers pointed out the harm to good labor relations which would result from the three proposed anti-labor referenda.

Other features of the Institute included a humorous demonstration on "The Cooperative Movement" under the guidance of Ethel Fair of the Education Committee of the Mass. Federation of Labor. A number of sound films on social and racial problems were presented by Mrs. Rose Parker, Secretary of the Boston Labor Committee to Combat Intolerance. Mrs. Parker was assisted by Sidney LeBow. Radio transcriptions of current interests were run by "Bob" Segal, N. E. Executive Secretary of the American Federation of Radio Artists. Harry A. Russell, Chairman of the Education Committee, presided at all the sessions of the Institute.

### Program

#### Friday, June 11

2:30 p.m. REGISTRATION

3:00 p.m. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Harry A. Russell, Chairman, Committee on Education

3:30 p.m. THE OUTLOOK FOR LABOR

Prof. James J. Healey, Director Trade Union Fellowship Program, Harvard University

Rev. Joseph P. Shanahan, S.J., Faculty, Institute of Industrial Relations of Holy Cross College.

7:30 p.m. THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT—Ethel Fair, Education Committee, Massachusetts Federation of Labor

Educational Films.

#### Saturday, June 12

9:30 a.m. PROGRAM OF WORKERS EDUCATION FOR MASSACHUSETTS—Arthur A. Elder, Director, Workers Education Service, University of Michigan

John D. Connors, Director, Workers Education Bureau of America.

10:30 a.m. THE CHALLENGE CONFRONTING LABOR

Rev. Thomas E. Shortell, S.J., Professor of Industrial Relations, Boston College

1:30 p.m. LABOR'S PUBLIC RELATIONS

Mrs. Philip Woodward, League of Women Voters

Victor Reisel, N. Y. Post Syndicate, Inc.



**3:00 p.m. A LEGISLATOR LOOKS AT LABOR**

Rep. Francis A. Harding, Massachusetts Legislature

George A. Wells, Publisher, Alderman-at-large

**3:30 p.m. THE TAFT-HARTLEY LAW AFTER ONE YEAR**

Robert M. Segal, Counsel, Massachusetts Federation of Labor

Carter Higgins, Vice President, Worcester Pressed Steel Co.

**7:30 p.m. FILMS AND TRANSCRIPTIONS OF CURRENT INTEREST**

Rose Parker, Executive Secretary, Boston Labor Committee to Combat Intolerance.

**Sunday, June 13****10:30 a.m. LABOR RELATIONS SOUTH OF THE BORDER**

Senor César Cordova, Chief of the Office of Economic Conflicts, Ministry of Labor, Mexico

**11:15 a.m. THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR PICTURE**

Prof. Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., Dept. of History, Harvard University

**2:00 p.m. LABOR'S YEAR OF DECISION**

Ernest A. Johnson, Director, Massachusetts Citizens League for Political Education

Reginald Zalles, Americans for Democratic Action

Congressman Harold D. Donohue, Representative 4th District

**4:30 p.m. SUMMARY**

John J. DelMonte, President Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

---

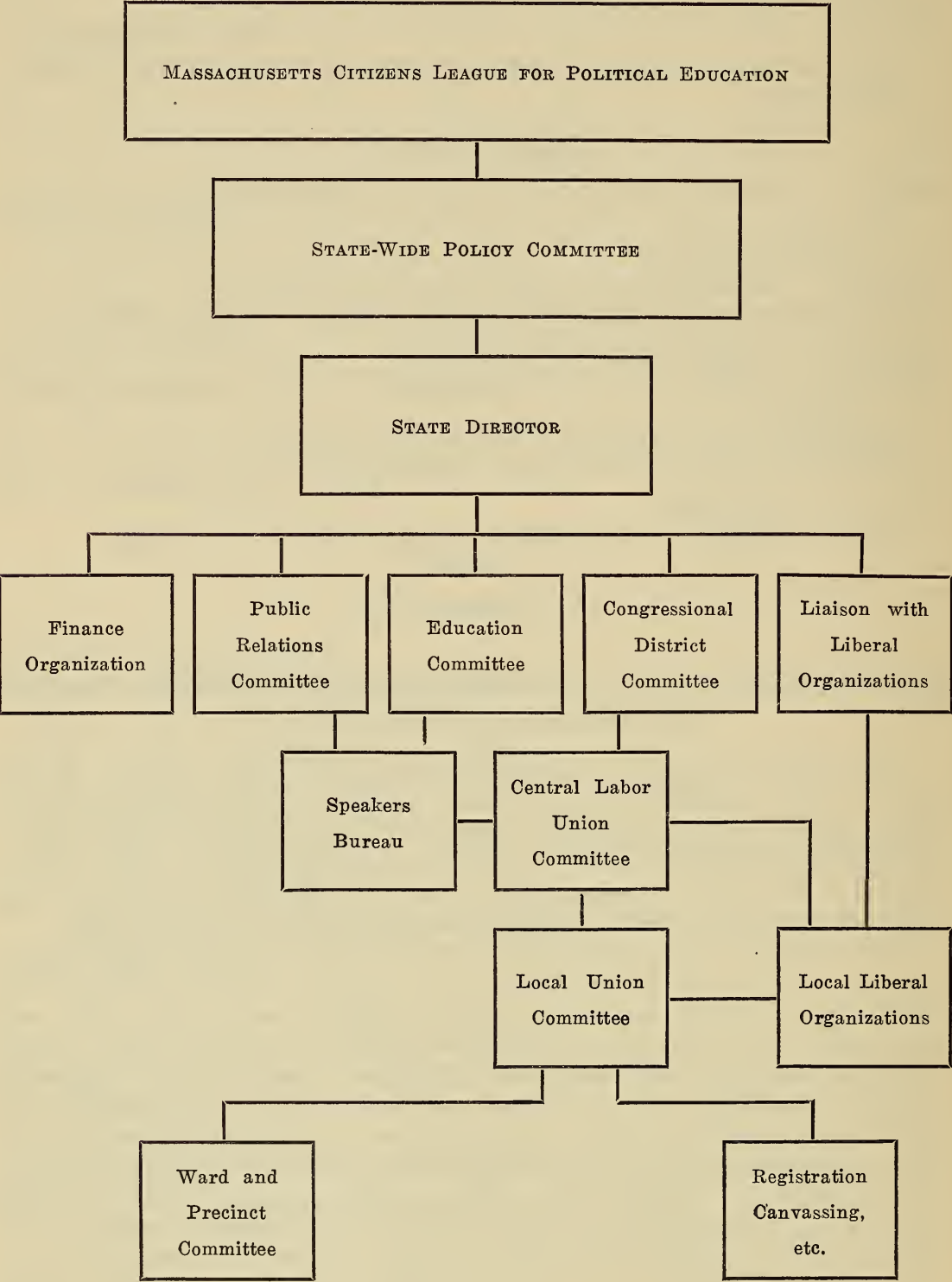
**ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MASSACHUSETTS CITIZENS LEAGUE  
FOR POLITICAL EDUCATION**

The Executive Council of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor on January 12, 1948, formally created the Massachusetts Citizens League for Political Education. Our new political organization was established after careful consideration and deliberation. It represents the best features of the program adopted at the 1947 Convention of the American Federation of Labor in San Francisco and adapts them to meet our unique situation in Massachusetts.

Mr. Ernest A. Johnson was elected State Director of the Citizens League and has been functioning full time in this capacity since January 26, 1948. Mr. Harry A. Russell was elected Assistant Director on May 24, 1948. Separate offices were established in Room No. 424 at 11 Beacon Street, Boston. A Policy Committee consisting of the eighteen members of the Executive Council of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, together with twelve other American Federation of Labor representatives at large was originally set up. Since then thirty other American Federation of Labor and Independent union representatives have been added to this committee and have administered the program of the Massachusetts Citizens League for Political Education. With Chairman John J. DelMonte, Kenneth J. Kelley as Secretary-Treasurer and the outstanding directorship of Ernest A. Johnson and his able assistant Harry A. Russell, the M.C.L.P.E. is gradually becoming a powerful political action vehicle.

The following is an outline of the program and the “blueprint for action” of the Citizens League:

ORGANIZED JANUARY 12, 1948



“1948 — The Year of Decision.”



## LABOR'S LEAGUE FOR POLITICAL EDUCATION

The following represents a tentative program for the new streamlined political and educational campaign that the Massachusetts Federation of Labor is establishing. It includes most of the features of the national program decided by the American Federation of Labor at its December 5 conference in Washington, in addition to the suggestions made at the November 23, December 1 and December 29 meetings of the Executive Council. Of necessity incomplete, this outline adapts the best features of all suggestions made and tailors them to fit our situation in this state.

### Structure And Procedure

#### 1. Name.

Until a better one is advanced, the organization will be called: "Labor's League for Political Education." It is important to secure an attractive title for the organization, as well as a punchy slogan.

2. The program would be administered at the state level by a Policy Committee consisting of:

- a. The eighteen members of the Executive Council.
- b. Eleven other American Federation of Labor representatives from various state councils and organizations, together with the Chairman of the Education Committee.
- c. The Chairman and Secretary-Treasurer of the Policy Committee would be the President and Secretary-Treasurer respectively of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.

3. The Policy Committee would organize and set up the program and would have the responsibility of administering it and its personnel.

- a. The Policy Committee will select a State Director who will serve full time under its direction.
- b. A Committee will be established in each Congressional District.
- c. Each Central Labor Union will organize similar committees in the area covered by their jurisdiction.
- d. Central bodies in turn would organize similar committees in all affiliated local unions.
- e. Local unions would organize Ward and Precinct Committees designed to carry the program down to the homes of workers and their friends.

4. Participation by other liberal groups on the levels of Congressional District Committees, Central Labor Union Committees, and Local Union Committees. Friendly representatives of civic, social, fraternal, veteran, political and community groups, independent unions, railroad brotherhoods, other acceptable labor organizations would be invited to participate and cooperate in the program.

5. The Policy Committee, through the State Director, would direct and integrate the activities of all above-mentioned committees down to the local level.

6. Provisions will be made for cooperation with the National Program of the American Federation of Labor (Labor's Educational and Political League) in

order that the objectives and methods of the national program may be synchronized with our state-wide setup.

### Finances

It appears at present that it will be necessary for this state's organization to raise and administer the bulk of the financial requirements to carry out its program.

1. In Massachusetts, we should immediately establish membership open to all (American Federation of Labor members and others) at a rate of \$1 or more per year.
2. It must be emphasized that contributions for membership to our Political Educational League must be on a voluntary basis and all funds kept separate from regular funds of the State Federation of Labor.
3. Membership cards should be printed up immediately and distributed to all affiliated local unions where one officer or a committee of members will distribute and collect for them.
4. As previously stated, all revenues from sale of membership in Labor's Political Education League will revert to the state-wide Policy Committee. The disbursement of and allocation of the revenues shall be under the supervision of the Policy Committee.
5. Headquarters separate from the offices of the State Federation of Labor will be established.
6. There is at present a balance of \$3,168.08 in the funds of the State Federation of Labor Non-Partisan Political Committee. This shall be immediately turned over to the new organization.  
In addition the State Federation shall be empowered to advance to the new organization a loan up to \$10,000.

### Objectives Of Campaign

1. To educate, instruct and arouse members of labor unions as to the importance of an all out effort to secure the election of federal and state officials who understand and will work for legislation beneficial to workers.
2. To acquaint the general public and other liberal groups with what labor has done and is seeking to do. In addition to impress voters outside of labor ranks with necessity for electing liberal and progressive men to state and federal office.
3. Campaign must not be purely *negative*—it should be positive and progressive. The entire program shall be non-partisan. We are trade unionists first and Republicans or Democrats secondly. Both parties should be urged to put up liberal and progressive candidates for all offices. Serious consideration should be given to participation in primary contests.
4. The defeat of the three anti-labor referenda of the Mass. Citizens Union slated to appear on the ballot shall be one of the primary aims of the campaign.



5. Registration of all eligible voters is a definite *must*. In addition door bell ringing, canvassing by ward and precinct committees, is absolutely essential.

### Means

In view of the twofold nature of the campaign, all methods must be authorized in educating and arousing.

- a. The members of labor unions and their families.
- b. The "general public" and all outside of organized labor.

By

1. Education Committees activities. Preparation of programs and literature designed to acquaint and instruct labor union officers and members in why and how they should assist in the program.
  2. Public Relations activity. Coordination of the activities of the Policy Committee, the State Director, the Education Committee and district and local committees is essential in this as well as other phases of the campaign. Sell labor and the program to the public.
    - a. Periodic radio program.
    - b. Preparation of publicity, literature, propaganda, news organ, pamphlets advertising, etc.
    - c. Speakers Bureau to be organized on all four Committee (Policy, Congressional District, Central Labor Union and Local Union levels). Well prepared and qualified labor people to appear before every possible meeting. Put labor's best foot forward. Use model speeches and press releases.
    - d. Preparation of voting records of all candidates and issues.
  3. Concentrate on "Key" districts where past elections and circumstances indicate a good chance of unseating an incumbent. Remember we can't expect to defeat every senator and congressman who voted for the infamous Taft-Hartley Law but with the proper effort we should unseat three or four congressmen.
  4. A colossal Labor Day demonstration at a Boston Ball Park with speakers of national prominence and a parade and entertainment. President and Secretary were authorized to secure option on park and send out invitations.
- "Grass roots" meetings shall be organized by District and local committees.
5. Liaison with all state and community organizations should be secured in a manner consistent with the principles of State Federation and the objects of the program.

## *This Is It!*

The three referenda sponsored by the sinister Massachusetts Citizens Union that must be defeated if your union is to survive.

HOUSE—No. 1745.

### **The Commonwealth of Massachusetts**

AN INITIATIVE PETITION.

The undersigned qualified voters of the Commonwealth hereby petition, under the provisions of the 48th Amendment of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the enactment into law of the following measure:—

AN ACT MAKING IT UNLAWFUL TO EXCLUDE ANY PERSON FROM EMPLOYMENT BECAUSE OF MEMBERSHIP OR NON-MEMBERSHIP IN A LABOR ORGANIZATION, AND PROVIDING A PENALTY FOR SUCH EXCLUSION.

*Be it enacted by the People, and by their Authority.*

SECTION 1. Chapter 149 of the General Laws, as amended, is hereby further amended by inserting after section 19, as appearing in the Tercentenary Edition, the following new section:—

*Section 19A.* No person shall be denied the opportunity to obtain or retain employment because of his membership or non-membership in a labor organization, nor shall the commonwealth or any political subdivision thereof, or any corporation, individual, partnership or association of any kind enter into any agreement, written or oral, which excludes any person from employment because of his membership or non-membership in a labor organization. Whoever violates or aids or abets in the violation of any provision of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than two hundred dollars, or, if an individual, by imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or both.

SECTION 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a) of section ten of chapter one hundred and fifty A of the General Laws, as amended, in case of any conflict between any provision of this act and any provision of law existing when this act takes effect, the provisions of this act shall prevail.

(First ten signers.)

ELLSWORTH W. CURTIS,  
431 Pine Street, Weymouth.

FRED W. WEBB,  
60 Center Street, Weymouth.

DORIS L. COTTELL,  
588 Broad Street, Weymouth.



FREDERICK V. NOLAN,  
54 Center Street, Weymouth.

THOMAS M. WELCH,  
1419 Pleasant Street, Weymouth.

BENJAMIN F. THOMPSON,  
297 Pond Street, Weymouth.

HAROLD J. TRASK,  
93 Phillips Street, Weymouth.

ANDREW A. CIGNARELLI,  
227 Lake Street, Weymouth.

GEORGE F. GILLMAN,  
19 Lambert Avenue, Weymouth.

OSCAR D. LECAIN,  
26 Morningside Path, Weymouth.

#### SUMMARY.

This measure prohibits the denial of the opportunity to obtain or retain employment because of membership or non-membership in a labor organization and prohibits agreements which exclude any person from employment because of membership or non-membership in a labor organization. Violation of the provisions of the measure is made an offence punishable by fine or imprisonment or both.

#### CERTIFICATE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO ACCOMPANY INITIATIVE PETITION FOR AN ACT MAKING IT UNLAWFUL TO EXCLUDE ANY PERSON FROM EMPLOYMENT BECAUSE OF MEMBERSHIP OR NON-MEMBERSHIP IN A LABOR ORGANIZATION, AND PROVIDING A PENALTY FOR SUCH EXCLUSION.

I hereby certify that the foregoing measure and its title are in proper form for submission to the people and that it is not either affirmatively or negatively substantially the same as any measure which has been qualified for submission or submitted to the people within three years of the succeeding first Wednesday in December, and that it contains only subjects not excluded from the popular initiative and which are related or which are mutually dependent.

CLARENCE A. BARNES,  
*Attorney General.*

*Note:* House No. 1745 was rejected by the Legislature on June 1, 1948, by a vote of, House, 203 Yes—5 No; Senate, 36 Yes—0 No.

HOUSE—No. 1746.

**The Commonwealth of Massachusetts****AN INITIATIVE PETITION.**

The undersigned qualified voters of the Commonwealth hereby petition, under the provisions of the 48th Amendment of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the enactment into law of the following measure:—

**AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE CALLING OF STRIKES BY LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.**

*Be it enacted by the People, and by their authority.*

**SECTION 1.** Chapter 150A of the General Laws, as amended, is hereby further amended by inserting after section 9 the following new section:—

*Section 9A.* No strike shall be called by any labor organization in any business or plant, on in any unit thereof, except when such a strike is authorized by the vote of the majority of all the members of the organization employed in that business or plant, or unit thereof, expressed by a secret written or printed ballot at a meeting called for that purpose. The commission shall prescribe such rules for the conduct of the voting, for the appointment of tellers, and the counting of ballots as shall be necessary in the judgment of said commission to insure an honest and impartial election. In all cases, within twenty-four hours after the ballot the labor organization conducting such vote shall make and file with the commission a written report of the balloting showing (1) the number of persons voting for and against a strike and (2) the total number of persons belonging to said labor organization in the business, plant or unit as to which the strike vote was taken. Said report shall be certified as to its correctness by the president and secretary of such labor organization. Said report shall be a permanent public record of said organization, and if wilfully false, the person or persons making it shall be guilty of perjury. If said report shall not be filed as herein provided, the vote taken shall be null and void.

No person shall, at any time or place, by force or threat of force, seek to secure or prevent the attendance of any member of such organization at any meeting or voting place at which such a strike vote is taken, or to influence or attempt to influence the vote of any such member by the use of intimidation, threats, the offering of a reward, or threat of loss of employment or of membership in a labor organization. Violation of any provision of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or both.

**SECTION 2.** Section 9 of said chapter 150A, as so appearing, is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following:—, except as provided in section nine A.



(First ten signers.)

ELLSWORTH W. CURTIS,  
431 Pine Street, Weymouth.

FRED W. WEBB,  
60 Center Street, Weymouth.

DORIS L. COTTELL,  
588 Broad Street, Weymouth.

FREDERICK V. NOLAN,  
54 Center Street, Weymouth.

THOMAS M. WELCH,  
1419 Pleasant Street, Weymouth.

BENJAMIN F. THOMPSON,  
297 Pond Street, Weymouth.

HAROLD J. TRASK,  
93 Phillips Street, Weymouth.

ANDREW A. CIGNARELLI,  
227 Lake Street, Weymouth.

GEORGE F. GILLMAN,  
19 Lambert Avenue, Weymouth.

OSCAR D. LECAIN,  
26 Morningside Path, Weymouth.

#### SUMMARY.

This measure prohibits the calling of a strike by a labor organization in any business or plant or unit thereof, except when authorized by the vote of the majority of all the members of the organization employed in the business, plant or unit thereof. Such authorization is to be expressed by a secret written or printed ballot at a meeting called for that purpose.

The Labor Relations Commission is authorized to make rules for the conduct of the voting. Within twenty-four hours after the voting the labor organization conducting it shall make a written report of the result to the commission, which shall be a permanent public record. If no report is filed the vote taken shall be void and a person making a false report shall be guilty of perjury.

Coercion and intimidation of members of a labor organization in connection with such voting is made a penal offence.

CERTIFICATE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO ACCOMPANY INITIATIVE PETITION  
FOR AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE CALLING OF STRIKES BY LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

I hereby certify that the foregoing measure and its title are in proper form for submission to the people and that it is not either affirmatively or negatively

substantially the same as any measure which has been qualified for submission or submitted to the people within three years of the succeeding first Wednesday in December, and that it contains only subjects not excluded from the popular initiative and which are related or which are mutually dependent.

CLARENCE A. BARNES,

*Attorney General.*

*Note:* House No. 1746 was rejected by the legislature on June 1, 1948, by a vote of, House, 110 Yes—95 No; Senate, 20 Yes—16 No.

HOUSE—No. 1747.

**The Commonwealth of Massachusetts**

AN INITIATIVE PETITION.

The undersigned qualified voters of the Commonwealth hereby petition, under the provisions of the 48th Amendment of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the enactment into law of the following measure:—

AN ACT RELATIVE TO ELECTIONS OF OFFICERS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

*Be it enacted by the People, and by their authority.*

Chapter 150A of the General Laws, as amended, is hereby further amended by inserting after section 3 the following new section:—

*Section 3A.* Elections of officers of labor organizations shall take place not less often than annually and shall be held and conducted in the following manner. Notice of the time and place of the election shall be given at least sixty days in advance of a regular election and at least twenty days in advance of an election to fill one or more vacancies, by public announcement at a regular meeting of the organization, by notice in writing to each member, or in any other adequate manner. No person shall be voted for at any such election unless a nomination paper signed by ten members in good standing is filed with the secretary or acting secretary at least thirty days before the election in the case of a regular election, and at least ten days before in the case of an election to fill a vacancy.

At any such election, the voting by members shall be by secret written or printed ballot. Watchers appointed by members nominating candidates and by union officers shall be privileged to be present during the voting and counting of ballots. No person shall, at any time or place, by force or threat of force, seek to secure or prevent the attendance of any member of any labor organization at any meeting or voting place at which a vote is taken for the election of any officer or officers of such organization, or seek to influence the vote of any such member by use of intimidation, threats, the offering of a reward, or threat of loss of employment or of membership in a labor organiza-



tion. Violation of any provision of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or both.

(First ten signers.)

ELLSWORTH W. CURTIS,  
431 Pine Street, Weymouth.

FRED W. WEBB,  
60 Center Street, Weymouth.

DORIS L. COTTELL,  
588 Broad Street, Weymouth.

FREDERICK V. NOLAN,  
54 Center Street, Weymouth.

THOMAS M. WELCH,  
1419 Pleasant Street, Weymouth.

BENJAMIN F. THOMPSON,  
297 Pond Street, Weymouth.

HAROLD J. TRASK,  
93 Phillips Street, Weymouth.

ANDREW A. CIGNARELLI,  
227 Lake Street, Weymouth.

GEORGE F. GILLMAN,  
19 Lambert Avenue, Weymouth.

OSCAR D. LECAIN,  
26 Morningside Path, Weymouth.

#### SUMMARY.

This measure requires that elections of officers of labor organizations shall be held at least annually. Sixty days' notice of a regular election and twenty days' notice of an election to fill one or more vacancies are required to be given by public announcement at a regular meeting, by notice in writing to each member, on in any other adequate manner. Candidates to be voted for must be nominated by a paper signed by ten members filed at least thirty days before a regular election and at least ten days before an election to fill a vacancy.

The voting at such an election must be by secret written or printed ballot. Watchers appointed by nominating members and by union officers may be present during the voting and counting of ballots.

Coercion and intimidation of members in connection with an election is prohibited, and violations of the provisions of the measure are made punishable by fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than two hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days or both.

CERTIFICATE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO ACCOMPANY INITIATIVE PETITION  
FOR AN ACT RELATIVE TO ELECTIONS OF OFFICERS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

I hereby certify that the foregoing measure and its title are in proper form for submission to the people and that it is not either affirmatively or negatively substantially the same as any measure which has been qualified for submission or submitted to the people within three years of the succeeding first Wednesday in December, and that it contains only subjects not excluded from the popular initiative and which are related or which are mutually dependent.

CLARENCE A. BARNES,  
*Attorney General.*

*Note:* House No. 1747 was rejected by the legislature on June 1, 1948 by a vote, House, 126 Yes—82 No; Senate, 21 Yes—14 No.

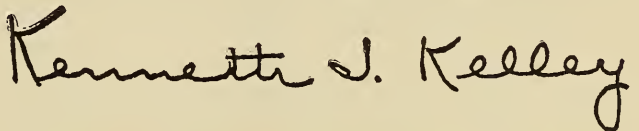


## REPORT ON PER CAPITA INCREASE ADOPTED AT 61st ANNUAL CONVENTION

On behalf of the Executive Council of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, I submit the following analysis of the disposition of the revenue resulting from the additional  $\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$  per capita tax voted by the 1947 Convention. As computed by our auditing firm, the  $\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$  additional rate, which went into effect October 1, 1947, brought in approximately \$7,091.19 up to the end of our fiscal year on June 30, 1948. The following detailed break-down of the expenditures of this revenue merits your attention and endorsement of the continuance of this increase.

Appropriated for	Amount
Education Committee .....	\$2,000.00
See list of specific projects contained in Education Committee's report.	
Legal Services and Expenses .....	509.00
Included in this amount is \$384.00 which represents salary of Robert M. Segal since his appointment June 1, 1948, as legal advisor to the Mass. Federation of Labor at annual retainer of \$2,500.00.	
Stenotypist reports of legislative hearings .....	484.35
Printing additional copies of legislative reports and documents..	237.25
Publicity, newspapers, etc. ....	175.00
Public Relations .....	450.00
Includes donations, advertisements and other expenditures designed to reflect creditably on the Federation.	
Additional office equipment and supplies .....	396.71
Pamphlets and other educational literature supplied to unions....	388.50
Postage, mailings and related expenses .....	265.00
Meetings, rentals and committee expenses .....	178.00
Miscellaneous .....	212.78
Additional materials and services being prepared for affiliated unions (estimated) .....	385.00
Unappropriated as yet .....	1,409.60
	<hr/>
Total .....	\$7,091.19

Respectfully submitted,



Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL FOR AN  
AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROVIDING FOR  
A CHANGE IN THE PER CAPITA TAX RATE

The Executive Council, on July 6, 1948, voted to recommend to the 62nd Annual Convention, that Article VIII, Section 1, of the Constitution of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, as most recently amended be further amended to provide; that local unions shall pay a per capita tax of **three cents** per month on each member in good standing, with a minimum amount of not less than \$2.25 per month on locals of seventy-five members or less.

A realistic appraisal of the crying need for rendering additional services and assistance to locals affiliated with the Massachusetts Federation of Labor justifies this per capita tax increase. The Federation must be adequately equipped financially to promote and publicize the interests and activities of American Federation of Labor members in this state. The powerful forces seeking to weaken and destroy our trade unions must be effectively counteracted. We must "fight fire with fire." In the field of public relations, the Federation must employ radio, newspapers, and other expensive media of publicity. New techniques must be used to cope with new developments and problems.

The accomplishments and projected program of the Education Committee is most commendable and justifies an increased appropriation for their operation during the coming year. Many other substantial improvements that will enable the Federation to better perform additional services convinces the Executive Council that this increase should be favorably adopted by the Convention. Your officers recommend that the new per capita rate should become effective October 1, 1948, and it is estimated that \$7,000.00 additional revenue will accrue therefrom. This, together with the ½¢ increase adopted by the 1947 Convention, will produce approximately \$15,000 annually. The Executive Council submits the following tentative outline of the manner in which this revenue would be expended:

Education Committee for present and proposed projects as described in their report, including Robert J. Watt Memorial Fellowship....		\$5,000.00
Legal expenses, including salary of legal advisor until June 30, 1949..		2,500.00
Public relations, radio programs, publicity, newspapers, etc. ....		3,000.00
Political Education and Action .....		2,000.00
Research and additional services to affiliated unions .....		2,500.00
Estimated, Budget Total .....		\$15,000.00



## THE MASSACHUSETTS WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

By SAMUEL B. HOROVITZ,  
*Workmen's Compensation Attorney for the  
Massachusetts Federation of Labor*

Workmen's compensation insurance has become a \$500,000,000. annual business. It prevails in all 48 states and in six additional American territories and jurisdictions. It affects, directly or indirectly, the rights of about 46,000,000 workers annually, 18,000 of whom die in industry, 100,000 are maimed for life, and 2,000,000 suffer temporary injury.

In war-time, work injuries delay production, reduce out-put, and arouse federal and state interest—but too often more from the point of view of winning the war, than of interest in the legal, social and economic results upon the victims and their families.

Workmen's compensation applies only to workers who receive personal injuries arising out of and in the course of their employment. It does not apply to self-employed persons, or to the employer himself; its benefits are restricted to the employees or workers.

Prior to compensation acts, which were first enacted about a generation ago, the worker who received an injury as a result of his work, could hold his employer only if he (the employer) was to blame. In short, the injured employee would have to prove negligence or fault on the part of the employer personally, and the worker would receive nothing if he himself was partly to blame (contributory negligence), or if it was the type of accident which was expected in his type of work (assumption of risk). The employer could also escape responsibility if he could prove that a fellow-employee, and not the employer personally, was to blame (fellow-employee rule).

The result was that, prior to compensation acts, 80 per cent of the workmen lost their cases in court, and received nothing for their injuries, no matter how serious. Widows unable to prove negligence on the part of the employer personally were left to charity.

The theory of workmen's compensation was and still is to make industry take care of its own industrial accidents. The employer adds the cost of compensation insurance to the product, so that ultimately the consumer of the product pays the premium.

Massachusetts was one of the first states to pass a workmen's compensation act, in 1911, effective July 1, 1912. This act provided that thereafter the employer would insure with an insurance company which in turn would pay injured employees whenever the injury "arose out of and in the course of the employment." Thereafter no question as to negligence was to arise. Even if the employer was seriously to blame, the employee's sole rights were to workmen's compensation, and similarly if the employee was really at fault, the employer was not to deprive him, or his dependents in the event of death, of his compensation payments.

It was intended, at the start, that the employer pay as weekly compensation one-half of the weekly wages, so that the workman would stand one-half; but in no event was the worker to get less than a subsistence level. In

short, he was to get enough to barely get along during the time he was laid up with an industrial injury. The original 1911 act gave the man a maximum of \$10 a week, with a maximum of \$3000 in payments. This was thought then to be enough for subsistence for most workers. It further provided that the insurer would pay for the medical treatment for the first two weeks, and thereafter only in unusual cases.

At that time no one knew how much the actual cost would be to the employer and whether he could stand the cost of the premiums, and so the limitations were rather strict.

As time went on, and the cost of living rose, the benefits were gradually increased, with a point of view of allowing the employee just barely enough not to require private or public charity subsidies.

### **Accomplishments and Shortcomings**

The Massachusetts act grew up like many of the other acts—without any scientific basis. It usually represents a compromise by the legislature between the needs of the injured worker and the amounts which the insurance companies and the employers claim they can afford.

There are four main benefits under the workmen's compensation act in Massachusetts:—(1) medical benefits, (2) weekly compensation benefits, (3) specific benefits, and (4) death benefits.

#### **Medical benefits.**

Medical benefits are excellent in Massachusetts. The limitation of two weeks has been removed, and an employee is entitled to reasonable hospital and medical bills for the entire period that he needs them (thanks to a 1948 amendment by the legislature.)

If a man is totally and permanently disabled, and now even after weekly payments have stopped, he is still entitled to medical benefits whenever the industrial accident board feels he needs treatment. Unfortunately increases in medical and weekly benefits are not retroactive. They apply only to injuries occurring after the amendment was passed by the legislature.

#### **Weekly compensation benefits.**

Weekly compensation has increased very slowly. In 36 years it has gone from \$10 a week maximum to \$25 a week maximum, for a single man—\$2.50 per week has been added, in the case of a married man, for each of his children and for his wife; but in no event can he receive more than his old wages. A married man with a wife and three children will therefore receive \$35 a week. All of the children must be below 18, so it is rare that anyone receives over \$45.00 per week. While this amount is probably better than the weekly payments given in two-thirds of the states, the difficulty is that a man who made \$60 a week and has a wife and one-child, must in 1948 live on \$30 a week, that is \$25 for himself and \$5 for his wife and child. Instead of getting two-thirds of his wage, which is theoretically the present requirement, he actually gets one-half of his wage, and he usually gets nothing for the first week. If he makes \$90 weekly he therefore actually gets only one-third, not two-thirds, of his wage, on account of the maximum limitations insisted upon by employers and insurers and enacted by the legislature.

In Canada, one of the Provinces has changed its laws to allow three-fourths of the wage, rather than two-thirds. And in Arizona and Alaska the



laws have been changed to allow a straight two-thirds of the wage, (to be exact, 65 per cent in Arizona). In those two jurisdictions a man making \$90 a week gets \$60 a week in compensation, and there have been unusual cases of employees making \$300 a week and receiving as high as \$200 a week in compensation. This is only fair, as the insurers charge the employer on the full wage received by the man. Someday we hope to have at least a straight two-thirds without any maximums in Massachusetts.

### **Specific compensation benefits.**

In Massachusetts we are very niggardly about specific compensation. If a man loses a leg, an arm, fingers or toes, or eye-sight, he receives, in addition to his weekly compensation, what is known as specific or schedule compensation. It is in the nature of a bonus to help a permanently maimed worker, because no matter what happens he can never be put back in his original physical condition. A man with a back strain, for example, who gets \$25 a week until the back strain clears up, usually goes back to his old job and at the same wage, often as good as ever. A man who loses his hand and who thereafter manages to get his old wage, is nevertheless not back in his original physical condition. Hence, most states give him an extra payment or bonus and call it "specific" or "schedule" or "permanent partial disability compensation." Our state is one of the lowest, if not the lowest, in the country on these benefits. If a man loses his right arm up to the shoulder, and it is his major arm, the most he can get is 75 weeks of payments at \$10 a week or \$750. A leg up to the hip is only worth \$500. The same amounts are given for a hand as an entire arm, and for a foot as an entire leg. One eye lost brings \$1200, and both eyes \$1500. Both hands or even arms up to the shoulder bring only \$1750.

A finger or a toe for example, brings only \$120 by way of specific. It is true that, in addition, a man may get his weekly incapacity compensation, provided however he is not back at work earning his old wages. The moment that the insurer shows that he is able (even without actually working) to earn his old wages, all compensation stops, except the small amount of specific. The Massachusetts Federation of Labor and others have been trying for years to increase specific payments to reasonable amounts. A few examples of the amounts paid in specific in other states (as of July 1, 1947) are as follows:

For an arm up to the shoulder, the maximum amount payable as specific or schedule in Wisconsin is \$14,000. In Connecticut it is \$8800; in New Jersey \$7500; and down to \$3150 in Maine. For a leg at the hip, Wisconsin allows a maximum of \$14,000, Connecticut \$6656, New Jersey \$6875, and down to \$3150 in Maine. This is in addition to the allowance of temporary disability.

Furthermore, a great many states allow compensation for disfigurement. For example, a female worker has an ugly scar on her face which disfigures her for life, or a male worker may have disfigurement of face or body, which, while it does not prevent him from working, leaves him with many handicaps. More than one-half of the states allow disfigurement compensation in addition to temporary weekly benefits, usually in amounts up to \$3500, dependent upon the severity of the disfigurement. Other states allow additional compensation for functional losses. Loss of hearing in one ear brings about \$1500 in many states, both ears \$9333 maximum in Wisconsin, and over \$3000 in most states.

So, too, an accident may make it impossible for a man to have any further

children, or may affect his sense of touch, taste, hearing, etc., without being a disfigurement or without resulting in the loss of wages. For that the majority of states allow specified amounts of compensation. The same should be provided in Massachusetts, which has completely ignored the disfigured worker and the functionally impaired worker.

### Death benefits.

Until recently the history of Massachusetts on death benefits was well nigh scandalous. A widow received a maximum of \$10 a week and at the end of a little less than 8 years (400 weeks) all her compensation stopped, even if she was without funds and unable to work and helpless, \$4000 was the maximum, and she got nothing if the husband lived long enough to draw the \$4000 himself in weekly payments!

Until recently the most a widow could get to help support a child, no matter whether the child was 3, 6, 9, 12 or up to 18 years of age, was \$2 per week. Today thanks to the efforts of the A. F. of L., as well as of others, the widow now gets \$15 a week and it is continuous for life unless she becomes fully self-supporting, and it stops only during the period when she is self-supporting. In addition each child usually receives \$5 a week until he reaches 18 years of age, and if physically or mentally incapacitated from earning, a child may receive payments for life.

However, in 1948 it is impossible to bring up a child on \$5 a week, and it is impossible for most widows to live on \$15 a week, and the A. F. of L. will continue its fight to bring these weekly payments up to subsistence levels.

### Obtaining Benefits

It was originally hoped that a worker could obtain his compensation benefits without the need of a lawyer, so that no part of his weekly benefits would have to be paid out in obtaining them. However, instead of having the state write the compensation insurance, with a liberal policy of paying without much litigation, Massachusetts and many states turned over the administration of payments to the private insurance companies, and recently also has allowed self-insurance. If the attorney or adjuster for the insurance company or self-insurer refuses to pay on a case, all the worker can do is to ask for a hearing, and he is faced at each hearing by a skilled insurance attorney, usually backed by one or more insurance doctors and investigators.

So long as private insurers, or self-insurers, employ attorneys in every litigated case to resist claims brought by injured workers and dependents, it is necessary that claimants in many, if not most instances, have someone to represent them. To pit an untutored injured layman against a skilled insurance attorney has none of the elements of fairness which is part of American law.

To expect the hearing tribunal to act as both attorney for the claimant and as judge is usually unsatisfactory. The hearing commissioner or judge is not under any duty to find and produce witnesses, both lay and medical, and if the employee loses he often blames the commissioner or judge. If he wins, the insurer often feels the cards were stacked against it, as the hearing tribunal acted also as claimant's representative. Therefore, many commissioners and judges have welcomed the help they get when both sides are represented by competent experts in workmen's compensation.

The A. F. of L. and C. I. O., as well as many unaffiliated unions, have there-



fore come to the realization that it is necessary in many litigated cases to call in experts on their side. Fortunately there is an organization known as the National Association of Claimants' Compensation Attorneys, with branches in nearly every state of the Union. In that organization are some of this country's most outstanding experts in workmen's compensation, railroad and admiralty law, and they have been co-operating with labor in representing its injured workers. Injured workers should call upon their labor representatives to direct them to competent attorneys.

### Legislative Action

Workmen's compensation acts were enacted by legislatures. In Massachusetts and every state of the union the only way to correct errors is to file bills in the legislature and sometimes by initiative and referendum petitions.

Legislative action, however, is the main method of correcting evils. The late Robert Watt, formerly secretary and legislative agent for the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, started the practice of getting large numbers of labor leaders before the legislature to plead the cause of injured workers. It was he who was instrumental in getting permanent and total disability payments, that is, payments for life to workers who can never or continuously work again. It was Ken Kelley, your present legislative agent, who (with the assistance of the National Association of Claimants' Compensation Attorneys and its local chapter, the Massachusetts Association of Plaintiffs' Compensation Attorneys, acting in concert with the Industrial Accident Board and with others) has just obtained compensation for life for needy widows. Union leaders are urgently needed at legislative hearings on workmen's compensation matters, and Mr. Kelley is working out a program under which many labor leaders will appear at legislative hearings.

### Future of Massachusetts Workmen's Compensation Act

If the union members as well as the union leaders co-operate with the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in trying to improve the workmen's compensation act, our act will be one of the best in the United States. Many improvements have already come into being. For the first time in history, for example, we have an ex-president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor serving on the Industrial Accident Board. He is Tom Bowe, well known to most of you. He has been helpful in obtaining the facts and figures on many compensation problems coming before the legislature, as well as before the Industrial Accident Board. He has also helped shape a liberal policy at the Industrial Accident Board.

Our courts have also adopted the concept of liberal interpretation. The more people there are who know and understand workmen's compensation, the more education there is in the field, the more teaching of workmen's compensation, the better it will be for the worker. It is, therefore, with great hope that we hear of more and more law schools beginning to teach workmen's compensation. A new journal, known as the NACCA Law Journal, is put out by the National Association of Claimants' Compensation Attorneys twice a year, and it is doing all it can to help educate the general public as well as the bench and bar as to the needs of the injured workers, not only in workmen's compensation but in railroad and admiralty injuries.

If all who read these words put their shoulders together and work hard

for the injured worker, the future of the Massachusetts Workmen's Compensation Act will be bright. And the way to assist is to give the Massachusetts Federation of Labor your whole-hearted support in all problems of workmen's compensation.

**COMMENT:** The Executive Council of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor is fortunate in having as advisor on Workmen's Compensation, Samuel B. Horovitz, who is acknowledged to be the outstanding authority on this subject in the country. Sam has rendered yeoman service to the Federation and local union officers and members in representing us at legislative hearings dealing with the Workmen's Compensation Act. Injured workers have in him an outstanding advocate and fearless defender of their rights. It is our intent to have the excellent analysis of the provisions of the Massachusetts Workmen's Compensation Act printed in pamphlet form for distribution to all affiliated unions.

---

## REPORT OF THE MASSACHUSETTS FEDERATION OF LABOR'S CANCER COMMITTEE FOR 1948

As directed by the 61st Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, the committee named by President John J. Del Monte in February of 1947, continued its cooperative work with the American Cancer Society (Massachusetts Division, Inc.) and enthusiastically report a genuinely increased interest and response on the part of our membership in their desire to join with others throughout the nation in the fight against the 'killer'—CANCER.

The campaign to HASTEN THE GLORIOUS DAY WHEN A CURE WILL BE DISCOVERED is not a daily or weekly stint but a battle to the finish from here on, and consequently your Committee recommends that the Massachusetts Federation of Labor continue to cooperate with the American Cancer Society (Massachusetts Division, Inc.,) and the Massachusetts Federation of Labor's Cancer Committee be empowered to participate in the CANCER DRIVE FOR 1949.

Let's GIVE, our HOPEFUL, MERCIFUL, and FIGHTING CONTRIBUTIONS—ALL WE CAN SPARE.

Respectfully and earnestly submitted,

Charles A. Burns	James T. Moriarty
Mary F. Connelly	Francis F. Morse
Vincent DeMoranville	Walter B. Thompson
Timothy F. Grady	Arthur Payette
James V. Hurst	S. A. Percoco
Ernest A. Johnson	Roy Suprenant
John J. Kearney	Harold D. Ulrich
Philip Kramer	Herbert S. Ferris
Matthew P. Maney	
John J. DelMonte, ex officio	
Kenneth J. Kelley, ex officio	
J. Arthur Moriarty, Chairman	
M. Geraldine Murphy, Secretary-Treasurer.	



## Report of Contributions

Federal Labor Union, 23832, Gloucester .....	\$43.50
Retail Clerks, Local 1114, Boston .....	14.25
Federal Labor Union, 18518, Chicopee .....	25.00
Mass. State Federation of Labor .....	25.00
Typographical 13, Boston .....	22.30
Boot & Shoe Workers 48, Rockland .....	37.50
Haverhill C.L.U. ....	40.25
Plumbers 12 .....	54.00
Typographical 13, Boston .....	34.75
M. Geraldine Murphy .....	10.00
Plumbers 12, Boston .....	17.25
Typographical 51, Lawrence .....	2.25
Plumbers 12, Boston .....	4.00
Sheet Metal Workers, Local 17, Boston .....	100.00
Waitresses Alliance Union, Local 112 .....	5.00
Carpenters, Local 275, Newton .....	5.00
Carpenters, Local 860, Framingham .....	10.00
Musicians, Local 214, New Bedford .....	10.00
Operating Engineers, Local 466, Holyoke .....	5.00
Barbers, Local 127, Pittsfield .....	5.00
Moving Picture Operators, Local 186, Springfield .....	5.00
Musicians, Local 9, Boston .....	10.00
Carpenters, Local 866, Norwood .....	10.00
Wood, Wire & Metal Lathers, Local 99, Beverly .....	10.00
Federal Labor Union, 20681, Springfield .....	50.00
Molders & Foundry Workers, Local 5, Worcester .....	5.00
Gloucester Central Labor Union .....	10.00
Federal Labor Union 22714 (Heel Makers) Haverhill .....	5.00
Federal Labor Union 24245 (C. G. Sargent's & Son. Corp.) Graniteville .....	40.60
Painters, Local 176, Gloucester .....	5.00
Gloucester Municipal Ees's. Union 688 .....	5.00
Milk Wagon Drivers, Local 380, Boston .....	25.00
Carpenters, Local 40, Boston .....	10.00
I.A.T.S.E., Local 245, Lynn .....	5.00
Typographical, Local 165, Worcester .....	5.00
Mass. State Cl. Hotel & Rest. Ees.....	25.00
Bartenders & Hotel Ees, Local 34, Boston .....	25.00
Local 1531, Rockland .....	5.00
Musicians, Local 378, Newburyport .....	5.00
Typographical, Local 120, Lynn .....	5.00
Carpenters 1550, Weymouth .....	10.00
Truck Drivers, Local 170, Worcester .....	10.00
Bartenders, Local 275, Gardner .....	5.00
Carpenters, Local 570, Gardner .....	5.00
Retail Clerks Int'l. Assoc., .....	50.00
Plumbers, Local 89, Springfield .....	5.00
Carpenters, Local 540, Waltham .....	5.00
Federal Labor Union 20567, Malden .....	10.00
Moving Picture Mach. Operators, Local 182, Boston .....	15.00

Amer. Fed. of State, Cty. & Mun. Ees. 241, Westfield .....	5.00
Carpenters, Local 885, Woburn .....	10.00
C.L.U. of Quincy and Vicinity .....	10.00
Plumbers, Local 77, Lynn .....	10.00
Gloucester Seafood Workers, Local 1-1572 .....	10.00
Massachusetts Federation of Labor .....	50.00
Painters, Local 691, New Bedford .....	10.00
Amal. Meat Cutters & Butchers, Worcester .....	5.00
Local 325 (Social Club) Leominster .....	10.00
Bicycle Workers, Local 20291, Westfield .....	25.00
Prospect Lodge 315, Somerville .....	5.00
M. Geraldine Murphy .....	28.00
Teachers, Local 66, Boston .....	5.00
I.B.E.W., Local B-1015, Lowell .....	15.00
Office Employees, Local 6, Boston .....	5.00
Cooks & Pastry Cooks, Assoc. Local 186, Boston .....	25.00
Bartenders, Local 97, Fitchburg .....	10.00
Typographical, Local 13, Boston .....	412.31
Kenneth J. Kelley, Braintree .....	10.00
<hr/>	
TOTAL .....	\$1,510.96

Printed Material for Cancer Drive donated by the Richmond Printing Company, Boston, Arthur T. Falvey, Prop.



REPORT ON UNITED PRISON ASSOCIATION RESOLUTION

The following resolution was adopted by the 61st Annual Convention and referred to the Executive Council for disposition.

RESOLUTION NO. 35

Investigation of United Prison Association of Massachusetts

Whereas, Crime knows no political, social, or economic boundaries, its control is the responsibility of society as a whole. The United Prison Association of Massachusetts is an incorporated social service engaged in combatting crime. Its chief aim is to prevent ex-prisoners from repeating their wrongdoing by restoring them to proper community life. The above organization already has the support of many individual citizens and certain groups of citizens, which include industry, professional men, philanthropic funds, and churches, and

Whereas, There appear to be various reasons why the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor should support this community service. The American Federation of Labor has a reputation for a tradition long born out of the supporting of such charitable movements, and

Whereas, The trade unionists more than any other group of citizens have an intelligent understanding of what it must mean to men and women who come out of our penal institutions to be placed on society's blacklist. Many of these ex-prisoners (we are referring only to those who actually want to go straight) are without a friend and have no financial backing, no job open to



them, and in addition, are branded with the stigma of prison. They are up against conditions that in a sense are the same as unfair labor practices, and

Whereas, Our experience has already demonstrated that the "big-shot" prisoner has his own means of getting re-established. The big operator, the professional racketeer, and others when released do not need our help. The men who want an honest living when released from prison by joining our ranks are the ones who frequently have no resources or funds, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Sixty-first Annual Convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor act as it always has in the past in assisting oppressed groups forced to live and strive under substandard conditions and that a committee be appointed to thoroughly investigate the United Prison Association of Massachusetts and its works and after this examination if this committee decides favorably it be empowered to give their approval to the United Prison Association of Massachusetts to solicit funds from central labor unions and local unions and that this written appeal contain the names of the committee if and when they approve of the merits of this endeavor.

(Submitted by Delegate James Drouin, Carpenters, No. 111, Lawrence.)

The Executive Council appointed the following committee to study and report to them in regard to the United Prison Association: Vice-President Mary C. Cadigan, Vice-President Lawrence J. Duffy, Mr. John Blaney, State Prison Employees, Local No. 451, and Kenneth J. Kelley, Secretary-Treasurer.

On December 17, the above-mentioned Committee conferred with a committee of five officials of the United Prison Association headed by Henry J. Mascarello, Executive Director, who were accompanied by Mr. Matthew P. Maney. A complete discussion of the aims, objectives and program of the United Prison Association, took place. The organization appears to be performing meritorious service in helping to rehabilitate discharged prisoners and enabling them to get a "fresh start" again in society. This Committee felt that endorsement of the objectives and program of the United Prison Association by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor was desirable. Beyond that your Committee did not feel that at the time that it could obligate the affiliated unions. The Committee's report was submitted and accepted by the Executive Council at its meeting held on January 12, 1948.

---

## AFFILIATIONS

While the number of organizations affiliated with the Massachusetts Federation of Labor remains fairly constant, it is still disheartening to note that there are more than 250 American Federation of Labor Unions in Massachusetts that have not as yet joined the State Branch. Amazing though it may seem, some unions which resent "free riders" accepting the benefits which a union secures, without paying dues to support the union, have no qualms about accepting the benefits which the Massachusetts Federation of Labor secures, and yet refuse to help support it by becoming affiliated.

During the past year, 20 new affiliations were received. Some of them through the intercession of members of the Executive Council and others through International Representatives. In this respect International Organ-

izer, John J. Falvey, of the Laborers Union is deserving of special commendation, because of his untiring efforts in insisting that the Laborers' Locals become affiliated with the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

At the suggestion of the Certified Public Accountant that audits our books, the provision in Article IV, Section 9, of the Constitution has been more rigidly enforced. Over 40 delinquent locals were suspended effective June 30th, 1948, which explains the decrease in the total number of affiliated unions as of this date.

From time to time, your Secretary-Treasurer has pleaded with affiliated locals to cease "short-changing" the Federation on their per capita tax payments. While some improvement has been noted during the past year in this respect, with a net increase of approximately 1,000 members, there are still a great number of affiliated unions paying us per capita tax on considerably less than their "true" or actual membership. I appeal again to their sense of fair play and honesty to rectify this discrepancy voluntarily.

As a result of action by the 1947 Convention, the provision of the Constitution applying to "state-wide affiliates," so-called, has caused considerable difficulty with the status of the Massachusetts State Conference of Bricklayers. Representatives of that organization have appeared before the Executive Council, and it is earnestly hoped that some mutually satisfactory basis of affiliation can be worked out.

The new affiliations are:

### District I

American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees  
1043, Boston (Boston Council)

Federal Labor Union  
24246, Boston

Fire Fighters  
926, Revere

Hotel & Club Service Employees  
277, Boston

Laborers  
223, Boston

Retail Clerk Employees  
711, Boston

Teamsters  
504, Boston

### District III

Fire Fighters  
925, Peabody

Stage Employees  
111, Lawrence



**District IV**

American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees  
 393, Medford (Welfare Employees)  
 International Ladies Garment Workers  
 256, Lowell  
 Retail Clerks  
 66, Lowell

**District VI**

Engineers  
 492, Pittsfield  
 Federal Labor Union  
 24295, Westfield  
 Federal Labor Union  
 24330, Holyoke  
 Handbag & Novelty Workers  
 46, Springfield

**District VII**

Federal Labor Union  
 23185, Fall River  
 Federal Labor Union  
 23947, Fairhaven  
 Fire Fighters  
 897, Taunton  
 Steamfitters  
 646, Fall River

The following locals were suspended June 30, 1948, for dues delinquency pursuant to Article IV, Section 9, of the Constitution of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. It is expected that some of them will clear up their arrearages and restore themselves to good standing by the beginning of the 62nd Annual Convention.

Unions suspended June 30, 1948:

Union	Local No.	City
AFSC&ME .....	479	Boston
AFSC&ME .....	584	Boston
*AFSC&ME .....	731	Boston
Boilermakers .....	281	Boston
Cigar Makers .....	97	Boston
Distiller, Rectifying, and Wine Workers.....	8	Boston
Railway Carmen .....	57	Boston

---

Retail Cigar Clerks .....	874	Boston
State Employees (Firemen & Oilers).....	79	Boston
Barbers .....	238	Brockton
AFSC&ME .....	684	Canton
United Textile Workers .....	2588	Canton
Building Laborers .....	610	Fall River
Painters .....	75	Fall River
Plumbers .....	135	Fall River
Steamfitters .....	646	Fall River
United Textile Workers .....	20	Fall River
*AFSC&ME .....	688	Gloucester
Central Labor Union .....		Haverhill
Barbers .....	391	Haverhill
Bookbinders .....	48	Holyoke
Boilermakers .....	371	Lowell
Hotel & Restaurant Employees .....	56	Lynn
Federal Labor Union .....	22825	Marlborough
Carpenters .....	2984	New Bedford
Hotel & Restaurant Employees .....	233	New Bedford
Steamfitters .....	644	New Bedford
Yarn Finishers .....	1644	New Bedford
Woolen & Worsted Workers .....	2574	Newton
Bartenders .....	125	North Adams
Plumbers .....	64	Northampton
AFSC&ME .....	372	Peabody
AFSC&ME .....	735	Pittsfield
Engineers .....	492	Pittsfield
Federal Labor Union .....	23638	Rockland
Bakery Workers .....	277	Salem
Teachers .....	694	Somerville
Carpenters .....	1479	Walpole
Molders .....	95	Westfield
*Laborers .....	243	Worcester
Meat Cutters .....	221	Worcester
Stage Employees .....	96	Worcester
Steamfitters .....	408	Worcester

---

\* Received payments after the audit had been taken.



## FLAHERTY, BLISS AND COMPANY

Certified Public Accountants

40 Court Street  
Boston

Arthur G. Flaherty, C.P.A.

Woodford Bliss, C.P.A.

July 15, 1948.

Massachusetts Federation of Labor  
11 Beacon Street  
Boston, Massachusetts

Gentlemen:

In accordance with instructions, we have made an examination of the books and records of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1948. We have prepared and attached hereto the following financial statements:

Exhibit 1	Balance Sheet—June 30, 1948.
Exhibit 2	Statement of Income and Expense and Analysis of Net Worth—For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1948.
Schedule 1	Schedule of Membership—For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1948.
Schedule 2	Analysis of Cash—June 30, 1948.
Schedule 3	Analysis of Convention Expense.

We comment as follows upon the items contained in the Balance Sheet:

## ASSETS

Cash .....	<u>\$23,782.64</u>
------------	--------------------

The details of cash are shown in Schedule 2. We reconciled the cash records of the Federation with the verifications received from the depositories.

Dues Receivable .....	<u>\$ 2,943.04</u>
-----------------------	--------------------

At June 30, 1948, the debit balances of the Dues Receivable Ledger totalled \$2,943.04. None of these accounts were prior to June 30, 1947 and are considered sufficiently current by the Secretary-Treasurer so as not to warrant a Reserve for Doubtful Accounts. An analysis of the Reserve for Doubtful Accounts for the year ended June 30, 1948 is as follows:

Balance—June 30, 1947 .....	\$1,138.63
Less: Accounts Charged Off .....	\$1,089.63
Accounts Recovered .....	49.00
	<u>1,138.63</u>
Balance—June 30, 1948 .....	<u>\$ .00</u>

In addition to accounts charged off against the reserve of \$1,089.63, there were charges of \$2,078.95 to expense of the current period.

U. S. Government Securities .....	<u>\$16,200.00</u>
-----------------------------------	--------------------

The following is an analysis of the securities belonging to the General Fund:

	<i>Par Value</i>	<i>Cost</i>
Defense Series F—Issued September, 1941 and Due in 12 years .....	\$10,000.00	\$7,400.00
2½% Savings Bond Series G. Issued January, 1944 and Due in 12 Years .....	300.00	300.00
2½% Treasury Bonds Issued February 1, 1944, and Due in 1965-1970 .....	8,500.00	8,500.00
<b>Totals</b> .....	<u>\$18,800.00</u>	<u>\$16,200.00</u>

We inspected the above securities on July 14, 1948 at the safe deposit box of the Federation.

On August 26, 1946 the General Fund purchased at par from the Workmen's Compensation Fund bonds having a cost and par of \$8,800.00. These bonds are marked on the face as follows: "Massachusetts State Federation of Labor Workmen's Compensation Fund."

### LIABILITIES

<i>Accounts Payable</i> .....	<u>\$128.99</u>
-------------------------------	-----------------

The above balance consists of the following:

Minute Man Messenger Service .....	\$ 6.30
Parker House .....	19.01
Fay Foto Service, Inc. ....	25.00
New England Telephone and Telegraph Company .....	72.20
Kenneth Kelley .....	4.56
R. M. Segal .....	1.92

<i>Total</i> .....	<u>\$128.99</u>
--------------------	-----------------

<i>Taxes Accrued</i> .....	<u>\$552.15</u>
----------------------------	-----------------

Income Tax Withheld from Employees' Wages .....	\$473.50
Federal Old Age Tax .....	62.92
Massachusetts Unemployment Tax .....	15.73

<i>Total</i> .....	<u>\$552.15</u>
--------------------	-----------------

### DEFERRED CREDIT

<i>Dues Paid in Advance</i> .....	<u>\$280.80</u>
-----------------------------------	-----------------

At June 30, 1948 certain Unions had paid dues of \$280.80 in advance. These credits will be absorbed during the next year.

<i>Net Worth</i> .....	<u>\$42,414.28</u>
------------------------	--------------------

The analysis of the net worth account is shown under Exhibit 2.

### INCOME AND EXPENSE

During the year under review, the Federation made a net profit of \$4,962.45 as shown in detail in Exhibit 2.

Respectfully submitted,

FLAHERTY, BLISS AND COMPANY



Exhibit 1

## MASSACHUSETTS FEDERATION OF LABOR

## BALANCE SHEET

JUNE 30, 1948

## ASSETS

Cash .....	\$23,782.64
Dues Receivable .....	2,943.04
U. S. Government Securities—Cost .....	16,200.00
Prepaid 1948 Convention Expense .....	450.54
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b><u>\$43,376.22</u></b>

## LIABILITIES—DEFERRED CREDIT—NET WORTH

Accounts Payable .....	\$128.99
Taxes Accrued .....	552.15
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES .....</b>	<b>\$ 681.14</b>
Deferred Credit—Dues Paid in Advance .....	280.80
Net Worth .....	42,414.28
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b><u>\$43,376.22</u></b>

*Note:* The above statement is part of a report dated July 15, 1948 and is subject to the comments contained therein.

MASSACHUSETTS FEDERATION OF LABOR  
*Statement of Income and Expense and Analysis of Net Worth*  
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1948

INCOME			
	Year Book Fund	General Fund	Total
Per Capita Dues .....		\$44,808.63	\$44,808.63
Interest .....		336.14	336.14
Advertising .....	\$4,775.00		4,775.00
Recovery of Bad Debts .....		49.00	49.00
<i>Totals</i> .....	<u>\$4,775.00</u>	<u>\$45,193.77</u>	<u>\$49,968.77</u>
EXPENSE			
Salary, Secretary-Treasurer .....		\$7,240.31	\$7,240.31
Salaries, Clerical .....		7,625.00	7,625.00
State Convention Expense .....		7,488.06	7,488.06
Rent and Light .....		2,013.75	2,013.75
Telephone and Telegraph .....		1,327.42	1,327.42
Travel .....		3,887.02	3,887.02
Printing .....	\$541.25	82.50	623.75
Postage .....		1,243.46	1,243.46
Office Expense .....		2,204.91	2,204.91
Office Supplies .....		1,162.38	1,162.38
Executive Council Expense .....		2,077.72	2,077.72
Payroll Taxes .....		190.95	190.95
Personal Property Taxes .....		18.60	18.60
Subscriptions and Donations .....		957.85	957.85
Towel and Water Expense .....		88.06	88.06
Advertising .....		55.00	55.00
Dues .....		112.50	112.50
Auditing .....		250.00	250.00
Miscellaneous .....		283.20	283.20
Legal Expense .....		192.32	192.32
Messenger Service .....		26.30	26.30
Commissions .....	2,054.75		2,054.75
Educational Committee .....		129.98	129.98
Legislation Expense .....		674.08	674.08
Bad Debts .....		2,078.95	2,078.95
A. F. of L. Convention Delegate Expense .....		1,000.00	1,000.00
<i>Totals</i> .....	<u>\$2,596.00</u>	<u>\$42,410.32</u>	<u>\$45,006.32</u>
<i>Net income</i> .....	<u>\$2,179.00</u>	<u>\$ 2,783.45</u>	<u>\$ 4,962.45</u>
Net Worth—July 1, 1947 .....			<u>37,451.83</u>
<i>Net Worth—June 30, 1948</i> .....			<u><u>\$42,414.28</u></u>

*Note:* The above statement is part of a report dated July 15, 1948 and is subject to the comments contained therein.



## Schedule 1

## MASSACHUSETTS FEDERATION OF LABOR

*Schedule of Membership*

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1948

	June 30, 1947	June 30, 1948
Affiliated Organizations—Beginning of Period .....	758	799
Affiliated Organizations Accepted During Period:		
Re-Affiliated Organizations .....	1	0
New Affiliations .....	25	20
<i>Total Gains</i> .....	26	20
<i>Totals</i> .....	784	819
<i>Add:</i> Correction: A Union previously estimated to be made up of thirty unions was discovered to have a membership of sixty-four. ....	34	0
<i>Totals</i> .....	818	819
Affiliated Organizations Lost During Period:		
Local suspended for non-payment of per capita dues, char- ters revoked, or inactive organizations .....	5	38
Locals Resigned .....	14	3
<i>Total Losses</i> .....	19	41
<i>Affiliated Organizations at End of Period</i> .....	799	778

*Note:* The above schedule is part of a report dated July 15, 1948 and is subject to the comments contained therein.

Schedule 2

MASSACHUSETTS FEDERATION OF LABOR

Analysis of Cash

June 30, 1948

Current Funds:

	June 30, 1948	June 30, 1947
Petty Cash—General Fund .....	\$25.00	\$31.76
First National Bank of Boston—Checking Accounts:		
General Fund .....	10,310.65	7,584.51
Year Book Account .....	7,507.42	5,328.42
<i>Total Current Funds</i> .....	<u>\$17,843.07</u>	<u>\$12,944.69</u>

Savings Accounts:

Boston Five Cents Savings Bank (Book No. 982541) ..	\$1,211.69	\$1,187.33
Home Savings Bank (Book No. 404189).....	554.81	545.23
Warren Institute for Savings (Book No. 139313) .....	1,744.31	1,709.95
Suffolk Savings Bank (Book No. 555237) .....	2,428.76	2,380.92
<i>Total Savings Accounts</i> .....	<u>\$5,939.57</u>	<u>\$5,823.43</u>
<i>Total Cash—All Funds</i> .....	<u>\$23,782.64</u>	<u>\$18,768.12</u>

*Note:* The above schedule is part of a report dated July 15, 1948 and is subject to the comments contained therein.



## Schedule 3

## MASSACHUSETTS FEDERATION OF LABOR

*Analysis of Convention Expense*

Springfield, Massachusetts

July 28-August 1, 1947

Printing: Proceedings .....	\$2,454.11	
Officers' Report .....	1,198.39	
Resolutions .....	76.21	
Ballots and Registration Cards .....	50.75	
Miscellaneous .....	78.00	\$3,857.46
		<hr/>
Hotel, Meals, Tips, etc. ....		684.70
Memorial .....		467.32
Convention Badges .....		229.66
Auditorium Expense .....		235.00
Office Supplies and Expenses .....		166.35
Legal Expenses .....		214.07
Credential Committee .....		268.70
Entertainers .....		115.00
Policemen and Firemen Services .....		84.00
Typist .....		60.00
Janitor and Custodian Service .....		60.00
Travel .....		97.82
Stenotype Report .....		500.36
Sound Truck .....		50.00
Express .....		47.02
Sergeant-at-Arms .....		75.00
Miscellaneous .....		322.70
		<hr/>
		\$7,535.16
Less: Net Profit on Clam Bake .....		47.10
		<hr/>
Net Convention Expense .....		<u>\$7,488.06</u>

*Note:* The above schedule is part of a report dated July 15, 1948 and is subject to the comments contained therein.

# INDEX

Addresses:	Page
Bergan, William, Chairman, Board of Selectmen.....	3
Bradford, Robert F., Governor, Commonwealth of Massachusetts.....	88-89
Boyle, Daniel J., Commissioner of Labor and Industries.....	39
Burke, John C., International President, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers	101-103
Callahan, Rev. Hubert, Director, Labor Relations Institute, Holy Cross College, Worcester .....	77
Cushing, His Excellency Richard J., Archbishop of Boston.....	45-47
Deihl, Ralph, Representative, Union Labor Life Insurance Company.....	23-24
DelMonte, John J., President, Massachusetts Federation of Labor.....	4-6
Dever, Paul A. ....	99-101
Elsis, Stanley C., A. F. of L. Staff Representative of CARE.....	69-70
Fenton, Frank, National Representative, American Federation of Labor.....	27-31
Gordon, Captain Herbert A., Chairman, Public Celebrations, Town of Hull.....	3
Johnson, Ernest A., Director, Massachusetts Citizens' League for Political Education	47-50
Keenan, Joseph, Director, Labor's League for Political Education.....	17-20
Kelley, Kenneth J., Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent Massachusetts Federation of Labor .....	82-83
Kennedy, John F., Congressman.....	103-105
Kennedy, Reginald, Associate Director, American Federation of Labor, National Community Chests and Councils of America.....	24-25
Mitchell, H. L., President, National Farm Labor Union.....	79-80
Murphy, John J., National Director of Organization.....	40-41
Norwood, Rose, Women's Trade Union League.....	71-72
Parker, Rose, Executive Secretary, Boston Labor Committee to Combat Intolerance	37-38
Rowe, Edward, Senator.....	110-111
Segal, Robert M., Legal Advisor, Massachusetts Federation of Labor.....	66-68
Shortell, Rev. Thomas E., S.J., Professor, Labor Ethics, Boston College.....	85-86
Skibinski, Chester T., Associate Commissioner of Labor.....	77
Tobin, Maurice J.....	84-85
Walsh, Michael J., New England Regional Director of Organization American Federation of Labor.....	22-23
Committees, Appointment of.....	14
Communications and telegrams:	
Brophy, Thomas D'A.....	43
Connery, Marie Therese.....	76
Green, William, President, American Federation of Labor.....	43
Ornburn, I. M., Secretary-Treasurer, Union Label Trades Department.....	44
Constitution, Report of Committee.....	76-79, 86-88, 89-97
Convention Call .....	6-7
Convention daily sessions:	
Monday, August 2nd.....	3-21
Tuesday, August 3rd.....	22-39
Wednesday, August 4th.....	40-68
Thursday, August 5th.....	69-98
Friday, August 6th.....	99-129
Credentials, Report of Committee.....	7-14, 69, 99-111
Delegates, Roll Call of.....	7-14
Grievances, Report of Committee.....	127
Invocations .....	3, 22, 40
Legislative Agent's Report, Report of Committee.....	81-82
Oath, Administration of.....	7
Officers, Election of .....	51-66, 127-128



# INDEX—(Continued)

	Page
Officers, Nomination of .....	51-66
Officers' Report, Report of Committee.....	70-71
Order of Business.....	27
Organization, Report of Committee on.....	127
Resolutions:	
No. 1. In Memory of Ernest E. Longley.....	33
No. 2. In Re: Special Session of Congress.....	33
No. 3. Repeal of Slichter Law.....	127
No. 4. Salary Increases for Public Employees.....	34
No. 5. Eight-Hour Day and Forty-Hour Week for all Workers in Massachusetts..	107-123
No. 6. To Repeal the So-called Financial Report Law.....	34
No. 7. Establishing Election Day as a Holiday in Massachusetts.....	118
No. 8. Recording of Proceedings of Labor Institute.....	34
No. 9. 65c State Minimum Wage.....	34
No. 10. Incorporated in Substitute Resolution No. 40.....	105
No. 11. Incorporated in Substitute Resolution No. 40.....	105
No. 12. Thanks and Appreciation to Massachusetts Federation and Boston Central Labor Union—Incorporated in Substitute Resolution No. 40.....	38-105
No. 13. Incorporated in Substitute Resolution No. 40.....	105
No. 14. Incorporated in Substitute Resolution No. 40.....	105
No. 15. Incorporated in Substitute Resolution No. 40.....	105
No. 16. Incorporated in Substitute Resolution No. 40.....	105
No. 17. Incorporated in Substitute Resolution No. 40.....	105
No. 18. Incorporated in Substitute Resolution No. 40.....	105
No. 19. Incorporated in Substitute Resolution No. 40.....	105
No. 20. Incorporated in Substitute Resolution No. 40.....	105
No. 21. Incorporated in Substitute Resolution No. 40.....	105
No. 22. Incorporated in Substitute Resolution No. 40.....	105
No. 23. Support of Taft-Ellender-Wagner Bill.....	35
No. 24. Reviving Employee Contributions to Unemployment Fund.....	125
No. 25. Establishing a Tri-Partite Commission to Administer Unemployment Com- pensation Law .....	127
No. 26. Legislation Requiring More Adequate Shoring of Excavations.....	35
No. 27. Insuring Labor's Progress.....	126
No. 28. Non-Union Milk Dealers.....	36
No. 29. Condemnation of Certain Radio Commentators.....	36
No. 30. Support of Efforts of Local 718, I.A.F.F. towards Securing 1950 Inter- national Fire Fighters Convention in Boston.....	35
No. 31. In Memory of President Emeritus William J. Bowen.....	33
No. 32. Support of Legislation Regulating the Licensing of Operators of Boilers....	36
No. 33. Establishing Election Day as a Holiday.....	119
No. 34. Effective Political Action.....	106
No. 35. Dividends from Prepaid Insurance Plans.....	107
No. 36. Purchase of Union Label Textbooks.....	107
No. 37. Support of Union Label Life Insurance Company.....	106
No. 38. Encouraging Newspaper Advertising.....	117
No. 39. Support of Allied Printing Trades Council Label.....	108
No. 40. Omnibus Resolution from Post Office Clerks for Resolutions No. 10 to 22 Inclusive .....	105
No. 41. Protest Transfer of Hearst Color Plant from Boston.....	126
No. 42. Amending Civil Service Regulations Applying to the Appointment of Fore- men and Inspectors .....	105
No. 43. Providing for Payment of Salary for State Employees.....	117
No. 44. Union Home Cards.....	126
No. 45. Endorse Principle of Shorter Work Day and Work Week.....	117
No. 46. Seventy-Five-Cent Minimum Wage.....	118
No. 47. Voting Instructions on Anti-Labor Referenda.....	118
No. 48. Overtime After Eight Hours for State Employees.....	121
No. 49. Legislation for Window Cleaning .....	106

## INDEX—(Continued)

	Page
No. 50. Suitable Living Quarters for Janitors.....	121
No. 51. "My Bread" Baking Company.....	121
No. 52. Favorable Press Coverage.....	122
No. 53. Thanking Milk Wagon Drivers Local No. 380.....	122
No. 54. Admittance of Latvian Refugees.....	44
No. 55. Quincy Patriot Ledger Lockout.....	122
No. 56. Appreciation to Unionized Milk Companies.....	108
No. 57. Right of Municipal Employees to Organize.....	124
No. 58. State Housing Board.....	124
No. 59. Establishing Five-Man Housing Commission.....	124
No. 60. Thanks and Appreciation to Donors to Union Label Exhibit.....	109
No. 61. Election of Judges in Massachusetts.....	115
No. 62. Appreciation to Unionized Bakery Companies.....	108
No. 63. Commending President Truman's 11-Point Program before the 80th Congress in Special Session .....	125
No. 64. Tribute to General Charles H. Cole.....	125
No. 65. Resolution of Thanks.....	126
Rules, Report of Committee.....	27
Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent, Report of Committee.....	81-82
Tellers, Appointment of.....	112
Union Label Committee, Report of Committee.....	105

### Joint Report of Executive Council and Officers

Affiliations .....	229-239
Cancer Committee, Report of.....	226-228
Constitution, Recommended Amendments.....	220
Delegate to American Federation of Labor Convention, Report of.....	162-164
Education Committee, Report of.....	199-207
Fair Employment Practice Commission.....	189-193
Financial Statements, Massachusetts Federation of Labor (Report of Certified Public Accountant) .....	233-235
Industrial Accident Board.....	183-184
Introduction .....	133
Labor and Industries, Department of.....	193-198
Massachusetts Citizens' League for Political Education.....	207-211
Massachusetts State Labor Relations Commission.....	184-188
President, Report of.....	138-143
Referenda—House Bill Nos. 1745, 1746, and 1747.....	212-218
Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent, Report of.....	165-182
State Housing Board.....	188
Union Label .....	198
Workman's Compensation Act.....	221-226
Vice-President, Attendance Record of.....	161
Vice Presidents, Report of.....	144-160





